THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

FOR MARCH, 1807.

Thoughts on the Minister's Financial Proposition for pledging the War Taxes for Fourteen Years, in a revolving Series, in order to avoid the further Imposition of Taxes, for the next Three Years: founded upon sundry demi-official Papers, printed by Authority, but not published for general Sale: 1. STATEMENTS OF A PLAN OF FINANCE PROPOSED TO PARLIAMENT, IN THE YEAR, 1807, pp. 22: 2.—TABLES AND CALCULATIONS RESPECTING THE PLAN OF FINANCE PROPOSED TO PARLIAMENT IN 1807. Leaves about sixty.—3. FINANCE, 1807, One Sheet.

BRITAIN exhibits an uncommon spectacle among the nations of the earth. Most kingdoms have been considered as the property of the King, and, according to *his* frugality, or expenditure, they have been deemed rich, or poor. But, in this government the nation, as to its finances, is distinct from its sovereign; who, although he appoints the officers of finance, yet is only nominally interested in the amount of the revenue, the rise and fall of the public securities, the produce of the imposts, or the ways and means of providing for the expenses of the community. The crown receives a fixed appointment, and whether the taxes are more or less efficient, this appointment feels neither increase nor diminution. The monarchies of antiquity, therefore, offer no comparison from which any deduction affecting this kingdom can be drawn. The Emperors of Rome might squander the revenues of the state, on their unlawful pleasures, while their creditors were suffering for want of payment: they were despots; and, but too often their creditors felt their despotism.

Of the trading states of antiquity we know but little; and of the principal of them, Carthage, what we do know is most assuredly transmitted to us greatly perverted by rivalship and jealousy. If the Carthaginian historians had happily survived the destruction of their city, we might have derived assistance from the conduct of that people under those financial difficulties which wars never fail to produce, after a certain continuance. But Carthage fails of complete resemblance to Britain, inasmuch as it was not a state of extensive landed territory: it became rich by commerce: by receiving commodities at one time and place, and delivering them at another time and place, with a certain increase of price attached to them. The dominion of this city produced little for staple manufacture; little which industry had improved; and though it affected to grasp the dominion of the sea, yet its sailors were hardly to be called Carthaginians, and its soldiers were auxiliaries or hirelings, not natives fighting for their country. We are not able, then, to characterise the patriotism of the nations of antiquity: nor to ascertain either the plans of their rulers, or the privations to which individuals *willingly* submitted, to relieve the state from its embarrassments.

That a few military heroes devoted themselves in the course of their profession, though striking as examples, yet does not enable us to determine the general patriotism of the population: neither are we certain, that these ardent minds themselves, could have supported the prolonged inconveniencies which year after year, it has fallen to the lot of modern states to experience, and of the community of this nation to endure.

We may, therefore, without assuming too much, consider our own times as equal to others, in spite of that degeneracy which some feel so much delight in attributing to them; and our population as not less patriotic, in the true sense of the word patriotism, than

that of former ages, with whose principles we are acquainted. It is undeniable, that our public taxes press heavily on the middling classes of people; that they snatch from these a variety of desirables, which hope had flattered them as being within their reach: that in some instances this pressure is augmented even to hardship; yet those who suffer most severely under these exactions, if reminded that the safety of their country depends on such sacrifices, that they ward off injuries of a description unspeakably worse, and that present privation may issue in future security, enjoyment, and national prosperity,—those who suffer, suspend their feelings; and rather then the nation shall be degraded, or despoiled, by its rancorous enemy, will part with what no other consideration could induce them to forego. And where were their patriotism, if their contributions cost them nothing? If they yielded their superfluities only, their regard to the general welfare, would in no degree, comparatively with what it now is, be marked by that generous spirit which is truly honourable, and equally beneficial, to the British nation. Nevertheless, if there be any possible means of diminishing the pressure of the public burdens on individuals, it ought to be tried: if, without compromising the safety of the state, the members of the community may be relieved, the very idea is commendable, and the intention is entitled to praise, whether or not it succeeds completely in the execution.

Under this view we are desirous of considering the late proposal of ministry, to prevent the augmentation of the taxes; which for many years have been so inevitably progressive, that those who felt their effects, and anticipated their increase, were at a loss by what means to meet them, and how to allay those alarms with which they beheld the continuance of the practice.

When the establishment of the funded system was but in its infancy, our ancestors were aware of the difference between a perpetual annuity, and one that was to terminate at a given period. To look forward for a hundred years, was little other to the mind's eye, than looking forward to a permanency: yet, the considerate were well aware, that *this* period would elapse, though *that* was still current. Of this distinction we now reap the benefit; and a main incident in the minister's plan, is derived from the falling in of annuities to the amount in 1807 of £15,513, and in 1808, of £370,000.——[In 1820, £230,000, and £67,547.] Those commodities on which these taxes have hitherto been levied, have long since combined the cost of the levy, with the value of the goods; and the habit of this payment has grown up with the consumers from the very days of their youth, and may, therefore, in a sense, be considered as an absolute nullity. The continuance of these taxes will be to them no hardship; as their removal would not induce a regular customer to increase his orders, or a single fresh one to purchase, even if the price of the article were diminished in proportion. That habit which has in its support, the prescription of a hundred years, and the change in the value of money during that time, is not likely to be deterred by the continuation of what it has been used to. It might be added, that possibly, were fresh taxes to be laid, these very articles would be those selected to sustain such taxes: they are, then, no worse off by continuing to pay them, than they would be were they taken in some other form, or under some other denomination. On the part of the public, nothing can be more advantageous than that the product should fall into the national purse, and thereby prevent any disturbance of the general system. This accommodation, then, we derive from the discretion of our ancestors, and their intention that at a fixed, though distant, period, the burdens they imposed on their posterity should cease.

But the period of a hundred years, though better, indeed, than none, yet is little adapted to satisfy the reflective mind. Who can foretell what may happen in this length of time, what proportion of it may be peace and prosperity, and what may be war and distress, what may be the character of those in offices of trust, or what the ability of the nation to meet its embarrassments? The amount of those embarrassments, the accumulations of subsequent debt, the state of national industry, spirit, and prowess, the internal and external situation of the kingdom—who can foresee these, for an hundred years to come? It was, therefore, laudable in that late illustrious statesman, Mr. Pitt, to shorten the time of the duration of the national burdens; and this he accomplished, not by fixing any period for

their cessation, but, by providing a small overplus above the taxes absolutely necessary to pay the interest of the incumbrance, and applying this overplus to the redemption of a portion of the principal. This operation was silent, but efficient; it gave no alarm; no man was obliged to part with his property; he might continue to hold his stock, if he pleased; but, if he would not sell, his neighbour would; and it mattered not to the public from whom the stock was redeemed. The effect of *one per cent.* acting at compound interest, was adequate to the redemption of the whole hundred pounds in somewhat more than forty years.

This was the first efficient effort toward the redemption of the national debt: not that the attempt had not been devised, and that something of an undertaking intending the same thing had not been instituted; but this, very unwisely, in a financial point of view, had been interrupted by Sir Robert Walpole; and whatever good it was capable of producing, had vanished, in consequence of the desecration the fund had suffered from the violent hands of the minister, and by perversion from its purpose.

The way was thus opened, by Mr. Pitt, to the solution of the problem,—if *one per cent.* will redeem its capital in about forty five years, in how many years will *five per cent.* redeem its capital? As this is a mere operation of figures, there needs no great intricacy of calculation to inform us, that this may be accomplished in about fourteen years. Supposing then, our expenses to continue at their present rate for fourteen years, to what fund shall we look for 1. their security, and 2. their redemption? These two ideas must never be lost sight of: 1. what fund shall we pledge for the payment of *five per cent.* interest on the money borrowed? 2. Will the same fund, or any other, afford another *five per cent.* in order to redeem the capital itself in fourteen years?

Both these accommodations the minister found in the system of war taxes; instituted by his predecessor, and making considerable advances yearly toward that immense sum which they now produce. Whether Mr. Pitt had this result in view from the very first, is more than we can say; but there is nothing impossible in the supposition, that he who had conceived the idea of paying off the capital in forty years, had calculated the same scheme at thirty years, and at twenty; why not then at fourteen, since *five per cent.* the proportion required, is the legal interest of money in this country, and, consequently, presents itself to the mind with somewhat of a prominent aspect.

The proposition, as our readers will perceive, combines the two ideas hinted at above, 1. that of paying legal interest, *five per cent.* for money borrowed: 2. that of forming a purchasing fund of *five per cent.* acting with compound interest, for the redemption of the capital. The minister, therefore, takes *ten per cent.* proportioned to the capital borrowed, and this effects his purpose. By what degrees, or on what calculation this purpose is effected, the reader will find in the tables annexed to this discussion.

But there are two considerations arising from this measure, which are submitted to the reflection of those whom they concern. The first is, that the war taxes were imposed under the pledge of Parliamentary faith, that they should last no longer than the war: the second is, whether the imposts which furnish these taxes are laid upon articles that ought to be burthened in this non-terminating manner.

If the proposition were absolute, to collect these taxes with inflexible rigour, during the specific period of fourteen years, this might be taken as a departure from parliamentary faith: but we conceive that the minister's proposal includes the alternative; and is conditional, *if the war shall so long last.* Such, at least, is the inference we draw from language like the following, which is transcribed from the Statement mentioned in the title to this article. The same sentiment may be seen in the paper annexed.

> This part of the calculations is framed on the supposition of the continuance of the war for the whole fourteen years. If peace should be sooner re-established, other arrangements may easily be made, by which the portions of war taxes so pledged may be released at earlier periods; and the part not pledged will of course immediately be liberated on the return of peace.

If then the war should terminate in *two* years, the minister would be bound to substitute other taxes, such as would best suit a state of peace, for those imposed to support the war: and that this would be in his power, as to every desirable purpose

to effect in a single Budget, no one acquainted with the resources of this kingdom can doubt. In short, if the war continues, these war taxes are pledged to support the war; and the circumstance of their being *pledged* is of little importance to those who pay them. If the war terminates, the security given on these taxes will be withdrawn, and transferred elsewhere. In other words, the security on which the mortgage was established will be exchanged, till the mortgage itself be paid off. It does not appear, then, that this exchange amounts to a breach of Parliamentary faith: but, we confess, that the statement of the principle on which the transaction is conducted, ought to be made with the utmost candour, openness, and clearness; and in terms so explicit, as to incur no charge, or even hazard, of ambiguity. For, though we have said that taxes of a hundred years standing have acquired the power of habit, and are of little moment in the second century of their existence, yet taxes recently imposed, and for a specific purpose, and professedly of limited duration, that duration contracted by the hopes of every well wisher to his country, and to humanity, differ widely from the former. They have not had sufficient time to press into numbness the limb which supports them. They create pain; and the sooner pain can be removed from the body politic, as well as from the body natural, the better for the patient, and the more honourable to the operator.

This will become evident beyond denial, if we enquire on what articles these taxes have been laid, and whether they are such as should be chosen for these taxes, supposing them prolonged; such as can support them, without involving extremely important interests of the community.

The *Convoy duty* is a price paid by merchant ships for protection by ships of war: will it be wise to demand this price when the necessity for protection by ships of war has ceased?

The *Exportation duties* are in effect charged on the consumer, in foreign parts, of those articles to which they are attached: will it be wise to continue these when the consumer may have a choice of markets, and purchase other goods that will answer his purpose as well, from quarters where this duty is not paid, and consequently does not enhance the price of the goods?

The *Tonnage duties* laid on vessels carrying *coastwise*, augment the capital necessary to be invested in the purchase and outfitting of ships: they render this commodity dearer: will it be wise to continue that impost which raises the price of mercantile speculations in vessels, when we have no doubt on our minds, that our present enemy, and then our invidious friend, will strain every nerve to establish a navy, and will patronize with all his power a carrying trade in his own vessels for that purpose?

The *Property Tax* with all its vexations, suspicions, inquisitions, appeals, hearings, re-hearings, and attendances, with its temptations to evasions, and shuffles, and a most ungodly envying of those neighbours who have luckily eluded examination—will it be wise to continue this tax after the immediate occasion of its imposition has subsided; after peace has dismissed national animosity against the enemy, and soothed to tranquillity the mind which had thought only of resistance to the implacable foe?

These questions are important, and their importance would be extreme if peace did not, almost by necessity of its character as peace, introduce other and more pleasing expectations. It is said, that,

> By the present plan the whole of the war taxes will in no case continue pledged beyond the war. With the aid of the excesses of the present sinking fund, peace, at whatever period it may take place, must produce some immediate and considerable reduction of those taxes.
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> But the release of the war taxes will be much more rapid, if instead of applying invariably the whole of the sinking fund created for the war debt, to the redemption of that debt in peace as in war, the arrangement which has been explained in a former part of this paper be adopted on the return of peace. According to that arrangement the sinking fund of the war debt will then be consolidated with the sinking fund of the present debt, and the excess of those combined funds above the interest of their combined debts, will be placed at the disposal of Parliament. And in this manner it will be seen, that on a peace, even after fourteen years of war, above eleven millions of the war taxes may be immediately taken off, and that the public may thus at once be relieved from nearly the whole of the property tax, while the remainder will, in a very short time after, be liberated by the ap-

plication of the excesses of the combined sinking funds.

With respect therefore to the property tax we may observe, first, that it will not be pledged at all until after seven years; (See Table No. 1.) even supposing so long a continuance of the present war. And, secondly, that although after those seven years the property tax will, so long as the war shall continue, be applied in part to the purposes of this plan, yet, on the return of peace, the excesses of the combined sinking fund, will, even on the most unfavourable suppositions, always enable Parliament to repeal the whole of the property tax within a very short time after that event shall have taken place.

We take for granted, that the property tax will be the last pledged; and if not pledged at all, would cease, as originally intended. We also entertain no doubt, but that the government would proceed with all possible speed to relieve commerce and navigation from their burdens; even though part of those burdens were to be laid on the country at large, in another shape. But there is yet to be considered the probable expence of our national establishment when peace is arrived, a contingency to which we must look forward, as of magnitude, but which, for every reason, we should be happy to enjoy the perplexity of, as soon as is consistent with the dispensations of Providence.

In speaking here and in other parts of this statement, of the repeal of Taxes on the return of Peace, no opinion is meant to be expressed as to the possible amount of our future peace establishments. That these may require some new provision, by the imposition or continuance of Taxes, is not to be denied; but the extent to which this necessity may exist is a point so uncertain, that no calculations can at this time be formed upon it. The statement contained in the foregoing pages is intended only to exhibit the means of carrying on for a long period, if unhappily it should be necessary, a War Expenditure to a given amount. Whenever the war shall have ceased, it is not improbable that our peace establishments must be large; but our means of defraying those establishments will also be very considerable. In the early periods of the plan now proposed, few of the present resources of the country will have been exhausted; and if peace were longer deferred, the same means which would have enabled us to meet the expenditure of war, will also, at its close, be equally applicable to any exigencies of our new situation. It would be superfluous to attempt to provide before hand for this case. If we can maintain the expenditure of war, no doubt can remain that we shall be equal to that of peace; and the subject is adverted to here solely for the purpose of obviating any objection that could be taken against a supposed over-sight in this respect. If the state of the country in a time of future peace should be such as to partake in some degree of the necessities of war, that situation must of course be met by continuing, as far as shall really be necessary, those exertions which belong rather to war than to peace. But no one can examine the tables annexed to this statement, without perceiving how many resources the principles of this plan would afford for meeting the difficulties of such a situation, without deferring that relief (particularly from the Property Tax) to which the country will naturally look on the return of Peace.

We must now close our discussion; but would previously suggest the propriety of raising a more considerable portion of taxes on the *extras*—(for *such will occur, from various causes)* of the three ensuing years, than the plan proposes. How honourably should we have thought of our ancestors if they had taken measures for redeeming *in fifty years* the debt they contracted, instead of letting part sink in a hundred years, and part remain perpetual? On the same principle, if *five per cent.* were raised on so small a sum as will be wanted, instead of *one per cent.* the redemption would keep pace with that of the other parts of the scheme; and the money necessary might easily be procured rather from regulation, than from direct taxation.

It is natural to enquire, what will be the effect of this plan on the nations of Europe?—will not our friends hear with pleasure that *we* think of providing against the continuance of the contest, let it last as long as it may? that the efforts of Britain will not slacken, but that *her* determination is perseverance?—And what will our enemy think?—that he is as far off as ever from subduing the resisting spirit of our country; that his exertions hitherto to destroy us have availed him nothing; and that HE can shew no such *Exposé* to his Gallic senate, no—not till he has acquired, by British permission as we hope, Ships, Colonies and Commerce!

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The annexed tables are extracted from among those which have been calculated by authority. In their combined state they shew the progress of calculation on various *data:* but, as they occupy about sixty leaves, we can only insert a selection.

No. I.

Amount of the **Loans** which would be charged in each successive year upon the **War Taxes**, and amount of the War Taxes pledged in each successive year, to provide for the Interest and Sinking Funds of such Loans.

Year commenc. 5th Jan.	Loan on Credit of present War Taxes.	War Taxes pledged to provide Interest & Sinking Fund.	Total War Taxes pledged.
1807	£12,000,000	£1,200,000	£1,200,000
1808	12,000,000	1,200,000	2,400,000
1809	12,000,000	1,200,000	3,600,000
1810	14,000,000	1,400,000	5,000,000
1811	16,000,000	1,600,000	6,600,000
1812	16,000,000	1,600,000	8,200,000
1813	16,000,000	1,600,000	*9,800,000
1814	16,000,000	1,600,000	11,400,000
1815	16,000,000	1,600,000	13,000,000
1816	16,000,000	1,600,000	14,600,000
1817	16,000,000	1,600,000	16,200,000
1818	16,000,000	1,600,000	17,800,000
1819	16,000,000	1,600,000	19,400,000
1820	16,000,000	1,600,000	21,000,000
1821	12,000,000	†1,200,000	21,000,000
1822	12,000,000	1,200,000	21,000,000
1823	12,000,000	1,200,000	21,000,000
1824	14,000,000	1,400,000	21,000,000
1825	16,000,000	1,600,000	21,000,000
1826	16,000,000	1,600,000	21,000,000

* It appears that, supposing Peace to take place at the end of 7 years, no more than 9,800,000l. of the War Taxes would have been mortgaged, and consequently nearly the whole of the Property Tax (which is estimated to produce 11 and a half millions out of the 21 millions) might then be taken off immediately on the conclusion of a Peace.

† This is the portion of War Taxes which had been appropriated to the Loan of the first year, and which being set free in 1821 by the redemption of a sum equal to that Loan, will then become applicable to the charge of a fresh Loan to the like amount. The like observation applies to all the succeeding sums in this column.

No. II.

Means by which an Annual **Extraordinary Expenditure**, to the Amount of £32,000,000, may be defrayed in each year.

Year commenc. 5th Jan.	Loan on Credit of War Taxes.	War Taxes not pledged, but applicable to the Service of the Year.*	Supplementary Loans required for the Service of the Year.
1807	£12,000,000	£19,800,000	£ 200,000
1808	12,000,000	18,600,000	1,400,000
1809	12,000,000	17,400,000	2,600,000
1810	14,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000
1811	16,000,000	14,400,000	1,600,000
1812	16,000,000	12,800,000	3,200,000
1813	16,000,000	11,200,000	4,800,000
1814	16,000,000	9,600,000	6,400,000
1815	16,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
1816	16,000,000	6,400,000	9,600,000
1817	16,000,000	4,800,000	11,200,000
1818	16,000,000	3,200,000	12,800,000
1819	16,000,000	1,600,000	14,400,000
1820	16,000,000	Nil.	16,000,000
1821	12,000,000	Nil.	20,000,000
1822	12,000,000	Nil.	20,000,000
1823	12,000,000	Nil.	20,000,000
1824	14,000,000	Nil.	18,000,000
1825	16,000,000	Nil.	16,000,000
1826	16,000,000	Nil.	16,000,000

* For the Amount of War Taxes pledged in each year to provide for Interest and Sinking Fund of the Loans charged upon those Taxes, see Table I.

No. III.

Total Amount of **Money Capital** of **Debt** created in each year, from 1793 to 1806, both inclusive, and Amount of corresponding Sinking Fund; also, Difference between Money Capital of Debt created, and Amount of corresponding Sinking Fund applied to Extinction of Debt in each year.

Year commenc. 1st Feb.	Money Capital of Debt Created.	Sinking Fund applied.	Difference.
	£	£	£
1794	4,500,000	1,630,615	2,869,385
1795	12,907,452	,872,200	11,035,252
1796	19,490,647	2,143,595	17,347,052
1797	29,726,797	2,639,724	27,087,073
1798	44,029,399	3,352,579	40,676,820
1799	15,000,000	3,937,923	11,062,077
1800	15,500,000	4,257,547	11,242,453
1801	18,500,000	4,578,69	13,921,310
1802	34,410,450	5,073,854	29,336,596
1803	23,000,000	5,639,500	17,360,500
1804	10,000,000	5,970,102	4,029,898
1805	10,000,000	6,470,738	3,529,262
1806	21,526,699	7,128,078	14,398,621
1807	18,000,000	7,773,400	10,226,600
		Total - £	214,122,899
		Average - £	15,294,492

[*This Table also shews the progressive increase of the Sinking Fund: which at the same ratio of increase will amount in the year* 1811 *to* £11,140,274.] Editor.

No. IV.

Amount of **Supplementary Loans** required in each year of two successive series of ten years each,

No. V.*

Amount of the **Present Debt**, as it will stand at the commencement and close of any given year,

No. VI.

Amount of the Three following **Debts** combined, as they will stand

No. IV.

AMOUNT of SUPPLEMENTARY LOANS required in each year of two successive series of ten years each, commencing with 1807.—Also the Amount of the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1-60th (or one per cent. upon the nominal capital created) to be provided for on account of those Loans.—Also the effect of the application of the expiring Annuities to that purpose during the first series, on an average of seven years,*—and the effect of the application to the same purpose, both of the expiring annuities, and of the excesses of the present Sinking Fund, (according to the plan now proposed) during the second series, supposing the three per cents. at 60.

Year commencg. 5th Jan.	Supplementary Loans required.	Interest and Sinking Fund to be provided.†	New Taxes to be imposed in each year, for Interest and Sinking Fund of Supplementary Loans, if the expiring Annuities be taken in aid of the first three years, 1807 to 1809; none. On an average of 7 years from 1810 to 1816, £293,000 per ann.—If both the expiring Annuities and Excesses of present Sinking Fund be applied in like manner to the series from 1817 to 1826; none.
1807	£ 200,000	£ 13,333	
1808	1,400,000	93,333	
1809	2,600,000	173,333	
1810	2,000,000	133,333	
1811	1,600,000	106,666	
1812	3,200,000	213,333	
1813	4,800,000	320,000	
1814	6,400,000	426,666	
1815	8,000,000	533,333	
1816	9,600,000	640,000	
1817	11,200,000	746,666	
1318	12,800,000	853,333	
1819	14,400,000	960,000	
1820	16,000,000	1,066,666	
1821	20,000,000	1,333,333	
1822	20,000,000	1,333,333	
1823	20,000,000	1,333,333	
1824	18,000,000	1,200,000	
1825	16,000,000	1,066,666	
1826	16,000,000	1,066,666	

* The annuities taken into these calculations as expiring within these two successive series of ten years, are as follows, viz. 15,515l. which expire in the year 1807; 870,000l., being so much of the Short Annuities as are not pledged for the interest of the deferred stock upon the Loan of 1802, and which will expire in 1808; 230,000l. Imperial Annuities which will expire in 1820; and 67,5471. Life Annuities, granted in William and Mary and Geo. II. fallen in by the year 1820.

† It will be obvious that this column will shew the amount of new taxes which must be annually imposed, according to the present plan, supposing no aid were derived to it from the expiring annuities, or from the excesses of the Sinking Fund.

No. V.*

AMOUNT of the PRESENT DEBT, as it will stand at the commencement and close of any given year; and also, the Total Amount of the Sinking Fund applicable in each year to the Extinction of such Debt, the portions of the Excesses of the Sinking Fund above the Interest of the Existing Debt for the time being, which will be applied in diminution of the amount of New Taxes, having been first deducted from such Sinking Fund in each year.

Year commencing 5th Jan.	Debt remaining unredeemed at commencement of each Year.	Sinking Fund at same Periods.	Debt at close of each Year.
1807	£352,793,722	£ 8,331,709	£344,462,013
1808	344,462,013	8,748,294	335,713,719
1809	335,713,719	9,185,708	326,528,011
1810	326,528,011	9,644,993	316,883,018
1811	316,883,018	10,127,242	306,755,776
1812	306,755,776	10,633,604	296,122,172
1813	296,122,172	11,165,284	284,956,888
1814	284,956,888	11,723,548	273,233,340
1815	273,233,340	12,309,725	260,923,615
1816	260,923,615	12,925,211	247,998,404
1817	247,998,404	12,824,805	235,173,599
1818	235,173,599	12,612,712	222,560,887
1819	222,560,887	12,283,347	210,277,540
1820	210,277,540	11,830,848	198,446,692
1821	198,446,692	11,089,057	187,357,635
1822	187,357,635	10,310,176	177,047,459
1823	177,047,459	9,492,351	167,555,108
1824	167,555,108	8,766,968	158,788,140
1825	158,788,140	8,138,650	150,649,490
1826	150,649,490	7,532,474	143,117,016

* The respective Sinking Funds for the reduction of the respective debts, are supposed to operate by compound interest at 3 per cent.; but the respective Sinking Funds are issued to the Commissioners quarterly. For this reason, the capitals of debt redeemed, and the progressive amounts of the Sinking Funds will be greater than the computations in this Table represents them, though not in such proportion as to make it necessary to embarrass the accounts, by taking into consideration the several different rates of interest correspondent to the periodical issues of the Sinking Funds for the reduction of debt by quarterly payments.

No. VI.

AMOUNT of the Three following DEBTS combined, as they will stand at the commencement and close of any given year, *viz.* the Debt charged upon the War Taxes, the Debt created by the Supplementary Loans, and the Present Debt; and also the Total Amount in any given year of all the respective Sinking Funds of the said Debts. The Price of Stocks is supposed to vary in the manner stated.

Year.	Price of 3 per Cent.	Price of 4 per Cent.	Rate of Interest.	War Debt, Supplementary Debt, and present Debt, unredeemed at commencement of Year.	Sinking Funds of War Debt, Supplementary Debt, and present Debt, at same periods.	The same Debts, at the close of each Year.
				£	£	£
1807	60.	=80.	=5	364,993,722	8,935,042	356,058,680
1808	66.66	=88.88	=4½	403,681,539	10,063,795	393,618,744
1809	—	—		408,218,744	11,314,623	396,904,121
1810	75.	= Par	=4	456,510,519	12,690,446	443,820,073
1811	—	—		461,420,073	14,179,396	447,240,677
1812	85.71		=3½	516,780,685	15,823,905	500,956,780
1813	—	—		521,756,780	17,472,742	504,284,038
1814	Par		=3	594,921,274	19,268,286	575,652,988
1815	—	—		599,652,988	21,046,334	578,606,654
1816	—	—		604,206,654	22,893,723	581,312,931
1817	—	—		608,512,931	24,812,533	583,700,398
1818	—	—		612,500,398	26,292,908	586,207,490
1819	—	—		616,607,490	27,769,694	588,837,796
1820	—	—		620,837,796	29,242,784	591,595,012
1821	—	—		623,595,012	29,160,066	594,434,946
1822	—	—		626,434,946	29,074,866	597,360,080
1823	—	—		629,360,080	29,128,504	600,231,576
1824	—	—		632,231,576	29,142,690	603,088,886
1825	—	—		635,088,886	29,095,890	605,992,996
1826	—	—		637,992,996	29,065,719	608,927,277

[In the year 1810, the Sinking Fund will, on this calculation, be able to pay off about one thirty-fifth part of the whole debt: in the year 1820, it will pay off rather more than one-twentieth part of the whole debt: in the year 1826, it will pay off a proportion considerably larger; notwithstanding the increase of the value of the Stocks to Par.] EDITOR.

No. VII.

COMPARATIVE Amounts of NEW TAXES which will be required in each year, according to the Plan in Table No. IV, and of New Taxes which would be required to provide for £11,000,000 borrowed in every year, according to the present system, deducting in each case the expired Annuities from the Taxes which would otherwise be required; the 3 per Cents. being supposed to continue at 60.

Year commences 5th Jan.	Taxes required according to Plan proposed.	Taxes required according to present System.
1807	£ Nil.	£717,818*
1808	Nil.	363,333‡
1809	Nil.	733,333
1810	293,000	733,333
1811	293,000	733,333
1812	293,000	733,333
1813	293,000	733,333
1814	293,000	733,333
1815	293,000	733,333
1816	293,000	733,333
1817	Nil.	733,333
1818	Nil.	733,333
1819	Nil.	733,333
1820	Nil.	435,786‖
1821	Nil.	733,333
1822	Nil.	733,333
1823	Nil.	733,333
1824	Nil.	733,333
1825	Nil.	733,333
1826	Nil.	733,333

* This sum, with 15,515l. annuities falling in this year, make 733,333l.

‡ This sum, with 370,000l. annuities falling in this year, make 733,333l.

‖ This sum, with 230,000l. Imperial Annuities falling in this year, and Life Annuities granted in William and Mary, and George II. supposed to have all fallen in by this time, amounting to 67,547l., make 733,333l.

No. VIII.

AMOUNT of WAR TAXES which would be released at the end of any given year, when Peace might take place; if the principle of rendering disposable the excess of the Sinking Fund above the Interest of the Debt were applied, on the return of Peace, to the Debt charged on the War Taxes, as well as to the present Debt; and, in that event, shewing how much of the Property Tax would remain pledged at the end of any given year; supposing the other War Taxes, exclusive of the Property Tax, to produce £9,500,000 per annum, and the Property Tax to produce £11,500,000, so as to complete the £21,000,000—(3 per cents. supposed to vary in the manner stated).

Year.	Price of 3 per Cent.	Rate of Interest.	Excess of Sinking Fund above Interest of Debt charged on War Taxes.	Total Excess of present Sinking Fund, which might in any given Year of Peace be applied to release of War Taxes.	Total Excess both Sinking Funds, above Interest of both Debts.	War Taxes which would remain pledged, after deducting Excesses.	War Taxes which might be released at End of any given Year.	Amount of Property Tax taken at £11,500,000 which would be pledged at the end of any given Year.
1807	60.	=5	£ 60,000	£— —	£ 60,000	£1,140,000	£19,860,000	Nil.
1808	66.66	=4½	296,101	— —	296,101	2,103,899	18,896,101	Nil.
1809	—	—	596,825	— —	596,825	3,003,175	17,996,825	Nil.
1810	75.	=4	1,111,897	— —	1,111,897	3,888,103	17,111,897	Nil.
1811	—	—	1,753,172	— —	1,753,172	4,846,828	16,153,172	Nil.
1812	85.71	=3½	2,598,333	— —	2,598,333	5,601,667	15,398,333	Nil.
1813	—	—	3,529,073	— —	3,529,073	6,270,927	14,729,073	Nil.
1814	Par	=3	4,636,146	— —	4,636,146	6,763,854	14,236,146	Nil.
1815	—	—	5,824,430	— —	5,824,430	7,175,570	13,824,430	Nil.
1816	—	—	7,096,362	— —	7,096,362	7,503,638	13,496,362	Nil.
1817	—	—	8,454,452	546,506	9,000,958	7,199,042	13,800,958	Nil.
1818	—	—	9,901,285	759,449	10,660,734	7,139,266	13,860,734	Nil.
1819	—	—	11,439,523	895,579	12,335,102	7,064,898	13,935,102	Nil.
1820	—	—	13,071,908	950,674	14,022,582	6,977,418	14,022,582	Nil.
1821	—	—	13,352,465	818,621	14,171,086	6,828,914	14,171,086	Nil.
1822	—	—	13,641,437	658,607	14,300,044	6,699,956	14,300,044	Nil.
1823	—	—	13,939,080	619,668	14,558,748	6,441,252	14,558,748	Nil.
1824	—	—	14,122,052	601,079	14,723,131	6,276,869	14,723,131	Nil.
1825	—	—	14,186,913	583,046	14,769,959	6,230,041	14,769,959	Nil.
1826	—	—	14,253,719	565,555	14,819,274	6,180,726	14,819,274	Nil.

* No credit is taken for the annuities which will expire in 1808 and in 1820, nor for the sums which would arise from the reduction of the 5 to a 4 per cent. fund, and afterwards of the 4 to a 3 per cent. fund.

No. VIII.

The effect which the SINKING FUND of £1,000,000 per annum, established by act of 1786, and the annual sum of £200,000 added thereto, with the expired annuities and accumulations thereof, produced in the redemption of the public debt, up to the period of the arrangement established by act of 1802.—2d. The distinct operation of the respective sinking funds of one per cent. under act of 1792, on nominal capital of debt during last war.—3d. The combined operation of the different sinking funds of 1786 and 1792, from the period of their being consolidated by the act of 1802 to the 1st of November 1806.—Lastly, the distinct operations of the several sinking funds of one per cent., created for the liquidation of the debt incurred since the commencement of the present war in 1803, and which are subject to the conditions of the act of 1792.

1st.—The amount of nominal capital of debt existing before 1792, redeemed by operation of the sinking fund, under act of 1786, on 1st Feb. 1802 £39,885,301
Total amount of that sinking fund, 1st Feb. 1802, was - - - - - 2,534,187

2d.—Amount of nominal capital of debt created by all loans, from 1792 to the close of the last war in 1802, redeemed by operation of sinking funds of one per cent., under the act of 1792, on 1st May, 1802 - - 20,738,431
Total amount of that sinking fund, 1st May 1802 - - - - - - 2,462,103
Total amount of all these sinking funds, 1802, after consolidation 5,706,017

3rd.—Amount of nominal capital of debt redeemed by these consolidated sinking funds, between 1st Feb. 1802 and 1st Nov. 1806 - - - - - 48,374,566
Amount to which these consolidated sinking funds had arrived, 1st Nov. 1806 - - - - - - - - - - 7,050,418

4th.—Amounts of respective debts created by the loans made since 1803, inclusive, which have been redeemed by their respective sinking funds of one per cent. on 1st Nov. 1806, and the several amounts of said respective sinking funds at the same period, are as follows, *viz.*

Loan of	Amounts of the Nominal Capital of Debt redeemed 1 Nov. 1806.	Amounts of Sinking Funds on 1 Nov. 1806.
1803 - - -	£895,024	189,988
1804 - - -	633,209	200,996
1805 - - -	724,589	365,738
1806 - - - - - - - - -	98,800	98,800
	2,252,815	1,055,522
Add on account of additional capitals created by sums subscribed from 5 per cents. 1797 into 3 per cents. in 1803 and 1806	107,350	Add sinking fund, on acct. of this additional capital created 54,652
	2,360,165	1,110,174

FINANCE.

The new Plan of Finance has, for its object, to provide the means of maintaining the honour and independence of the British Empire, during the necessary continuance of the War, without perceptibly increasing the Burthens of the Country, and with manifest benefit to the interests of the Public Creditor.

The proposed Measure is grounded on the flourishing state of the Permanent Revenue; on the great produce of the War Taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the Sinking Fund; and on some inferior aids to be derived from Revenues set free by Annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring. These circumstances, so favourable to the introduction and maintenance of a New System, are justly to be attributed to the wise, provident, and spirited exertions, which have had the concurrent support of Parliament and of the People, during the whole eventful period of the last twenty years.

The Plan is adapted to meet a scale of Expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it assumes, that during the War, the annual produce of the Permanent and Temporary Revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806. It is understood, that any further or unforeseen charge or any deficiency of Revenue, shall be separately and specially provided for.

Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed, that the War Loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be Twelve Millions annually; for the year 1810, Fourteen Millions; and for each of the ten following years, Sixteen Millions.

Those several Loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 Millions, are to be made a charge on the War Taxes, which are estimated to produce 21 Millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the War Taxes is meant to be at the rate of Ten per Cent. on each Loan. Every such Loan will therefore pledge so much of the War Taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a Loan of 12 Millions will pledge £1,200,000 of the War Taxes. And in each year, if the War should be continued, a further portion of the War Taxes will, in the same manner, be pledged And consequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the War should last so long, 21 Millions, the whole produce of the War Taxes, would be pledged for the Total of the Loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 Millions.

The Ten per Cent. charge thus accompanying each Loan will be applied to pay the Interest of the Loan, and to form a Sinking Fund, which Sinking Fund will evidently be more than Five per Cent. on such of the several Loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of Interest than Five per Cent.

It is well known, that a Five per Cent. Sinking Fund, accumulating at compound Interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in fourteen years. Consequently, the several Portions of the War Taxes, proposed to be pledged for the several Loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their respective Loans, and be successively liberated in periods of fourteen years from the date of each such Loan. The portions of War Taxes thus liberated, may, if the War should still be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving series, and may be again pledged for new Loans.

It is, however, shewn by the printed Calculations and Tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the Property Tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 48 Geo. iii. ch. 65. but will, in every case, be in force only during the war, and until the sixth day of April next after the ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, and no longer.

It is next to be observed, that the charge for the Interest and Sinking Fund of the proposed Loans, being taken from the annual produce of the War Taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary Revenue applicable to the War Expenditure.

Supplementary Loans will be requisite to make good that deficiency.

Those Supplementary Loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, if the War should be contined: but the whole Amount of the Loan, in any one Year, including that charged upon the War Taxes, and the Supplementary Loan, will never, even in a period of twenty years War from the present time, exceed Five Millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined Sinking Fund of that year will have been raised; and upon an Average of those 20 Years, will not exceed £3,800,000.

It is proposed that the Supplementary Loans shall be formed on the established system of a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. on the nominal Capital.

The Charge so created will be provided for during the first three years, by the expiring Annuities; and during that period the Country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new spring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a security from the increased pressures which it must otherwise experience.

From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for, amounting on the average of those seven years to not more than £293,000 annually: a sum in itself so small, in comparison with the great additions which have necessarily been made to the Taxes in each year, for the last fourteen years, that it can scarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it:—But even this comparatively small amount may probably be much diminished by the increasing produce of the actual Revenues, and by regulations for their further management.

And thus provision is made, on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional Taxes, except to the inconsiderable amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the Three per Cents at 60, and reducing the whole of the Public Debts at that rate to a Money Capital, the combined amount of the Public Debts will be £387,360,000, and the combined amount of the several Sinking Funds then existing will be £22,720,000. Whereas the present amount of the whole Public Debt taken on the same scale of Calculation is £352,793,000, and the present amount of the Sinking Fund is no more than £8,335,000

If the War should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain Excesses to accrue from the present Sinking Fund. That Fund, which Mr. PITT (the great Author of a system that will immortalize his name) originally proposed to limit to Four Millions annually, will, with the very large Additions derived to it from this New Plan, have accumulated, in 1817, to so large an amount as 24 Millions Sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr. PITT's System, nor any just view of the real interests of the Public, or even of the Stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the Country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the Sinking Fund than such as will always leave an amount of Sinking Fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present Debt as shall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of Finance shall ever prevent the Redemption of a sum equal to the present Debt in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed, if this New Plan had not been brought forward. Nor will the final Redemption of any Supplementary Loans be postponed beyond the period of 45 years prescribed by the Act of 1792 for the extinction of all future Loans. While each of the annual War Loans will be successively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, so long as War shall continue; and whenever Peace shall come, will be redeemed always within a period far short of the 45 years required by the above-mentioned Act.

In the result therefore of the whole Measure, there will not be imposed any new Taxes for the first three years from this time.

New Taxes of less than £300,000, on an average of seven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, are all that will be necessary, in order to procure for the Country the full benefit and advantages of the Plan here described; which will continue for twenty years; during the last ten of which again no new Taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that Parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a necessary War, without violating any right or interest whatever, and without imposing further burthens on the Country, except to a small and limited amount: and these purposes will be attained with benefit to the Public Creditor, and in strict conformity both to the wise principles on which the Sinking Fund was established, and to the several Acts of Parliament by which it has been regulated.

It is admitted that if the war should be prolonged, certain portions of the War Taxes, with the exception of the Property Tax, will be more or less pledged for periods, in no case exceeding fourteen years. How far some parts of those Taxes are of a description to remain in force after the War; and what may be the provision to be made hereafter for a Peace establishment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are considerations which at present need not be anticipated.

It is reasonable to assume, that the means and resources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extensive War, will be invigorated and increased by the return of Peace, and will then be found amply sufficient for the exigencies of the Public Service. Those exigencies must at all events be comparatively small, whatever may still be the troubled and precarious circumstances of Europe.

Undoubtedly there prevails in the Country a disposition to make any further sacrifices that the safety, independence, and honour of the Nation may require: but it would be an abuse of that disposition, to apply it to unnecessary and overstrained exertions. And it must not pass unobserved, that in the supposition of a continued War, if the Loans for the annual expenditure should be raised according to the system hitherto pursued, Permanent Taxes must be imposed, amounting in the period assumed, to 13 Millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the Public Burthens, and would be more felt after the return of Peace than a temporary continuance of the War Taxes. In the mean time, and amidst the other evils of War, the Country would be subjected to the accumulated pressure of all the old Revenues, of the War Taxes, and of new Permanent Taxes.

The means of effectuating a Plan of such immense importance, arise partly from the extent to which the system of the Sinking Fund has already been carried in pursuance of the intentions of its Author: and partly from the great exertions made by Parliament, during the War, to raise the War Taxes to their present very large amount. It now appears that the strong measure adopted in the last Session, by which all the War Taxes, and particularly the Property Tax, were so much augmented, was a step taken not merely with a view to provide for present necessities, but in order to lay the foundation of a System which should be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected crisis, and should combine the two apparently irreconcilable objects, of relieving the Public from all future pressure of Taxation, and of exhibiting to the Enemy resources by which we may defy his implacable hostility to whatever period it may be prolonged.

To have done this, is certainly a recompence for many sacrifices and privations.—This is a consideration which will enable the Country to submit with chearfulness to its present burthens, knowing that although they may be continued in part, for a limited time, they will now be no further increased.

A plan so novel in its kind as that to which we have been attending, could not expect to proceed into execution without that close examination and comparison, to which Britain is indebted for deliverance from many evils, we might add, for the enjoyment of many advantages. All things do not appear alike to all; whoever corrects an error, renders an important service to his country: whoever suggests an improvement confers a favour, not only on the minister, whose plan he enriches, but on the nation, whose welfare he promotes. The public is therefore obliged to Lord Castlereagh for a statement very different from the preceding. His Lordship supposes that the old system persevered in for about four years longer, would be most beneficial in the end. In proof of this proposition his Lordship has drawn up the following tables, which have been ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. We think it our duty to submit these, also, to our readers, in the present article. It will be agreeable to observe, that the idea of suspending the system of progressive taxation, enters into the contemplation of both financiers; and that both consider it as attainable, notwithstanding the immense expences of a state of warfare. This subject will be looked back to, at subsequent periods of our history, with a lively interest.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS MOVED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 12, 1806, BY VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

No. I.—That it is proposed by the new plan of finance, that the annual excesses of the present sinking fund, above the interest of the debt charged upon it in any given year, should be declared to be at the disposal of Parliament, and applicable to the public service. And it appears, that the aggregate produce of the said excesses, between the years 1816 and 1826, will amount in the whole to £11,121,938.

That annuities, to the amount of £685,515 will fall in between the years 1807 and 1826.

That it is proposed by the new plan of finance, to charge on the aggregate produce of the said excesses of the sinking fund, and upon the said annuities, the interest and sinking fund of 204,200,000l. supplementary loans, and to impose in aid of the said aggregate produce, between the years 1810 and 1816, new taxes to the amount of 2,051,000l.

That in addition to the supplementary loans so to be provided for, it is proposed by the new plan to raise war loans to the amount of 210,000,000l. on the credit of the war taxes, amounting to 21,000,000l.

That the war and supplementary loans of each year, added to so much of the war taxes as may remain unmortgaged, will produce in each year respectively the sum of thirty-two millions.

That in order to raise the said sum of thirty-two millions in each year, without any mortgage upon the war taxes, there would be required in addition to the twenty-one millions of war taxes an annual loan of eleven millions only.

That without any mortgage upon the war taxes, an annual loan of eleven millions might be provided for, for nearly nineteen years, by the application of the same funds, viz. the annuities, amounting to 685,515l the excesses of the sinking fund, amounting to 11,140,274l. and the new taxes intended to be imposed by the new plan, amounting to 2,051,000l. on which the supplementary loans are to be charged.

No. II.—That the proposed system of finance proceeds gradually to mortgage for 14 years the whole of the war taxes for the interest of loans in war.

That these taxes are not generally of a nature which can with propriety be so pledged, as several of them, such as the tax on exports, the duties on tea and on spirits, must probably either be modified or reduced on a peace, whilst it is proposed by the said plan, that the property tax, amounting to 11,500,000l. should, in that event, be entirely remitted; in which case (exclusive of any mortgage at the time affecting the residue of the war taxes) the portion of them which might be continued without material prejudice to the public revenue beyond the war, must be wholly insufficient to equalize the revenue with the expenditure.

Suppose a peace establishment at 15,000,000l.

If the war taxes were mortgaged, there would remain,

Land and malt - - - - - -	2,750,000
Surplus of consolidated fund -	3,500,000
Lottery - - - - - - - -	450,000
	6,700,000
Annual deficiency to be provided for by new loans, or taxes	8,300,000
Supposing the peace establishment to amount to - - -	20,000,000
The deficiency to be provided for, in like manner, would be	13,300,000

No. III.—That the new plan will require loans to a greater amount, to be raised in each year, than would be required if the usual system of borrowing were persevered in.

By the present system, in order to cover a war expenditure of	32,000,000
There would be wanted in each year, in aid of the twenty-one millions war taxes, a loan of	11,000,000
Amounting in twenty years to	220,000,000

New Plan.

Amount of the war loans for twenty years - - - - - -	210,000,000
Ditto of supplementary loans for ditto - - - - - - -	204,200,000
Total	416,200,000
Total excesses by the new plan, exclusive of 82,000,000l. borrowed on the war taxes, and redeemed within the period	196,200,000

The average capitals to be annually raised by the new plan are

Annual amount of loans by the new plan on a twenty years average	War loan	10,500,000
	Supplementary ditto	10,200,000
Annual amount of loans by the present plan - - - - -		11,000,000
Average annual excess of loans by new plan - - - - - -		9,700,000

No. IV.—That the comparative increase of the public debt which will be produced by the new plans, and the effect they will have on the proportionate amount of the sinking fund, by their operation in twenty years, is as follows:—

Effect of the present System.

The amount of money capital of the public debt is, in the year 1807 - - - - -	363,793,722
The amount of ditto will be, in the year 1826, supposing eleven millions raised in each year - - - - -	370,443,305

Decrease of debt in twenty years, raising eleven millions in each year - - -	93,350,417

Effect of the new Plan.

Amount of money capital of the public debt under the the new plan is, in 1807	364,993,722
The amount of ditto will be, in 1826 - - - - - - -	455,537,932
Increase by new plan in twenty years - - - - - - -	90,544,210
Decrease of debt by the present system, as above -	93,350,417
Increase of ditto by new plan	90,544,210
Total increase of debt by new system - - - - - - -	183,894,667

Effect of present Plan on the Sinking Fund.

Amount of sinking fund, under the present system, on the public debt, is, in 1807 - -	8,515,042
Amount of ditto will be in 1826	27,115,881
Increase of sinking fund in twenty years - - - - - - -	18,610,839

Effect of new Plan on the Sinking Fund.

Amount of sinking fund, under the new system, is stated to be, in 1807 - - - - - - -	8,935,042
Amount of ditto, under new system, will be, in 1826 -	26,901,360
Increase in twenty years - -	17,966,318
Difference in favour of present system - - - - - -	644,421

So that the new plan gives only 26,901,360 sinking fund on a debt of 455,537,932l. whilst the present system would give the larger sinking fund of 27,115,881l. on the smaller debt of 270,443,305l.

The proportion of the sinking fund to the whole debt will be, under the present plan, in 1826, above one-tenth.

The proportion of the sinking fund to the whole debt, under the new plan, will be, in 1826, about one-seventeenth.

The sinking fund, under the present plan, above stated at 27,115,881l. continues to increase, at compound interest, after the year 1826, till the whole debt is redeemed.

The sinking fund, under the new plan, having obtained its maximum of 28,155,358l. in the year 1820, descends to 26,901,360l. in the year 1826, and must continue to decline after that period, so long as the excesses shall be deducted.

No. V.—That an increase of charges, for the interest and sinking fund of loans, for the twenty years, must take place, under the new plan, compared with the like charge, which would take place, were the present system persevered in.

Effect of the present System.

Annual loan, 11,000,000l. charge for interest and sinking fund -	733,333
Amount of loans for twenty years, 220,000,000l.—Charge for ditto, expiring annuities not deducted - - - - - - -	14,666,660

Effect of the new Plan.

Charge of supplementary loans, amounting, in twenty years, to 204,200,000l. expiring annuities not deducted - - -	14,266,388
War taxes, mortgaged at the end of twenty years, which are to be liberated successively, in the next fourteen years, after the year 1826 - - - - - -	21,000,000
Charge as above, under the present system - - - - -	14,666,660
Charge under the new plan, for the supplementary loans only	14,299,388
Difference - -	370,272
War taxes, mortgaged as above, for war loans, according to the new plan - - - - -	21,000,000
Ditto according to the present system - - - - - -	Nil.

No. VI.—That the ways and means proposed by the new plan, to prevent the necessity of imposing new taxes, to any considerable amount, *viz.* the expiring annuities, together with the excesses of the sinking fund, above the interest of the unredeemed debt, are equally applicable *pro tanto*, to mitigate their increase, under any other mode of raising loans, which may be decided on. The means proposed by the new plan of defraying the interest and sinking fund of the supplementary loans, are as follow:

Produce of the excess of the sinking fund, between 1816 and 1826, above the interest of the unredeemed debt - - - -	11,122,809
Applicable by falling in of annuities - - - - - - - -	683,092
New permanent taxes proposed by the new plan, to be raised between 1810 and 1817, to amount of - - - - - - -	2,051,000
Total - - -	13,856,861
Charge of supplementary loans, annuities not deducted - - -	14,296,388
Ways and means as above - -	13,856,000
Remains to be provided for - -	440,388
Charge for the total amount of loans at the rate of £11,000,000 a year, under the present system at £733,333 for interest and sinking fund, the expiring annuities not deducted - - - -	14,656,660

As a fund to supply this charge, the ways and means as above for raising the interest and sinking fund of the supplementary loans may be applied - - - - - 13,856,861
Remains to be provided for in order to cover the charge - - - - 809,799

That it therefore appears, that the means to be applied under the new system to defray the charge for interest and sinking fund on the supplementary loans alone would (exclusive of any mortgage on the war loans), with the addition of taxes to the amount of £369,411 defray the total charges of the loans required to complete the fund of £32,000,000 annually for war expenditure, without the necessity of any incumbrance whatever of the war taxes.

No. VII.—That the comparative effects which will be produced on the public income by the two systems, on return of peace, and on the formation of a peace establishment, are as follow:

Under the present Plan.

There would be no charge whatever upon any part of the war taxes. The whole twenty-one millions would remain free. The property tax, or whatever portion of the other war taxes were not required towards making an adequate provision for the peace establishment, might be immediately remitted, leaving that resource unpledged and available on the recurrence of war.

Under the new System.

When peace takes place, a considerable part, if not the whole of the war taxes will have been mortgaged. In the latter case there will only remain a clear revenue of £6,700,000 immediately applicable to support the charges of a peace establishment.

It appears, that, in 1826, the excess of the war sinking fund will be 9,967,283l.—If this sum shall be then preferably applied to liberate a part of the property tax mortgaged for the war debt, the remainder of the property tax, and all the war taxes, will become permanent taxes, and part of the consolidated fund, and be mortgaged like the other parts of that fund for the redemption of the war debt; and the present debt, thus consolidated into a common debt, and the deficiency on the peace establishment, must be provided for, either by fresh taxes, or fresh loans.

No. VIII.—That the sum of eleven millions a year, required in aid of the twenty-one millions war taxes, to complete the war expenditure of thirty-two millions, may be raised (should the principle of applying the excesses of the sinking fund to the public service be decided on) according to the following mode, without mortgaging the war taxes, or rendering new taxes of any greater amount necessary than it is proposed to lay on by the new system, and without making so considerable an addition to the debt as will be made, should the new system be carried into execution.

The sum required as above to provide for a loan of eleven millions per annum, for 20 years, is - - - - - - - 14,666,666l.
The resources available amount to 13,856,861

Deficiency 809,799

This deficiency of 809,799l. exceeding only by 369,431l. the charges for supplementary loans, would remain an additional charge to be provided for.

As the charges upon a loan of eleven millions would in each year amount to 733,333l. if it should be thought fit, in aid of the annuities, to raise only the precise amount of taxes proposed by the new plan to be imposed in the first ten years, until the excesses of the sinking fund shall arise in 1816; the difference between the above funds and the annual charge of 733,333 (amounting, on an average, to 489,682 a year) must be added, as it arises, to the loan of the year; the interest and sinking fund thereon amounting to about 33,000l. a year, to be defrayed in the first instance out of the consolidated fund, and to be afterwards replaced out of the excesses of sinking fund, as they accrue.

No. IX.—That nearly the same results may be produced, by determining, that when the loan of the year in war does not exceed the amount of the sinking fund in the said year, instead of making provision for the interest of the said loan by new taxes, the same shall be provided for, by and out of the interest receivable on the amount of stock in that year, redeemed by the commissioners of the national debt: in which case, the amount of debt unredeemed will continue stationary during war.

The sinking fund is at present 8,515,042l.
It will be in 1811 - - - - 11,140,274

In four years therefore from the present time, no new taxes will be required (the data remaining the same), however long the war may continue; and the war taxes will remain free at the close of the war, when the sinking fund will resume its progressive operation; the purchase of stock by the commissioners being continued in the mean time to the full amount of the sinking fund.

That the charges for four years loan as above, for eleven millions in each year, taking credit for 385,515 annuities, amounts to 2,547,810l.

Taxes required in each year for the next four years - - - - 626,970

The taxes so to be imposed exceed only by 496,810l. the total amount of new taxes pro-

posed by the new plan to be imposed between 1810 and 1817; by which plan, the war taxes are at the same time progressively absorbed and pledged for the redemption of the loans raised upon them.

According to this plan, the debt would continue stationary at throughout the war.	369,390,887
Amount of debt in 1826, by new plan - - - - - -	455,517,932
Ditto in 1826, by this plan	369,390,887
Difference of debt in favour of this plan - - - - - -	86,147,045

And no war taxes are mortgaged.

No. X.—That the expence of raising any given amount of loan on the present system; viz. by a single loan, with a sinking fund of one per cent. as compared with the principle of the new plan of raising the same amount by double and concurrent loans; the one raised upon a fund of ten per cent. for interest and sinking fund; the other raised upon a fund of six per cent. for interest and sinking fund; calculating the payments on account thereof, from the commencement to the final liquidation of the said loan, is as follows, the sinking fund in both cases being taken on the money, instead of the nominal capital:

Suppose 12,000,000l. to be raised.

New Plan.

Ten per cent. interest and sinking fund on 12,000,000l. for one year - - - - - - -	1,200,000
A like charge for 13 years more, at which time the principal is redeemed - - - - - -	15,600,000
Total payments	16,800,000

To cover the interest and sinking fund of 1,200,000l. at six per cent. a fund of 72,000l. must be provided in each of the fourteen years,—the amount thereof is 1,008,000l.

The latter sum being raised on a one per cent. sinking fund, may be considered as an annuity of forty-three years.

Payments on account thereof	43,344,000
Payments as above . - -	16,800,000
Total payments	60,144,000

Present System.

The interest and sinking fund on a loan of 12,000,000l. at six per cent. amounts per annum to 720,000l.

This charge being raised on a one per cent. sinking fund, may be considered as an annuity of forty-three years.

Payments to be made on account thereof till its redemption	30,960,000
Payments on new system, upon a loan of 12,000,000l. - -	60,144,000
Ditto on present system - -	30,960,000
Excess of the charge of redemption by new system - -	29,184,000

The following statements, as our readers will perceive, had not escaped us, in our introduction to the present important article. We must acknowledge that the pressure of the moment gives additional weight to the representations of the committee of ship owners. But, we have supposed that whenever peace should take place, those imposts which burthened the commerce of the country, in any considerable degree, would be removed, from this particular department of national concern, and would be replaced by others, of equal security to the stockholder, and of more general collection from the community. In the mean while, if our information be correct, the eastern parts of the kingdom are carrying on ship-building to an enlarged extent, and these are flourishing; while the port of London is making representations. The building of large ships appears to be that particular branch which suffers most, because the investment of capital is so much longer in these than in others, before it produces any advantage by returns. In the year 1805, the decrease of large vessels built in Great Britain was 57; the increase of small vessels was 57; of course the decrease on the general tonnage was considerable, and there was less work for the ship-builder. But, besides the port of London, Bristol also, and Liverpool have decreased in ship-building; and this leads to the idea that the increased expenses of living, &c. in large towns has a detrimental effect on workmanship and trades, which may be equally well carried on elsewhere. It agrees also with the increase of small vessels, since vessels of the larger classes are not those which principally occupy the dock yards of Yarmouth, Newcastle, or Sunderland.

We flatter ourselves, whatever suspension of our trade the present circumstances of the Continent may occasion, that they will not be permanent: The minister has lately proposed a bounty on the exportation of refined sugar of 10*s.* per *cwt*; of raw-sugars 2*s.* under 40*s.* value: and 1*s.* under 45*s.* He has also proposed to favour the consumption of rum, by laying an additional duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on brandy. But the benefits to be derived from these assistances cannot be immediate.

At a meeting of the Committee of Ship Owners for the port of London, held this 9th

day of February, 1807, Thomas Brown, Esq. in the chair. The Secretary read the following *extracts* from the first *printed* resolution to be proposed on the finances of the country, viz.

"That the several Duties of Customs granted to his Majesty by an Act of the 43d year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty *during the present war*, and until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, additional duties on the *importation* and *exportation* of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, on the *Tonnage of ships and vessels* in Great Britain;" by an Act of the 44th year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty, *during the present war*, additional duties on the importation of certain goods, &c. into Great Britain, and on goods, wares, or merchandize, brought or carried *coastwise*, within Great Britain, and by another Act of the 46th year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty *during the present war*, and for six months after the expiration thereof, *additional* duties on certain goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into and *exported from*, or brought or carried *coastwise* within Great Britain, shall be further granted and *continued*, and shall be payable in such proportions, and for *such further terms*, as may be directed by any Act or Acts of Parliament *hereafter* to be passed for defraying the charge of any Loan or Loans, to be charged thereon, in manner thereafter mentioned;" that is to say, that the Loans to be raised on the credit of the said duties, shall be subject to certain charges therein mentioned, until, by the *operation thereof*, an amount of capital stock *created* in consequence of such Loans respectively, shall have been purchased *or redeemed*, and that *whenever* and so soon as such amount of capital stock shall have been so purchased *or redeemed*, the same shall be at the *disposal of Parliament*."

1. It appearing to this meeting, the adoption of the said resolution by Parliament must inevitably be attended with the most ruinous consequences to the Shipping Interest of this country,

Resolved unanimously, that the Ship Owners in London, and that the Out-ports should immediately petition both Houses of Parliament, imploring them not to accede to any proposition which may be made to the Legislature to continue the duties on the Tonnage of British Shipping, after the termination of the present war: humbly submitting, that such a measure would at any time be productive of the most serious danger to the British Navigation, but in the present depressed state of British Shipping, the mischievous effects thereof would be seriously felt, immediately on the return of peace, which statement they are more encouraged to make, as the most solemn assurances were given by his Majesty's Government, in 1802, and 1803, both publicly and privately, that the duties should cease with the war: that the well-grounded apprehensions they entertained, are very much increased by the Act of last session, permanently suspending the Navigation Laws, under which the maritime power of Great Britain has increased to its present strength.

2. That the said resolution also extending to continue the *war* duties on British manufactures *exported* and carried *coastwise*, a further bad consequence must follow therefrom, to the Shipping Interest, as every discouragement to the *export* thereof, must produce an effect on the Ship Owners, and as on that part of the subject the merchants and manufacturers have an immediate concern.

Resolved unanimously, that an early communication be had with the *trading* and *manufacturing* interests, to call their attention not only to the probable consequence of the said resolution, but to the present lamentable state of British Shipping—to the depression in the markets of all sorts of *West India* and *East India* produce and manufactures, and to the stagnation of trade *in general*, principally resulting from the *relaxation* of our old maritime regulations, and to the indulgences which have been afforded by the *British* Government to *Neutrals*, both in the trade of the *countries* of the *enemies* of Great Britain, and in the trade of the *king's* dominions; pointing out the necessity of *reverting* to the old policy under which we have grown to our present greatness, and urging them to obtain, through the medium of their representatives in Parliament, a strict adherence in future to the Navigation and Colonial system of Great Britain, and a firm assertion of our belligerent rights, which would be attended with incalculable advantages to the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, and would, at the same time, contribute essentially to the dignity of his Majesty's crown, as well as to the safety and welfare of his people, until he can obtain a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

Resolved unanimously, that these resolutions be printed, and transmitted by the secretary, to the members of Parliament for the City of London, and Borough of Southwark; and also to the members for the maritime and manufacturing counties, and for the out-ports and manufacturing towns.

* * * * * *

We have reason to think that we shall be able to comprise in our SUPPLEMENT *additional statements on the subject of the* NATIONAL FINANCES: *together with a complete view of the products of the taxes for the year* 1805—1806, *taken quarterly. To that, therefore, we refer our Readers, for further information.*

Œuvres de Louis XIV. The Works of Louis XIV. [Concluded from Panorama, p. 954.]

The philosophic mind contemplates with wonder the pursuits and objects of mankind, but with at least equal wonder the means employed to accomplish them. That the ambition of an individual should lead thousands to slaughter, perplexes the man who sees in ambition itself nothing worth striving for; but, when the effects of corruption are displayed to his view, he is forced to acknowledge, in the conduct of mortals, such intricacies as baffle every proposition of what man *should* be; and while they excite applause at his address and dexterity, excite no less disgust at his meanness and depravity.

That labour of the body should be paid for, by the means of supporting the body, is a principle obvious in its nature, and easy in its application: but, that mental sentiment should be thought an article of barter and sale, is astonishing! That any one should be mean enough to wish to buy it, that any one should be unthinking enough to sell it, when chaffered for, and *cheapened*, exceeds the comprehension of those, who happily, for themselves, have made some proficiency in the principles of rectitude. But, where a community is numerous, the principles which form its bonds, are seldom well understood and appreciated by all its members. However noble, however excellent, they may be, some will be insensible to their dignity, and indifferent to their excellence. And these, on the mere appearance of an advantage which allures them, will be tempted to separate from their old connections, and abandon without remorse those engagements which were either expressed, or implied, in their original association.

This is greatly to be regretted when the subject of change is religion. When from motives of *great* interest we see a change effected, of which we have reason to think conviction was not the cause, it excites our regret: what then shall we say, to the purchase of the acquiescence of conscience, or of any principle pretending similarity to conscience, at the price,—the fixed price, of a few shillings? would any man act thus in matters of merchandize? If broadcloth were offered at a few pence per yard, who would even condescend to look at it? and what would be said of the merchant who offered it? Tinsel may be bought cheap; but not gold, for in that is an intrinsic value. To effect conviction, reason requires argument; religion requires the authority of him who instituted it. To matters of faith, gold has no relevance; but, that it may produce a corrupt influence, or where corruption is already extant, that it may give it a certain direction, are truths which none acquainted with the human heart will deny. And we are now to witness that depravity in a king, which supposed that conversion from one religious persuasion to another, might be effected by purchase, and that the party thus bought, would be by so much a better subject, as the expense of his conversion had amounted to. We shall state in Louis's own words his notions on the subject of Protestantism in general; and shall then see the means he adopted for its extirpation in France.

Protestants.

And as to this great number of my subjects who profess the religion called *reformed*, which was an evil I always did, and still do, consider with grief, I formed even then the plan of my whole conduct towards them; which I have reason to be satisfied with, since it has pleased God, that it should produce a very great number of conversions, as it continues to do daily.

It appeared to me, my son, that those who advised violent remedies, did not know the nature of the evil. It is in great measure owing to the inflamed state of minds which must be suffered to become sober, and to cool gradually, instead of exciting them afresh by so violent contradictions, which are besides, always useless, when corruption is not limited to a few known people, but pervades the whole kingdom. *As far as I could understand, the ignorance of churchmen in former centuries, their luxury, their debauchery, the bad examples they set, and those they were, in consequence forced to tolerate; in short, the abuses of every kind they connived at, in the conduct of individuals, contrary to the rules and known decisions of the church, have contributed more than any thing else, to the deep wounds it has received from schism and heresy.*

The new reformers evidently spoke the truth in many matters of fact of this nature; which they condemned, with equal justice and severity. They misled their followers in points of belief; but it is not in the power of the multitude to discover a well disguised falsehood, when it is, besides, concealed

among a number of undeniable truths. In the beginning it was only some trifling differences in opinion, and which, I understand, the protestants of Germany, and the Huguenots of France, consider now as of no great moment. These soon produced a wider breach; and this was principally owing to the indiscreet harshness used towards a bold and daring man, who, seeing that he could not recede with honour, engaged deeper in the quarrel, and giving himself up entirely to the impulse of his imagination, took the liberty of examining what he had before received as incontrovertible, and promised mankind an easier and shorter way of effecting their salvation: a sure method of flattering the worldly, and of gaining the multitude. Many were seduced by the love of novelty. Various interests of princes soon became implicated in this quarrel. Wars in Germany, and afterwards in France, increased the animosity of the supporters of the bad cause: the lower people were still more convinced of the truth of a religion, for which its followers had braved so many dangers; fathers, full of this prejudice, transmitted it to their children with as much acrimony as they could instill into their minds; but in fact, time moderates this passion, as it does all others, which often subside the sooner by not being violently opposed.

From this general knowledge, I thought, my son, that the best way to reduce gradually the number of Huguenots in my kingdom, was, in the first place, by no means to press them by any new measure of severity, and to inforce the observance of the immunities they had obtained from my predecessors, but to grant them nothing further, and to limit their effect to the strictest bounds, justice and decency could allow. For that purpose, that very year (1661) I named commissioners to carry the *Edit de Nantes* into execution. I took care in the mean time to stop every where the enterprises of the religionists [He means their exercising their religion in places which were not privileged, and which he mentions afterwards.] . . . . But as to the favours, which depended on me alone, I resolved, and I have pretty well kept my resolution, not to grant them any; and this from tenderness rather than from severity, to induce them, thus, to consider now and then, within themselves, and without compulsion, whether it was upon good grounds they voluntarily deprived themselves of the advantages they might have in common with the rest of my subjects.

To avail myself, however, of their then state of mind which promised that they would listen more willingly than formerly to what might be said to undeceive them, I also resolved, to allure even by recompenses those who might prove tractable; to excite the bishops as much as I could, to labour at their instruction, and to remove the scandals which sometimes alienated them from us; and lastly, never on any account to fill the sees, and other church livings, in my gift, with other than men of piety, application, and learning, able to repair, by a conduct opposite to that of their predecessors, the misfortunes these had chiefly brought on the church.

But I am still very far, my son, from having employed all the means I have in view to recover by gentle methods those whom their birth, their education, and more frequently an unenlightened zeal entangle *bonâ fide*, in those pernicious errors. I hope, therefore, that I shall have other opportunities of resuming this subject, without explaining to you, before hand, designs, in which time and circumstances may occasion a thousand changes.

The project of converting the Huguenots, and of uniting the two persuasions which Louis wished to effect by gentle means, had long before occupied the attention of the French government; it had been often taken up, and as often laid aside, and was among the grand conceptions of Cardinal Richelieu. As early as the year 1660, Louis the XIV's council resumed this subject very attentively. The monarch, as was usual with him in all weighty affairs, consulted the Marshall Turenne. The answer of that great man (published in the collection before us) evinces a spirit of moderation and candour, which converts seldom profess towards the religious opinions they have abandoned; nor is it unreasonable to suppose, that it was in some measure owing to his advice, that violent means were not then resorted to. In 1669 the quarrels about jansenism being in some degree compromised, the intolerant party thought this a fair opportunity of again urging the necessity of an uniformity of belief; and a memorial was accordingly presented to Louis XIV, the original manuscript of which is preserved in the archives of the secretaries of state, with simply this note from the king, *Memorial to keep.* Its title is "Religious and State Considerations, to shew the existing necessity, and possibilty, of uniting the Heretics of France with the Catholic church." It proposed the revocation of the *Edit de Nantes*, as a matter whose execution alone was wanting completely to restore peace to the church; it also ad-

vised, to gain over about fifty ministers, to assemble them in a synod, to open conferences between them and catholic doctors, in which those ministers, bought over before hand, would unite with the catholic church; to repeal afterwards the *Edit de Nantes*, as useless; and to obtain from the Pope a dispensation of some Romish practises, in favour of the most scrupulous protestants.

These ideas were certainly present to the mind of Louis XIV, when he was writing, a few months afterwards, (1670) *I am still very far, my son, from having employed all the means I have in view, &c.* yet there is abundant reason to suppose that the measures recommended in this memorial were not the means he then alluded to. It is more probable that he had another plan in contemplation at that time, though he did not carry it into execution till afterwards: and this supposition is strengthened, by the circumstance of Pelisson, who wrote his memorial under him, having been his principal agent in it; what this plan was we may learn from M. Rhulieres, the judicious writer of *les Eclaircissements historiques sur les Causes de la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes*; nor can the details he gives, which are but little known, be deemed irrelevant to our subject, as they form a necessary appendix, and actually complete this part of Louis the XIV's memorials. After explaining that towards the year 1676, Louis, from some scruples of conscience, parted with Madame de Montespan, who soon afterwards, however, reassumed her ascendency over him; M. Rhulieres adds,

The king in this new fit of devotion, or perhaps, to make some atonement for this relapse, applied the third part of the *Economats* (a revenue arising from church lands) to the conversion of heretics. This application was kept secret for a sufficient length of time; either, from an apprehension of discrediting the conversions, or rather from that sense of propriety which pervaded all Louis's actions; and which could not allow him to manifest such apostolic zeal, while his whole conduct so little corresponded to the holy vocation, Pelisson, a famous convert,* and who, by his talents, had obtained the intimate confidence of this monarch, was entrusted with the management of this fund; and drew up the necessary regulations for those who were to work under him. He apprised the bishops, that a sure way to gain the king's favour, was, to send numerous lists of converts: and to observe the instructions contained in a writing, he, at the same time, transmitted to them; he expressly declared, that he only meant future conversions; and that he was bound not to report to the king those anterior to 1676. The bishops, after the reception of the sums he remitted to them, used to send him, in return, those lists, with *the price of conversions marked in the margin*, and all the necessary documents, that is, the abjurations and receipts. The common price of these conversions, in distant provinces, was *six livres* each, (somewhat above half a guinea, present currency), some were even lower. The dearest I met with, for a whole family if numerous, was forty-two livres (not £4, by the same calculation), and clerks were attentive to see that, to each receipt should be joined an abjuration in due form. In the beginning, each province supplied not more than between three and four hundred converts, yearly. But things being once established on that footing, and the sums being distributed, per head, at so low an average, it became a sort of principle that, the more money a bishop called for, the greater proof he gave of his apostolic zeal. These successes of Pelisson soon filled the whole court. The bigots, themselves, could hardly refrain from jesting on this *golden* eloquence: "less scientific," they used to say, "than that of Bossuet, but much more persuasive." From year to year, the funds destined to this religious corruption, were increased.... At last, Pelisson succeeded in converting his agency into a kind of ministerial department. It is a thousand pities that, from the moment he had accomplished this object, his accounts ceased to be regular.... From this chest, compared by the Huguenots to Pandora's box, sprung, in fact, almost all the evils which befel them. It is easy to conceive, that the purchase of such pretended conversions, among the dregs of the Calvinists, the surprises, the pious frauds which accompanied them, and all those exaggerated unfaithful accounts of time-serving clerks, falsely persuaded the king, that the Huguenots were no longer attached to their religion; and that the slenderest motive of interest would be

* This M. Pellisson, was a man of letters, of distinguished merit; the faithful friend of the unfortunate Fouquet, and employed afterwards by Louis XIV to write his memorials under him. He had been a Protestant, but changed his religion; and in a curious letter to Louis preserved by Bussy Rabutin, attributes his conversion, under God, to his king's theological arguments: no wonder at the favour he enjoyed.

sufficient, to induce them to sacrifice it. To this fatal prejudice may be attributed all the penal laws of which Protestants have been the victims.

The insight this collection gives us into the real character of Louis XIV, and the variety of original information* relative to this monarch, which has been obtained of late years, prove that he has been misrepresented by all his numerous historians. The protestants, and the other religious sects which he persecuted, regard him as an object of detestation, while the jesuits are unbounded in their praises. To the dogmatic philosopher he appears as a tyrant, to the men of letters whom he paid, as a hero, and his courtiers, from the comparative littleness to which he reduced them, gave him the appellation of *Great:* which for a while prevailed. That Louis was not a hero, his own military memoirs abundantly prove; nor can he, under any point of view, be considered as *Great.* He possessed neither the comprehensive mind, nor the exalted soul, which alone could entitle him to that proud pre-eminence: and his atchievements, however great they might appear, were by no means proportionate to the power he actually possessed. But no one understood better the *trade of king* as he terms it, wherever *his own* interests were concerned, for in these, were all his thoughts centered. This is but too well proved, by his home administration, and by his dealings with other sovereigns; and those who consider nations as made solely for their rulers, may, if they incline to adulation, continue to call him a Great King.

We shall add a few words on the subject of the Edict of Nantes. These we hope will be accepted as a proper close of an article which has repeatedly engaged our attention. According to the best information we have ever met with, Louis XIV. may be considered as having been a primary cause of that revolution which in our own days has exploded with such dreadful violence, so greatly to the distress of his posterity. It can never be supposed, that any nation on the face of the earth, can not only pay the expenses of its own government, but afford to continue considerable bribes for many years successively, to the ministers and leading men of other governments, without incurring a debt, the more dangerous because the less public. Wars are expensive, and during their continuance, they exhaust a nation; whoever, then, prolongs wars unjustly, and excessively, prolongs that exhausting cause, from which to recover effectually, requires much good management, and a length of time, greatly exceeding what politicians generally allow. How then, should France, who united both these means of incurring debt, be able to preserve her finances from deficits? This wound, anticipation might conceal, or loans might skin over, but neither could soundly heal.

By assuming all power, himself, by a feeble education bestowed on his children, though destined to empire, by the introduction of a specious system of morals, which disguised licentiousness, but did not reform it, Louis loosened those bonds which are the best security of the state. This was a rankling disease: internal, therefore hidden, but not the less desperate or fatal, to the constitution of a country.

The affectation of desiring to establish uniformity in religion, partook of the same evils: had there been a conformity in religious sentiment, it would have produced uniformity of religious practice: but, without this internal persuasion, of what use was external ceremony? The Protestants were degraded below the due character of rational men:—for what purpose?—That when those who cared nothing for the rights of conscience should occupy the tribune in their turn, they might vociferate insatiably for the rights of man, and might produce in their oppressed fellow citizens, an instance which all must allow to be undeniable, wherein power had trampled on equity.

The edict by which Henry the Fourth of France secured the free exercise of their religion to the Protestants of his kingdom, was signed by him when at Nantes in the year 1598, and from this circumstance it derived its name. Under the protection of this law, the Protestants, though excluded from Paris, and its neighbourhood, not only maintained that form of worship which they approved, but held meetings of their ministers, in which the business of their community was transacted, and these again met yearly

* Especially the memoirs of Dalrymple; those of St. Simon, and Duclos.

in a general assembly, which differed little from a public and authorised body.

In the year 1661, was held a general assembly of the Gallican (Catholic) church, from which period, as is generally supposed, the determination to extirpate the Protestant heresy may be dated. Among the most effectual means of accomplishing this intention, we may reckon the suppression of the convocation or (annual) general assemblies of the clergy. This broke the unanimity of the body: and divided, for the purpose of weakening them. Then the people were not suffered to meet without their ministers; those churches which had been erected since the Edict of Nantes were pulled down; a severe edict was issued against those who having been born Protestants and conformed, should relapse; the academies, universities, and schools, were suppressed; no Protestant was permitted to follow any creditable or beneficial employment, while those who would have withdrawn from the coming storm, were prevented, by a law prohibiting any of them to leave the kingdom.

We have seen that Louis practised corruption first, and by a gradual accession of distresses he prepared the way for the entire revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This repeal passed the seals Oct. 25, 1685, and was ratified by the Parliament of Paris, Oct. 22. It was immediately sent to all the other Parliaments to be confirmed. It recites the grant of the edict of Henry IV. the repetition of it, at Nismes, by Louis XIII. 1629, but, that *the greatest part of the people having since embraced the Catholic faith, the Edicts of Nantes and of Nismes, were become useless: his Majesty therefore, thought fit to suppress them with all other declarations in favour of the Hugonots.* He orders their churches to be demolished; prohibits all public assemblies for worship, or the exercise of their religion in private, on pain of corporal punishment, and confiscation of property. He expels preachers from the kingdom in fifteen days, under pain of being sent to the gallies. He prohibits parents from instructing their children in that belief; insists that all born after this date shall be baptised in the Catholic manner, and condemns to the gallies all who attempted to quit the kingdom.

It is not necessary here to repeat the plunderings, massacres, imprisonments, and general sufferings of the Protestants which followed this memorable edict. In vain were laws made to prevent from escaping out of the kingdom those who were determined on escape. They fled: poor, but they carried with them their knowledge in arts and manufactures. Hence neighbouring states acquired at once, at no other expense than that of discharging the duties of humanity, those professions, which had proved sources of immense wealth to France, and had laid all the nations of Europe under commercial contribution. Those Protestants who were unable to escape, became either hypocrites by apparent conformity, or concealed mal-contents by the very act of retaining sentiments which they dared not avow. From their birth to their death, yea, and after their death, they were persecuted. If not baptized according to the forms of the Romish church, they were held to be no christians; if not married by Romish priests, their marriages were held void and illegal; and whatever rites of sepulture duty paid to the dead, were concealed by the shades of night; and not seldom were Protestants which had been buried, disturbed in their graves, and exposed, in violation of every feeling of humanity, and every sentiment of decency. By accident, a spectacle of this kind came under the notice of Louis XV. while hunting: and this monarch's abhorrence of such enormities was succeeded by beneficial effects.

We know an aged minister, now under the protection of the Church of England, who for six years, together, at Bordeaux, never saw the streets by daylight: but went from family to family by night. He was one of four who were pursued by the dragoons: his own brother was shot by his side; he sought that refuge under a hedge, among snakes, and vermin, which was denied him among men; here he lay concealed a whole fortnight, night and day; his property was confiscated, as well real as personal; his person was hung in effigy, by the public hangman; he was, by sentence, condemned to the gallies for an hundred and one years! Is it possible that such outrages against humanity should cause a community to flourish? Are these marks of the true church, which boasts of a succession of sacred influence derived from the Apos-

tles? We sincerely regret the sufferings we have been called to witness in the persons of those venerable clergy who lately were expelled with extreme violence from their native land; but we fear, cautiously, yet we fear, that their sufferings have in them something retributive; and have resulted from causes, which would not so have operated, had persecution been utterly unknown in France.

Such were the boasted politics of Louis XIV! He tyrannized in Religion, which he did not understand; he dissipated his Finances, till their disorder was irremediable; he provoked neighbouring states around him, by insupportable arrogance and ambition, till they united into combinations which endangered his dominions; he slackened the reins of morality, till vice was so little hideous as to be publicly presented at court; his boasted secret of the double correspondence contributed to the ruin of his direct descendant; and the secret machinations which he delighted to employ in foreign kingdoms, became at length the means of effecting in his own, the overthrow of the throne and the altar, of desolating the fairest provinces of France with fire and sword, and of filling her most important cities and towns with murder. Where now is the golden statue erected *Viro Immortali?* The slaves that were chained beneath its feet, have risen against it, and destroyed it. Where are the Arcs of Triumph *Ludovico Magno?* The populace of that city which they adorned, have ruined them in the tumults of insurrection! *Foreigners* have seized what *the King* intended for his peculiar gratification; the privacies of the *Monarque* are rifled by Upstarts of another race; and the MÉMOIRES of LOUIS LE GRAND, are published, *avec privilége*, derived from

LE GRAND BONAPARTE,
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON THE FIRST!

Oriental Customs; or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, especially the Jews, therein alluded to. Collected from the most celebrated Travellers, and the most eminent Critics. By Samuel Burder. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. about 400. Price 9s. Williams and Co. London. 1807.

MR. BURDER is, we believe, a dissenting minister at St. Albans. He has published several minor articles, which have been well received in his own connection: but, his most considerable work, hitherto, is the first volume, of which the present is, properly, a continuation. That was published five or six years ago; and is not now under our cognizance.

We are well persuaded that the usages of time and place have a considerable effect on the language, and terms, of common speech and historical narration. We find this incontrovertibly when perusing the *original* authors of British history: nor need we go very far back for proofs, since the writers of Queen Elizabeth's days, though comparatively moderns, are occasionally embarrassing enough;—and, who reads Chaucer freely, without a glossary? This argument becomes incalculably strengthened, when we add the idea of a ten times removed antiquity, a foreign clime, and a language without any resemblance to our own. These difficulties demand every assistance, if we desire to understand the contents of a work written in such a language, published in such a clime, and assuming such antiquity.

Moreover, the consequences of an error, or mis-explanation of a word, or thing, relating to British history, bear no comparison to those of error, committed by misrepresenting passages of holy scripture, whence we derive the principles of our faith.

But, supposing the terms which comprehend the general principles of religion to be perfectly clear, yet there are many *difficulties* in the scriptures, which to see removed is pleasant: and those who have endeavoured to accomplish this, by reference to the customs and peculiarities of the east, are entitled to thanks and patronage from the judicious. The late Mr. Harmer took the lead, very advantageously, in this study. It was resumed, and treated with considerable extent of research, and shrewdness of remark, by the learned editors of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, who added a complete volume of what they denominated *Fragments:* in which they have illustrated many articles formerly thought desperate. To these, and to other works of a like nature, Mr. B. has had access; and having consulted various critics, we presume in the course of his professional duties, he has com-

piled a volume, containing many articles worthy remark, but, not all of which, are, to us, perfectly satisfactory. A few specimens may enable our readers to judge for themselves.

No. 1084.—*Isaiah.* li. 23. *Who have said to thy soul, Bow down, that we may go over.*] This is a very strong and expressive description of the insolent pride of eastern conquerors. The following is one out of many instances of it. The emperor Valerian being through treachery taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia, was treated by him as the basest and most abject slave. For the Persian monarch commanded the unhappy Roman to bow himself down, and offer him his back, on which he set his foot in order to mount his chariot or his horse, whenever he had occasion. *Lactantius de Mort. Persec.* cap. 5. *Aurel. Victor. Epitome*, cap. 32.

Bp. LOWTH, *in loc.*

No. 1210.—*Matthew.* xxiv. 17. *Let him who is on the house-top not come down to take any thing out of his house.*] "It was not possible to view this country without calling to mind the wonderful events that have occurred in it at various periods from the earliest times: more particularly the sacred life and history of our Redeemer pressed foremost on our minds. One thing struck me in the form of the houses in the town now under our view, which served to corroborate the accounts of former travellers in this country, explaining several passages of scripture, particularly the following. In Matt. xxiv. 17. our blessed Saviour, in describing the distresses which shortly would overwhelm the land of Judea, tells his disciples, "when the abomination of desolation is seen standing in the holy place, let him who is on the house-top not come down to take any thing out of his house, but fly," &c. The houses in this country are all flat-roofed, and communicate with each other: a person there might proceed to the city walls and escape into the country, without coming down into the street." *Willyam's Voyage up the Mediterranean.*

Mr. *Harmer* endeavours to illustrate this passage, by referring to the eastern custom of the stair-case being on the outside of the house: but Mr. *Willyam's* representation seems to afford a more complete elucidation of the text.

No. 1257.—*Luke* vi. 38. *Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over.*] The allusion here is to dry measure among the Jews; which though right and full, here called *good* measure, they thrust and *pressed* to make it hold more; and *shook* it also for the same purpose, and then *heaped it up* as much as they could till it fell over. Of all these methods used in measuring we have frequent instances in the Jewish writings: some of them are cited by GILL, *in loc.*

No. 1276.—*Luke* xvi. 12. *If ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?*] The following custom of the Turks may contribute to our understanding of these words. "It is a common custom with the merchants of this country when they hire a broker, book-keeper, or other confidential servant, to agree that he shall claim no wages; but to make amends for that unprofitable disadvantage, they give them free and uncontrouled authority to cheat them every way they can in managing their business: but with this proviso, that they must never exceed the privileged advantage of ten per cent. All under that which they can fairly gain in the settling of accounts with their respective masters is properly their own; and by their master's will is confirmed to their possession." —*Aaron Hill's Travels*, p. 77.

This kind of allowance, though extremely singular, is both ancient and general in the East. It is mentioned in the *Gentoo Laws*, chap. ix. "If a man hath hired any person to conduct a trade for him, and no agreement be made with regard to wages, in that case the person hired shall receive one-tenth of the profit."

The text above cited must therefore, according to these extracts at least, mean, "if you have not been found faithful in the administration of your principal's property, how can you expect to receive your share (as the word may signify) of that advantage which should reward your labours? If you have not been just toward him, how do you expect he should be just toward you?"—— *Fragments, to* CALMET'S *Dictionary*, No. 303.

No. 1399.—*Revelation* xix. 16. *And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh his name written.*] The modern hangings which are sent yearly from Cairo to Mecca, to place about the holy house there, as the Mohammedans reckon it, are embroidered all over with letters of gold as long, broad, and thick, as a person's finger. *Thevenot*, part i. p. 149.

This explanation seems to be hardly sufficient: the hangings of an edifice do not correspond completely with the vesture of a person; and there still wants an instance of a name written *on the thigh*, which is the main difficulty of the passage. The book is neatly printed.

Recherches sur plusieurs Monumens Celtiques et Romains, &c. Researches on many Celtic and Roman Monuments, &c. Par J. F. Barailon, 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris, 1806. Dulau and Co. London.

Our curiosity was, at first, a good deal excited by the title of this work. As we know that France possesses a number of Celtic monuments, as yet undescribed, we naturally expected to find some satisfactory account of the most remarkable of them; but, in this expectation we have been most miserably disappointed. These pretended researches are nothing in fact, but desultory notes on a multiplicity of objects, many of them ridiculously trifling. While others lose all interest by the manner in which they are represented, or by the absurd and silly conjectures the author has indulged concerning them. A pedantic affectation of antiquarian erudition, uniformly ill applied, a vulgar and barbarous diction, complete the grotesque appearance of the work; which is curiously divided into short unconnected paragraphs, carefully numbered.

Some good natured readers will perhaps be hurt at the harshness of this judgment; and they may say with the French poet,

Un livre n'est pas bon; qui vous force à le lire?

But this cannot apply to us. Reviewers are obliged to devour the most indigestible productions, as the fable reports of Saturn devouring stones; but, as we are not professed stone eaters, no wonder now and then, they should lie a little heavy on our stomach.

The researches of our author, such as they are, have six different objects in view: the first is, to ascertain the true situation of a people of ancient Gaul, but little known, and which inhabited a territory called *Combrailles*, this by the bye had been already done by many geographers, and among them by Valois and D'Anville, whose opinion Mr. B. follows, nor does he throw any additional light on the subject, but indulges in a variety of trifling, or stale anecdotes, or more recent events, on which he comments with wonderful sagacity, *e. gr.* p. 34. "The English have also been masters of this town; (Chambou) the three lions, which were seen before the revolution, in the great square, are monuments of their conquest, and of their dominion. The ancient hospital is the only place I know of which has still a lion on one of its apertures. *Were Englishmen capable of any deed of benevolence? Did they contribute to the endowing of that establishment?*"

The second object of his *researches* is the ancient town of *Neris*, as he is pleased to call it, whose existence and destruction is equally unknown in history, but whose ruins he places, nevertheless, with great precision in the department of l'Allier. Here opens a fine field for the wanderings of imagination! The name of its founder, and consequently, the epoch of its foundation, meets with no difficulty: Neris à *Nerone* that is evident. As to its extent, population, and riches, which he represents as exceeding those of every city in Gaul, he has for vouchers, some ancient coins, occasionally dug out, and a few mutilated marble fragments, and remnants of aqueducts; (both belonging most probably to baths, formerly erected in this place, which still possesses a mineral spring) but if these proofs are not satisfactory, he invites the inhabitants to dig with industry, and assures them that *they will* find abundance of ancient monuments. The supposed destruction of this place is most whimsically accounted for; after reviewing page 191, the different wars of which the Gauls have been the theatre, he pitches on the invasion of the Germans under the reign of Constantius, between the years 354 and 357, as the epoch of the first destruction of Neris; as the *precious vessels* which the inhabitants *hid* in their hurry correspond with the state of manufactures at that period. These *precious* articles, says our author, "were found in September, 1805, at the bottom of a well 48 feet deep. Its aperture was closed by a hand-mill stone. I shall add here a list of those vessels, now in my possession," —expectation is on the tip-toe—but what follows? "a beggarly account" of *broken earthen ware*, and absolutely nothing else: such were the *precious* things which the inhabitants of Neris *hid* from the rapacity of the barbarians at the bottom of a well 48 feet deep!

Descriptions of Celtic monuments occupy the fourth and fifth divisions of the volume Here we should willingly have attempted to elucidate the author's superficial and defective accounts, by reference to some of the able descriptions we pos-

sess of monuments of a similar nature, could we have placed any reliance on him even as a plain observer. But his sight appears to have been dizzied by the multitude of objects before him; he seems eager to view them all at once, and anxious only to give every one of them a name, regardless of its fitness; none of the *barrows* were opened; but he expatiates with warmth on the proof they *will* afford of the superiority of the Gauls when recourse is had to that operation. He places with Latour d'Auvergne, the *Carnutum* of Cæsar on the Bay of Quiberon, where Celtic monuments called *Kernac* are to be seen. It will surely be objected to me, says he, that the country of the *Carnutes* was situated in the middle of Gaul; *quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur*, says Cæsar; to this I answer, first, that this general has been accused of not knowing geography; and, I will say, in the second place, that Belgium forming a part of Gaul, Kernac may, in one sense, be considered as in the middle of it, by its transversal situation!"

Tableau des Révolutions du Systême politique de l'Europe depuis la fin du quinzième Siècle. View of the Revolutions in the Political System of Europe from the end of the Fifteenth Century; by M. F. Ancillon, 3 vol. 12mo. Paris, 1806. Dulau and Co. London.

We should think the word *revolutions*, incorrectly applied to the different modifications of a system, to which the several states of Europe, with few momentary exceptions, have adhered for three centuries; a system, whose only aim was mutual security, through a balance of power: and which our author himself professes to unfold, and to follow, throughout all its variations; for such is the object of his work. It begins at the year 1492, and ends at the calling of *les Etats-Généraux*, in France, in 1789, that precursor of a *revolution* which was to overthrow the fabric raised by preceding ages, and scatter its bloody fragments over the whole continent, perhaps the world.

In this eventful period, the author has chosen three remarkable epochs, which form the natural divisions of his work. The first, from 1492 to 1618, takes the political system at its birth. The thoughtless ambition of Charles VIII. of France, and his invasion of Italy in 1494, first awakened several states to a sense of their danger; and the league concluded at Venice (in 1495) for their mutual defence, is the ground-work of the multiform coalitions since formed, to maintain a political equilibrium in Europe. From that epoch to the beginning of the thirty years war, Spain assumes the first rank among the European powers, domineers over lesser states, and threatens their existence. France, with inadequate means, struggles at first for the independence of Europe; the unwieldy greatness of her antagonist, undermined by the abuse of power, gradually gives way to her compact efforts, and France threatens in her turn.

The second epoch from 1618 to 1715, begins with the thirty-years war. France is still at the head of the coalition, fighting for the political and religious liberty of Europe; the flames of war spread over the greatest part of the continent. Richelieu calls Sweden and Denmark to the defence of the Protestant religion. The treaty of Westphalia, which terminates the sanguinary contest, gives France a decided influence in Europe; that of the Pyrennees, places her alone in the first rank; and, under Louis XIV. she soon becomes the oppressing power. In the negociations of Nimeguen, Louis pompously displays his superiority; nor is this impolitic ostentation lost on the other powers; the genius of William Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, unites part of Europe against the common enemy, and the league of Augsbourg is formed. Peace is concluded at Ryswick, on more equal terms; by the treaties of Utrecht and Radstadt, France still obtains some advantages: but, exhausted by her ambitious efforts, she is no longer the dread of Europe; she is still a great, but not the domineering, power.

In the third epoch, from the peace of Radstadt, in 1715, to the year 1789, a great alteration takes place in the political system; Europe is no longer divided between Austria and France: three other powers assume a rank, and an influence, equal to that of those ancient rivals; and lesser states think they see in them new guardians of their liberties. By the genius of Peter I. *Russia* emerges from barbarism; brilliant victories, and useful conquests, soon follow the first dawn of civilisation. Hardly known to Europe, she is already one of its first powers.

Prussia, with less boldness in her career, acquires new provinces, becomes a kingdom, and rises to eminence by adopting an economical and military system, which upholds her insidious politics. *England*, after centuries of civil wars, and revolutions, enjoys at last the blessings of a free constitution, and displays her natural resources; with a firm hand, she grasps the trident; she becomes the sovereign of the seas: her industrious sons gather the riches her extensive domain affords, secure in their property, and in their enjoyments, by their bravery and by equitable laws. This vast accession of force, occasions various oscillations in the political system, for the space of about 35 years; and the true principles upon which the new balance of power was to rest, are not finally settled, till the peace of Hubertsbourg, in 1763.

Since this epoch, (1763 to 1789) says Mr. Ancillon, in his preface, Europe has ceased to apprehend the dominion of a single power: five great powers able successfully to wage war, *single-handed*, carefully watching each other, afford protection to lesser states, *and seem to insure the stability of Europe*. The particular ambition of any of them, may still produce plans inimical to the liberties of nations; but they can hardly escape the penetration of the other powers, who counteract, or oppose them by force. The only extension allowed to any of them is, that which it may derive from labour, and from the improvement of its internal resources. A grand example of national industry, diffuses in every state a spirit of improvement, and an useful emulation of activity. Europe advances by slow, but steady steps, in the career of civilisation; and the progressive increase in the resources of the several states, becomes a new guarantee of their political existence. The equipoise of forces, and of passions, is so far established, as to prevent any threatening or oppressive influence. Prussia, forcing Joseph II. to abandon his designs on Bavaria, and signing with him the treaty of Teschen, under the guarantee of France; England experiencing in the American war the resources France possesses to create a formidable marine; Austria and Russia compelled to make peace with the Turks, when their expulsion from Europe seemed near at hand; all this proves to the impartial observer, that the system of counter-balancing forces, was advancing to maturity, when the French revolution broke out. Attempts have been made to inforce a contrary belief; but sophisms must give way to facts.

The French revolution, occasioned by causes foreign to the political system of Europe, produced an universal confusion in that fair part of the world. The war which the revolution party had artfully prepared, and conducted with an equal degree of ability and fury, changes often its aim, and its means; annihilates some states; creates others; and is terminated by a series of treaties, which change all ancient relations, and give an intirely new face to Europe. Here begins a new order of things; evidently contrary to the principles and experience of the three last centuries. It seems as if Europe was seeking her safety, in a system considered as the greatest evil by preceding generations. But these facts are too near us to belong to history. It is an essay perfectly new in its kind, and whose merit time alone can, and ought to determine.

Such are the outlines of Mr. Ancillon's work: one-third part of which only (the first epoch) is as yet published. We commend his prudence, in declining to meddle with the present times; yet we apprehend that this caution will be but of little avail to him; and we wonder his work has been printed in Bonaparte's dominion. He, indeed, carefully avoids mentioning his name; he does not censure his plans; but the system he has destroyed, by so many crimes, is the constant theme of his praises; and many applications not very favourable to the tyrant's views, may be drawn from his work. After stating in his preliminary discourse, that nations are towards each other in a state of nature, in which the undue exercise of force is prevented by force only; he mentions sundry chimerical plans, devised by several writers and statesmen, to relieve Europe from that violent state.

Could this be obtained, says he, as some writers pretend, by establishing in Europe an Universal Monarchy? But, this would be signing the death warrant of political bodies, in order to secure them from diseases or wounds; and the remedy would be worse than the evil! Which of them, besides, would consent to such a measure, and would thus commit a moral suicide? Besides, the independent existence of a great number of various states, whose laws and constitutions are different, is the true principle which gives life to the agriculture, to the labour, and to the wealth of Europe. The diversity of governments has produced an useful emulation, an abundant variety of ideas, of sentiments, and of characters, which would soon disappear under the levelling rod of the same master. Honest pride, confidence, patriotism, national characteristics, all that distinguishes one peo-

ple from another, would soon be lost in this confused mixture of heterogeneous elements. And, lastly, should even this plan of universal monarchy be practicable, did it not tend to the degradation of mankind, still means would be wanting to secure its permanent existence. It has always been seen that those great powers whose colossal dominion seemed to realise the idea of universal monarchy, have been dismembered with great facility; and, after their dissolution, nations have contended, with fierce and bloody war, for the possession of their scattered spoils.

Ever since the end of the fifteenth century, the history of Europe offers to our view, as a grand and useful lesson, its several governments attempting and striving, with various success, to emerge from that state of nature, and to establish among themselves a social guarantee of right, to prevent the abuse of force. There was but one mean to arrive at the wished-for end; it was to oppose forces to forces, to counterbalance action by reaction; to maintain order, harmony, and rest in the political world, by the same means which maintain order, harmony, and rest in the physical world; and to attempt bringing about an equilibrium, by an able system of combined attractions. It is in this point of view, that I propose considering the political history of the last three centuries.

Speaking of the wars which this system has occasioned, and which Mr. A. represents very justly, we think, as necessary evils productive of some good, he exclaims·

Far from me the idea of lessening by these reflections the natural horror which war inspires, and which I share with all the friends of humanity! I want only to prove, that, in the general chain of events, good may sometimes arise from that destructive scourge. Peace is, and always will be, the first of blessings. *But a nation ought never to forget, that there is an evil greater than war; it is the loss of her political independence and of her national existence.*

Summam crede nefas, animum præferre pudori
Et propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas.

It is but justice to mention, that in this part of his work which is before us, Mr. A. has faithfully adhered to the principles he professes, without however, suffering his judgment to be baffled by his predilection for the balance of power. His work is that of an impartial man, rather well-informed than learned; possessing more sense than wit, and more industry than genius. To men conversant with the political history of Europe, it will afford neither new thoughts, nor new combinations of ideas; but, we think, it will prove useful to youth; a complete view of the political system of Europe during the last three centuries, was a work actually wanting; and, if Mr. A.'s performance is not masterly, it certainly is commendable. His style is not entitled to higher praise; it is not incorrect, but it is not elegant, nor is it free from negligence and repetitions; it does not swell into that turgid pathos, the characteristic of the modern French school, but the frequent abuse of verbal antithesis betrays an affectation of false wit, ill suited to the subject

We conclude, by entering our protest against the total want of references; which, in a production of this kind, is a capital omission. The author has, indeed, anticipated the reproach, and he pertly says, "No building can be erected without a scaffolding, but this must disappear when the fabric is completed." True, friend, but leave us at least a staircase: for, without that convenience how can we examine the different stories of which the building consists?

Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, in the Years 1768,—1773. By James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq. F.R.S. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author. In seven volumes, 8vo. with a Volume of Plates, in 4to. Price 4l. 16s. Constable, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London, 1805.

Travellers have been accused of exercising a privilege in respect to descriptions of foreign parts, which those who remain at home are hardly induced to tolerate, without many exceptions, and some contradiction. Suspicion on this subject particularly attached itself to the late Mr. Bruce, and, long before the publication of his Travels, it had gathered enough from his conversation, from reports of his discoveries, and from surmise, to embolden wicked wits, who delighted in incredulity, to treat with ridicule both the author and his narration. If ridicule were in its nature a test of truth, such conduct might be capable of vindication; or, if the mode of describing a fact were so identified with the fact itself, as to be inseparable from it, then might the censure due to the mode reflect dispa-

ragement on its principal. But, as the common sense of mankind, has hitherto, happily been able to distinguish between essential and accidental, between a substance and a mode; so the accounts of Mr. Bruce have outlived the aspersions of their opponents, and the present edition of his works, is a proof that his authority has maintained itself among those who were capable judges of his assertions. We do not mean by this, to commend his manner of writing, or that *grandioso* view of things, and style of description, which might have been avoided by a little dexterity in authorship; we mean to express our belief, that he presented Truth to his readers, but not always arrayed in the simple robe which best becomes that divinity.

This being the second edition of these Travels, we shall not enlarge in our account of them, yet considering the publication as important, we cannot avoid reporting its contents at some length.

We shall endeavour to combine our extracts in the order of their occurrence, with the life of the author, who certainly was one of the most venturous travellers which either ancient or modern ages have produced. Ulysses himself, scarcely had more hair breadth escapes; the cave of Polyphemus was not more dangerous, than the town of Masuah, the intrigues of Abyssinian priests, or the perplexities of Sennaar, were to Mr. Bruce: yet these he happily overcame, and spent his latter days in his native land, amid the circle of respect and friendship.

Mr. B. was a native of Scotland; he was born at Kinnaird, in the county of Stirling, Dec. 14, 1730. He there received a liberal education, which was completed at Harrow, in England. He was destined by his father for the Scottish bar, but it is believed that this was not the unbiassed choice of the youth himself. His constitution was delicate, but the chace, and its amusements, at length, established it. He quitted Scotland in July, 1753, with intentions of proceeding to the East Indies; but, in London, he met with a Miss Allan, who, eventually diverted his mind from seeking abroad for that distinction, which might be well compensated by happiness at home. Mr. B. married this lady; and became partner in the business of her family, the wine trade. Symptoms of consumption soon discovering themselves in Mrs. B. he accompanied her to the South of France. She died at Paris, Oct. 1754. The loss may be conceived, but not described. Continuing the wine trade, Mr. B. visited Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. He saw the battle and victory at Crevelt, June 23, 1758, and returned to England that summer. About this time he applied to the study of Eastern languages; and his father dying, he declined the wine business to reside on the family estate which now descended to him. In February, 1762, he was appointed Consul General at Algiers; where he arrived in March, 1763, and having a previous knowledge of the *written* Arabic, he applied himself with diligence to study the *spoken* dialects; and thus qualified himself for transacting business without the intervention of an interpreter. In Algiers, he acquired that knowledge of the Arab character, which in subsequent occurrences was the means, under Providence, of saving his life. He made a very hazardous excursion into the interior of Africa, while he was Consul; and executed many drawings of ruins, &c. with which some parts of it abound.

We cannot give a better idea of his character than by transcribing his own account of this journey, written from Algiers to the celebrated Mr. Wood.

I began my journey by land the middle of September by Keff to Constantina; but the Moors between those two places being then in rebellion, after having the mortification of seeing part of the frize of the temple of Venus (Keff, as you know, was the Sicca Venerea), so mutilated, that no idea could be formed of it, and having delineated the only three figures that remained on a part of the frize of the temple of Hercules, I turned eastward to Spaitla, the ancient Sufetula, where I knew there was what would occupy me for some time; and I was not mistaken. Having delineated, measured, and minuted every thing of any worth, as well there as in all the other places of the neighbourhood, I returned, and proceeded to Constantina, where I arrived safely, but with difficulty enough.

The Bey was gone out with his camp; but, having advice of my coming from Algiers he had left orders to have every thing ready for my reception. We were lodged in his own palace, and treated with the utmost magnificence, as well as the greatest attention, and six chosen Moorish horse well acquainted with the language and the country, for the language is in many places difficult, appointed to

accompany me wherever I intended to go. With these I went to every place of note through that province, even through the mountainous, and hitherto thought inaccessible parts of it; and advanced into the desert to the southward, till we wanted water, and, indeed, every thing else. I then turned N. E. and coasted along the desert to the frontiers of Tunis, resting a little at Cafsa, one of the principal cities of Jugurtha. From this I again took to the desert standing due south east, steering always in a sea of land by compass and observation, intending to have fetched Tripoly; but we were here again obstructed by the Moors, and not knowing the wells which are kept always covered with camel's hides, we were obliged to cross the mountains of Atlas, and continue our course to Girba, a fruitful island of Tunis, the Meninx of the Lotophagi, three days journey distant, but then in sight.

Here I was surprised to find myself among men of a different species, not living in tents, or in mud-walled cottages, as the Arabs do; but in caves under ground as the Troglodytes of old. Mela says of these that they lived in caves, and fed upon serpents; if he had said fed together with serpents, his description had been just; for there are so many in every habitation, and so familiar, that at each meal they come and pick up what falls from the dish, like dogs Some of them are seven feet in length; but to these people so harmless that, even trod upon accidentially, they do not sting, and there is not any person of the family who will not with their hands lift them out of their way, when sleeping, or in any manner troublesome. No persuasion nor reward could induce them to let me carry away one of them; it being universally believed that they are a kind of good angels, whom it would be the highest impropriety, and of the worst consequence to the community, to remove from their dwelling.

At Girba I staid a month with an intention to proceed to Tripoly. The Bey being on ill terms with the consul, though he promised, he would not send any escort. Myself and servants did indeed most rashly attempt to pass the desert, inhabited only by ruffians and assassins, who pay no sort of acknowledgement to any sovereign, and where the caravan from Morocco to Mecca, which we found near Tripoly, had been defeated and plundered, though it amounted to upwards of 3000 men. Nor did we escape; for the night of the third day we were attacked by a number of horsemen, and four of our men killed upon the spot. Providence, the prodigious resolution of our little company, and the night, saved the remainder, and we arrived at Tripoly, when given over by every body for lost. After which I returned along the coasts of the lesser Syrtis down to Cape Bon, the Promontorium Mercurii; from thence again arrived at Tunis, after an absence of more than six months constantly encamped.

It is now time to mention how that space has been employed, and where my expectations have been answered by the antiquities I have found in my journey. The principal are these: eight triumphal arches of the Corinthian order, mostly of different plans and designs, and little ruined; seven Corinthian temples in great preservation, all highly ornamented and of the very best ages, whose plans, parts, and decorations, I have by very laborious searches and excavations made myself entirely master of; add to these one large temple of the Composite order, in its best age; one part of which is so perfectly preserved, that it must be looked upon as an unexceptionable example of the manner in which the ancients disposed and proportioned the constituent parts of that order, and two large aqueducts, the smallest of which exceeds by forty-two feet in perpendicular height the remains of the highest aqueduct in Rome. In these designs are included the ruins of the three principal cities of Africa, namely, Iol, or Julia Cæsarea the capital of Juba, Cirta, and Carthage; the last of which, I hope, will be found to make a better figure than it does in the accounts of some travellers, who would persuade us there are no traces of that city remaining. The drawings are 16 inches by 12.

I have corrected and cleared up many passages of the Antonine Itinerary, Peutinger's tables and Ptolemy, as well as of Sanson, Nollin, and Dibbler's, French maps, all by actual observation; and, if ever I have time, hope to give a large map of Africa, that will show how much the gentlemen above-mentioned have wrote by hearsay, or imagination.

I have collected about three hundred medals of all kinds, many of which are curious, though I have not had time to consider them; some large medallions vases and statues of bronze, all in good taste; and have copied about one thousand inscriptions.

And, lastly, I have not entirely neglected, but have made about thirty drawings of the rarest animals, insects, birds, and plants of this country, particularly the interior and remote parts of it, all in their natural colours.

As soon as Mr. Harrison has obtained leave for me, I return to Tripoly; from thence I intend to visit the ruins of Leptis Magna; go round the gulf of Sidra, or Syrtis Major, to Berenice, Arsinoe, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Barca, Apollonia, down to Darne.

My excursions though terminated to my satisfaction, have been so continually attended with every kind of danger, hardship, and difficulty, that no consideration possible would make me again repeat the journey I have now finished. Often beset with, and constantly

in fear of, the wandering Arabs, the most brutal set of barbarous wretches ever I believe existed; constantly parched with heat, or dying with extreme cold; exposed many times to the risk of dying with thirst, though perpetually in view of large quantities of water, equal in saltness to the sea; in the northern parts in constant danger from tigers, lions, and panthers; in the south afraid of every creature, where the smallest insect is endowed with some noxious quality; scorpions and horned vipers are in such abundance that of the former thirty-five were killed in and about my tent an hour after it was pitched. And when, in the evening of a sultry day, we had the comfort of a fresh breeze, we were hindered from enjoying it, by reflecting, that if it increased we might, while asleep, be buried in the showers of sand it carries along with it. Vol. I. pp. 246—252.

He crossed from Africa to Crete, in 1766; visited Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt: proceeded up the Nile, Dec. 1768, and after having explored the Red Sea northward as far as Tor, and southward as far as Gidda, he sailed for Massowa, the entrance into Abyssinia, which he reached Sept. 19, 1769.

At this period begins the peculiarity of Mr. B's travels: others had visited and described Egypt and Yemen, but those who had entered Abyssinia had either paid for their temerity with their lives, or had been detained in that kingdom, according to a standing law of the state, or enjoyed little opportunity of satisfying that curiosity which so powerfully predominates in well-informed minds. Those few individuals, of the lower classes, chiefly, which had escaped from Abyssinia, had seen little, and could faithfully describe less; but they had furnished concerning this country such confused reports, such marvels, and such singularities, that the confirmation, or the confutation, of their accounts was become desirable, and Mr. B. felt this desire in all its vigour.

The town and district of Masuah, was governed by a man of Turkish descent, mean parts, of great cruelty and deceit, who had committed many atrocities, and thought nothing of shedding Christian blood. This man entertained thoughts of making himself independent, though he ought to have been subject to the Grand Seignior: but as he drew all his provisions from Abyssinia, he stood in awe of the vengeance of that government, and, at length, was induced to suffer Mr. B. to pursue his journey. Villain as *he* was, his nephew and expected successor was a man of honour, and contributed essentially to extricate the stranger from the toils in which guile had surrounded him. Mr. B. had taken every prudent precaution by sending forward advice of his approach, and was at length, taken under the protection of two servants of the King of Abyssinia sent expressly for his security. Left Masuah Nov. 10; reached Dixan, the frontier town of Abyssinia Nov. 22, after travelling up the gullies formed by descending torrents in the extremely steep mountains of Taranta. What kind of place and country he was arrived at may be inferred from the character of this town, which is inhabited by Moors and Christians, and very well peopled; yet the only trade of either of these sects, is that of selling children! The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, the Moors receive them there, and carry them to a certain market at Masuah, whence they are sent over the Red Sea, to Arabia or India. The priests of the Abyssinian province of Tigre, are openly concerned in this practice, and some receive license from the Governor of Tigre to carry it on as fair trade!

Mr. B. relates a history which had just occurred, when he arrived at Dixan, of an old priest, who deluded a younger brother of the priesthood, and gradually sold his two children, his wife, and himself, to the slave dealers, under various pretences. Our readers will think that he was but justly served when retaliation fell upon him, and he shared the same fate. The priests of Axum and those of the Monastery of Abba Garima, are equally infamous for this practice. Above five hundred people are exported annually by this means, of which two hundred are Christian children kidnapped in some such manner: in seasons of scarcity four times that number.

Mr. B. proceeded for Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he arrived Feb. 15, 1770. Here, in the character of a physician, he had opportunity of making connections by his attendance on the children of the princesses, and other ladies of high rank about the court. He was freely received in the palace of Koscam, at a small distance from Gondar, and hereby was strongly recommended to the favour of

the King. He had various interviews with this sovereign, was appointed Baalo-maal, or Lord of the Bed-chamber, and afterwards Lord of Geesh, a province in the southern parts of the kingdom, which promotions were in the issue of great service to Mr. B. in his escape from this land of barbarism. He rode also in the Koccab horse, among the king's attendants, and was, in fact, respected, beloved, and promoted, as much as a stranger could be.

Various were the political disturbances which it was the fate of our intrepid, yet reflective traveller to witness; scenes of alternate rebellion and battle; slaughter and execution. We pass these deeds of *blood*, to attend to those objects of more interesting description to the civilized world, and what were the principal objects of Mr. B.'s inquiry. The sources of the Nile had long been considered among the literati, ancient and modern, as places to be discovered, but as having never been visited by any European; though Mr. B. allows to Poncet, one of the Jesuit missionaries, a knowledge in this respect, which some had denied him. But he asserts in decided terms the falsity of Jerome Lobo's pretensions.

We shall do no more, in this place, than hint a doubt, whether *this* Nile was the river which gave rise to the proverb, "as undiscovered as the head of Nilus:" because, we have some suspicion, that it rather referred to the *Nilab*, a river of India, and a *sacred abode* of the original deities of mankind. Alexander the Great, at least, seems to have been of this opinion, when he wrote a letter to his mother, acquainting her, that he, advancing toward India, had almost arrived at the head of Nilus; and informing her, at the same time, that the gods of the nations had been mortals, but consecrated after death.

Waving this, we proceed to give Mr. B.'s description of the greatest cataract of the Nile, the second from its source. And this we select the rather, because most, if not all, writers have applied the description of Lucan to the Cataracts near Syene in Egypt, and have in consequence, criticised that poet too severely, since he had in contemplation, what accounts had reached him, of a more considerable fall than the lower Cataracts present.

——Quis te tam lenè fluentem,
Moturum tantas violenti gurgitis iras,
Nile, putet? Sed cum lapsus abrupta viarum
Exceperè tuos, et præcipites cataractæ,
Ac nusquam vetitis ullas obsistere cautes
Indignans aquis: spuma tunc astra lacessis;
Cuncta fremunt undis; ac multo murmure montis
Spumeus invictis canescit fluctibus amnis.
LUCAN, lib. x. ver. 319.

"Who, that beholds thee, Nile, thus gently flow,
With scarce a wrinkle on thy glassy brow,
Can guess thy rage, when rocks resist thy force,
And hurl thee headlong in thy downward course,
When spouting cataracts thy torrent pour,
And nations tremble at the deaf'ning roar?
When thy proud waves with indignation rise,
And dash thy foamy fury to the skies?"
ROWE.

We shall see now to what degree this description agrees with that of Mr. B.

The Nile here is confined between two rocks, and runs in a deep trough, with great roaring and impetuous velocity.

The cataract itself was the most magnificent sight I ever beheld—the missionaries say about 50 feet, I may venture to say nearer to 40 feet high. The river had been considerably increased by rains, and fell in one sheet of water, without any interval, above half an English mile in breadth, with *a force and noise that was truly terrible, and which stunned and made me, for a time, perfectly dizzy*. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the course of the stream, both above and below, marking its track, though the water was not seen. The river, though swelled with rain, preserved its natural clearness, and fell, as far as I could discern, into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the stream, when it fell, seeming part of it to run back with great fury upon the rock, as well as forward in the line of its course, raising a wave, or violent ebullition, by chafling against each other.....The stream fell with a noise like *the loudest thunder, sufficient to make the solid rock* (at least as to sense) *shake to its very foundation, and threaten to tear every nerve to pieces, and to deprive one of other senses beside that of hearing*. It was a most magnificent sight, that ages, added to the greatest length of human life, would not efface from my memory; *it struck me with a kind of stupor, and a total oblivion of where I was*, and of every other sublunary concern. It was one of the most magnificent sights in the creation!.....*My reflection was suspended, or subdued; and, while in sight of the fall, I think I was under a temporary alienation of mind*; it seems to me as if one element had broke loose from, and become superior to, all laws of subordination; that the fountains of the great deep were again extraordinarily opened, and the destruction of a world was once more

begun by the agency of water.—Vol. V. p. 106.

The reader will judge whether the feelings of Mr. Bruce, are not a striking comment on the verses of the poet; and whether an account like this delivered to us by the traveller, is not likely to have been the origin of such opinions as were current in antiquity concerning the effects of the cataracts of the Nile. We are not aware that any other river than the Nile could furnish this description; at least the Nile is the most famous, and stands foremost among the noisy streams of antiquity. Cicero says, it stunned and deafened those who approached it. "*Uti Nilus ad illa, quæ Catadupa nominantur, precipitat ex altissimis montibus, ea gens, quæ illum locum accolit, propter magnitudinem sonitus, sensu audiendi caret.*" Som. Scip. cap. 5. Vide also *Diod. Sic.* lib. i. cap. 19, 20. *Seneca, Nat. Quest.* lib. iv. cap. 2.

It was some time after this, and after repeated disappointments that Mr. B. was able to visit the sources which furnish the first feeble rills of this famous river. He describes them as flowing from three springs, which rise in the middle of a marsh, about 40 yards from each side of it, and something less from the bottom of the mountain of Geesh; here stands a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the surface of the marsh itself, though apparently founded much deeper in it The diameter of this is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides, and kept constantly in repair; and this is the altar on which all their religious ceremonies of the inhabitants are performed. The further description of these springs we shall quote from an Italian attendant of Mr. B., whose account is given among the additions.

The sum of the whole way from Gondar to the fountains of the Nile, is about 111 miles.

The fountains of the Nile are three. One of them *will be* 4 palms in diameter; but it is all full of rushes, and shews neither its depth nor true extent, it not being possible to introduce into it any sounding instrument.

The second will be 5 paces distant from the first, to the south, a little west: and will be about 12 inches diameter at the mouth, but within about 4 palms, and it is 8 feet 3 inches deep.

The third will be 12 paces distant from the first, to S. S. W.; its mouth is somewhat larger than that of the second, but it is only 5 feet 8 inches deep. The first being the lowest, the water is seen at the level of the earth; but in the other two, the ground being a little raised, the water remains about 8 inches lower than the level of the mouth. All the three may be observed to spring (the word *bollire* signifies to boil or bubble), but so imperceptibly that it can scarcely be discerned by great attention; and it is false what is said by some, that they spring with a noise out of the ground, rising above it.

All this place near the fountains produces only grass and rushes; trees are not found, to the distance at least of about half a mile on every side.

The latitude of the fountains is 10. 58 58. —Vol. V. p. 487.

By an observation of an immersion of the first satellite of Jupiter, Mr. B. determined the longitude of these springs to be 36° 55′ 30″ east of Greenwich. By the quicksilver in the tube, which stood at 22 inches, he found himself more than two English miles above the level of the sea. A prodigious height, to enjoy a sky perpetually clear, as also a hot sun, never overcast for a moment with clouds from sun rising to sun setting.

Nov. 6. At a quarter past five o'clock in the morning, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 44°; at noon 96°; at sun set 46°. It was, as to sense, cold at night, and still more so an hour *before* sun set.

Mr. Bruce explains the cause of the rising of the Nile to be, rains, which fall every morning in Abyssinia, as the sun advances in his course North of the equator.

Every morning in Abyssinia is clear, and the sun shines, but about 9 o'clock, a small cloud, not above four feet broad, appears in the East, whirling itself round—but, arrived in the zenith, its motion abates, it spreads, and dissolves in rain, attended with most violent thunder.—When the sun is in the southern tropic 36° distant, the thermometer is seldom lower than 72°, but when the sun is vertical it falls to 60 and 59°.—The rain accompanies the progress of the sun, and the vapours move with it, Northward or Southward. The quantity of rain in Gondar from March 20 to Sept. 8, 1770, was 35½ inches: in 1771 it was 41½ inches. In 1770 August was the rainy month; in 1771 July.

The Nile is worshipped by those around

its springs: and a black heifer, that never bore a calf, is sacrificed to it, on the first appearance of the dog-star. The carcase is eaten raw; and the Nile water only, is drank, on this occasion. The head is carried into an adjoining cavern. Various travellers have mentioned the custom of eating raw, and even living, food, in Abyssinia: nor is it unknown, either in antiquity, sacred or classical; or in other parts of the world—we might say, even among ourselves, and other nations who call each other civilized.

Mr. Bruce, having satisfied that desire which had induced him to confront so many dangers, at length was assailed by those longings for home, which for the wisest purposes are implanted in the human breast. After various events, he quitted Gondar, Dec. 26, 1771. He travelled through the intervening district, which he describes as full of woods, and tall trees; and after many hazards, arrived at Sennaar, April 29, 1772. This town is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, adjacent to Abyssinia. Its chief revenues arise from a duty paid by the Arabs, for their flocks, camels, &c. as they pass southward to the fertile lands, to feed on them, or northward, to avoid an insect, which we may call the gad-fly of these countries; and which, at a certain time of the year, would destroy the whole of the cattle, were they not removed to other districts. The revenue paid for this transit, by one tribe only, was 100,000 ounces of gold, or £250,000. There were ten other tribes; so that at least six times this sum was to be gathered from other Arabs. This multitude of camels supplies the immense destruction of this animal in the annual journeys to Mecca, &c. by many thousand pilgrims, across the deserts of Africa and Arabia.

Mr. B. left Sennaar, Sept. 5, and proceeded northward, for the great desert lying between this region and Egypt. He arrived Oct. 4. at Chendi, lat. 16° 38′ 35″ N. long. 33° 24′ 45″. E. which he quitted, Oct. 20, and, proceeding, committed himself, and his party to the desert, Nov. 9,——"a bare desert of fixed gravel, without trees, and of a very disagreeable whitish colour, mixed with small pieces of white marble, and pebbles like alabaster."

This, under the protection of wonderful providence, he passed in safety, but amidst a thousand difficulties, and after being reduced to his last feed of bread, and his last drop of water. He arrived at Syene, in Egypt, on the 29th. From hence he departed, down the Nile, for Europe, Dec. 11.

But, we must not part thus from the desert and its scenery. We have always regarded Mr. B's description of his journey homewards, as among the most affecting narrations in our language. The progressive interest is so perfectly well supported, that hearts of stone, indeed, must they be, which do not sympathize with the suffering Briton. The following descriptions are equally recommended by novelty and terror.

Nov. 14, at noon. We were here at once surprized and terrified by a sight surely one of the most magnificent in the world. In that vast expanse of desert, from W. and to N. W. of us, we saw a number of prodigious pillars of sand at different distances, at times moving with great celerity, at others stalking on with a majestic slowness; and at intervals we thought they were coming in a very few minutes to overwhelm us; and small quantities of sand did actually reach us, more than once. Again they would retreat so as to be almost out of sight, their tops reaching to the very clouds. There the tops often separated from the bodies; and these, once disjoined, dispersed in the air, and did not appear more. Sometimes they were broken near the middle, as if struck with a large cannon shot. The greatest diameter of the largest might be ten feet. It was vain to think of fleeing; the swiftest horse, or fastest sailing ship, could be of no use to carry us out of this danger. At one time they resembled a thick wood, and almost darkened the sun: his rays shining through them for near an hour, gave them the appearance of pillars of fire.

These pillars fell in hillocks, from seven to thirteen feet high, drawn into perfect cones, with very sharp points, and well-proportioned bases. The sand was of an inconceivable fineness, having been the sport of the hot winds for thousands of years.—Marks of the whirling motion of the pillars were distinctly seen in every heap.——On awaking one morning, we found that one side was perfectly buried in the sand that the wind had blown over us during the night. About 300 yards out of our way, to the left, among some sandy hillocks, where the ground seems to be more elevated than the rest, Idris the Hybeer told me, that one of the largest caravans which ever came out of Egypt, under the conduct of the Ababdé and Bisharees

Arabs, was there covered with sand, to the number of some thousands of camels.

Mr. B.'s description has furnished Dr. Darwin with images truly terrific.

Onwards resistless rolls th'infuriate surge,
Clouds follow clouds, and mountains mountains urge,
Wave over wave the driving desert swims,
Burers o'er their heads, inhumes their struggling limbs;
Man mounts on man, on camels camels rush,
Hosts march o'er hosts, and nations nations crush —
Wheeling in air the winged islands fall,
And one great earthy ocean covers all!
Then ceas'd the storm,——Night bow'd his Ethiop brow
To earth, and listened to the groans bel ;——
Grim horror shook ;——awhile the living hill
Heav'd with convulsive throes ;—and all was still.

A second enemy, not less formidable, was the Simoon: which Mr. B. thus describes.

I saw from the S. E. a haze come, in colour like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed or thick. It was a kind of blush upon the air, and it moved very rapidly, for I scarce could turn to fall upon the ground with my head to the northward, when I felt the heat of its current plainly upon my face. We all lay flat on the ground, as if dead, till Idris told us it was blown over. The meteor, or purple haze, which I saw, was indeed passed, but the light air that still blew was of heat to threaten suffocation.

A third enemy, at least equally to be dreaded, was the barbarous tribes which inhabit the various spots of this inhospitable wild that afford a scanty growth of pasture. To what is the human mind reduced, when man can plunder the way-worn pilgrim, murder the passing traveller, and leave unoffending fellow men to perish, by hunger and thirst, on a wide expanse of sand!

Indeed, Mr. B's work brings us acquainted with numerous nations of men, some of which, who profess christianity, we cannot recognize as Christians: and most of them have nothing even of the semblance of humanity, but the exterior form and figure. These we cannot now particularize.

We have mentioned Mr. B's. departure from Syene, Dec. 11. He reached Cairo, Jan. 10, 1773. From Egypt he sailed to Marseilles: was received with great interest by the literati of France; in July visited Italy; returned to Paris in 1774, and arrived in England, from whence he had been absent about 12 years, in June, that year. In autumn he left London for Scotland; where he settled on his estate, rebuilt his house, and arranged his domestic establishment.

May 20, 1776. Mr. B. married Mary Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, Esq. who dying in 1785, he endeavoured to soothe his affliction by revising his journals, and preparing them for publication. They were published in 1790, in five volumes 4to. By this lady he had a son, the present Mr. Bruce of Kinnaird, and a daughter married to John Jardine, Esq. Advocate.

On Saturday, April 26, 1794, having entertained some company at Kinnaird, as he was going down stairs, about eight o'clock in the evening, to hand a lady into a carriage, his foot slipped, and he fell down headlong, from about the sixth or seventh step from the ground. He was taken up in a state of apparent insensibility, with no marks of contusion, one of his hands only being a little hurt. Medical assistance was immediately procured, with no advantage. Though some hours after the accident happened, there appeared a few symptoms of recovery, these gradually vanished, and he expired early next morning.

Mr. B.'s stature was six feet four inches. The editor has drawn an advantageous picture of his general character; which we are not inclined to dispute: but willingly acknowledge his prudence, foresight, courage, and magnanimity. His management, in short, was excellent. The public is under great obligations to him, for communicating a variety of information, which well deserves the encomium due to novelty. It is also interesting; and we hope to see this interest augmented by those accounts from Abyssinia which the world of letters expects from Lord Valentia, whose return to England from the Red Sea is noticed in our work, p. 864. It appears that Mr. Salt and Major Arundel have visited Gondar.

It is now proper that we attend to the merits of the edition before us.

We must acknowledge that however we might do justice to the general merit of Mr. B.'s work, at its first appearance, yet we were sensible that in several places it suffered from neglect: in others the

author seemed to have trusted too much to recollection: a love of theory had sometimes prevailed injuriously; and a wish to please the reader by surprising him, was detrimental on more than one occasion. In the present edition, the editor explicitly and honourably acknowledges these blemishes, and sundry of them are corrected; some by Mr. B. himself; and more, as it seems, by his editor. This gentleman having examined the original journals, and made himself fully master of the subject, has elucidated various obscurities, and has added much information, for which he is well intitled to the thanks of the literati. To most of the books into which the work is divided, he has composed addenda, which include much valuable matter: and in some places his notes are calculated to remove injurious imputations from the author. We might particularly instance the eclipse of the moon at Teawa, Vol. VI. p. 330, [where the word *before*, ought to have been printed *after*, a certain hour of the day;] because this has been the subject of critical animadversion. Also Mr. B's account of the eating of raw flesh in Abyssinia, is compared by the Editor, with the testimonies of other writers, to the same effect. And, in short, we think the whole edition is greatly improved, as well as augmented.

The plates are the same as before; with some additions. We must confess that we should have preferred to have seen the *portraits* of several Abyssinian chiefs and ladies, in the same state as Mr. B's drawings of them were. We cannot think them improved by high-finishing. A few subjects of natural history are added; and some augmentations are made in the maps, mostly from direct authorities of the original journals, or other satisfactory memoranda.

Advantages of Russia in the present Contest with France. With a short Description of the Cozacks. Jordan and Maxwell, price 2s. 6d. 1807.

This interesting pamphlet, partly political and partly military, is written by a Russian residing in England; and well acquainted with our language. A laudable partiality for his native country, with a prevalent admiration of the exalted virtues of its august sovereign, evidently influence his discussions in the political department of his tract. We shall therefore, only notice a few incidental observations, which we think judicious, on the unfortunate miscarriage of the last coalition, and then consider our author's representation of sundry indisputable advantages of the military forces of Russia over those of France, in their present respective situations. By a short advertisement, the reader is informed that this pamphlet was sent to the press and nearly ready for publication, before the late intelligence of the successes of the Russians, in Poland, had reached this country. The author has had the satisfaction to find that an assertion with which he opens his political dissertation, has the prospect of being fully justified.

Our author thinks it important in an early stage of his discussions, to remove an error universally prevalent, *that Russia is not equal to France in the field.* This error, which has a mischievous tendency, he refutes, by references to the records of history, and the testimony of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, in his memoirs: from these premises, he draws this conclusion—that, "Russia, however behind she may be in other branches of civilization, is inferior to no nation in the art of war.—War has been the cradle of her prosperity, the instrument of her sudden, yet uninterrupted greatness." This subject is continued through several pages, with much animation, and leads to a report of the splendid train of victories gained by the Russian General Suwarow, and to an eulogium, which surpasses all ordinary effusions of esteem, veneration, and gratitude.

"His steps outstripped the wind. His army seemed to move on wings.—The most famed chiefs and defenders of the sanguinary French Republic, felt how resistless was the power of his vigorous arm. Macdonald, Joubert, Moreau, and other celebrated generals of that time, were successively defeated by Suwarow."

Military coalitions, in other words, mixed armies composed of troops and generals of different nations, and often of discordant opinions, our author justly condemns. The opposition of Austria to the common enemy he asserts was weak; because one half of her forces were secretly, as far as opinion and principle go, in the interest of France. The withdrawing of the Austrian army under the Archduke Charles from Switzerland, and the con-

sequent recal of Suwarow, by the Emperor Paul, in resentment for the fatal controul of the council of war at Vienna, over the Archduke, are placed among the prominent causes of the failure of the coalition. "Disasters followed disasters; *five days more, and France would have been at the feet of the conquerors.*" To those who are disposed to investigate the events of the campaigns prior to the battle of *Austerlitz*, and the issue of that battle, we recommend the statements from p. 20 to p 36.

We come now to the main point. "To bring Buonaparte to a fair trial, his opponent must stand on the same ground with himself. A power undivided and unimpaired in her resources, kept in perfect unity by the reciprocal, strong, and constant attraction of its constituent parts; formed only of the two congenial elements *soldier* and *chief*; and equal in strength, whether depending on numbers, or discipline, alone can cope with him successfully —Russia is that power. Her armies are commanded by a chief (Field Marshal Kamenskoy) whose word is their spring of motion, their signal for action. His authority as commander in chief is equally absolute. He has no one to retard the execution of his purposes, or to thwart the activity of his mind; no one to betray his plans to the enemy. He has no strangers to consult, or to depend upon. He has no quarter-master-generals to mislead him, because he knows the men he commands, and will not suffer a fool to guide him. His army and himself form one inseparable body, united by nature, by principle, and by duty. So far Russia meets the enemy on equal terms." The advantages which Russia possesses over Buonaparte at the present moment, are

"Congeniality of climate — opportunity, the first that has been offered, of acting with her main force—local knowledge—confidence, naturally arising from the idea of being near home—assurance of support, and an additional spur to action, from the consciousness of defending that home—superior and expeditious means of winter conveyance by sledges —unimpaired vigour of the troops, their better protection against the severity of the weather, and their spirit unsubdued and unbroken, are so many temporary advantages which Russia at present possesses over France; but there are some *permanent* ones, on which I shall dwell with peculiar pleasure."

Our limits will only admit of giving the heads of these important advantages in the order they occupy in the pamphlet; they are supported by strong reasoning.

1. *Loyalty of the people.* The Russians have ever been distinguished for devotion and attachment to their sovereigns: and there is no apparent reason why this principle should be abated in respect to the sovereign at present on the throne.

2. *Impossibility of corruption to a dangerous extent.* "It is not too much to say, that the French have gained more by it than by the sword." The instances of their success in the art of intriguing, which the French so eminently possess, and which has penetrated into almost every state, form a curious article under this head. The ignorance of the French language among the Russian troops and lower officers, is a solid barrier; in its nature almost impenetrable. It was not so, in other European armies.

3. *The individual superiority of the Russian soldier.* The author inserts a copious explanation of the several causes of this superiority. The situation of the Poles is represented to be such as to induce them to prefer their present connection with Russia to the *dominion* of Buonaparte. The actual political state of Poland, is certainly in favour of this proposition.

The annexed account of those irregular auxiliary troops, which act as a constant *corps de reserve* of the Russian armies, is new and interesting: manifestly written by one well acquainted with the subject. It describes a formidable and terrific force,

Ferocious by nature, lawless, intrepid, inured by habit, to fatigue and peril, desperate in all enterprizes, composed of robbers and other public offenders, some classes of which are said to be suffered to exist merely on account of the mischief they do to an enemy. The *Tartars* and *Calmuks* are so interspersed with the other tribes of Cozacks, that they form the most conspicuous and prominent feature of that description of people.

They eat horse-carcasses, without any other preparation of the flesh than warming it under the saddle of the horse they ride, for this reason they have in general two or three horses, so that their provisions and the means of travelling proceed with them without any incumbrance. They are a valuable appendage to a regular army; they are its guides and satellites. It is their particular business to obtain intelligence from the enemy. This they do in the same man-

ner as they catch wild horses. As soon as a Cozak comes near enough to the object of his search, he throws a loop of cord round the man's waist, fastens the other end to his saddle and gallops off with his prisoner. The lucre of gain, that is booty, is the main spring of their actions, and a Cozak will attack two opponents, if he sees the probability of plunder.

They disperse in such small parties, that it is almost impossible to stop their incursions, and for this reason they are the most dangerous set of men that can enter a hostile country. Nor are they less so to a routed enemy, for, though they do not fight in the line, they are the first in pursuing, and the last in desisting from it. They performed wonders in Italy, under the command of Suwarow, who knew how to employ them to the best advantage.

The full description of these savage warriors in this pamphlet, is sufficient to make the feeling mind shudder at the relation of the redoubled horrors of war, when *executed* by such monsters in the image of men!

A Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade; addressed to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Yorkshire. By W. Wilberforce, Esq. pp. 396. Price 6s. Cadell and Davis. London. 1807.

We were somewhat startled at the bulk of the volume before us on its first appearance: but, on reflection, we are convinced that the benevolent writer had reasons for entering more at large into the subject, than might appear requisite, on a cursory view of it. A considerable proportion of the Commons House of Parliament is, of course, new after a general election, and those who are called for the first time to examine a question confessedly of great moment, might wish for information of a general and comprehensive kind. To vote on such a question without a thorough, or at least, a satisfactory knowledge of particulars must be extremely painful. To peruse attentively any adequate proportion of the publications which have appeared on this discussion, is next to an impossibility. To remedy this uncertainty, which in the present instance amounts to an evil, Mr. Wilberforce has arranged in the work before us, an orderly view of the matter, and has stated in a very convincing manner those arguments which he regards as decisive in favour of the abolition of this traffic in human life.

We confess, that, so far as the procuration of the necessary evidence, and the indispensable conviction which should be produced by that evidence is concerned, we do not regret the length of time during which this subject has been under investigation. Had the abolition been effected during the reign of terror, and the supremacy of the rights of man, the outcry for perfect equality, and philosophical liberty—it might have been liable to suspicion, as an unworthy compliance with unworthy principles; then might the same power as enacted be requested to repeal, and the subject would have been as far as ever from its entire *quietus*. Whereas, after a discussion approaching towards twenty years, the plea of suddenness cannot be urged; neither can it be denied that there has been time to make experiments of sundry kinds, as to several propositions which bear on the main question. There has also been ample opportunity for softening that shock which the islands expected to feel when the traffic should be abolished; and there has been almost the interval of a whole generation, in which the competency of the present black population to maintain itself, might be brought to the test of experiment. In short, the perturbation among the whites, and the activity of Jacobinism among the blacks, have had time to subside, and, we hope, that cool dispassionate deliberation will conduct matters to a more beneficial result for all parties than could have been expected from the sudden impulse of philanthropic zeal, or the enthusiasm of *Les Amis des Noirs*.

As we consider the subject of the slave trade as almost brought to a conclusion, we shall not advert to the restatement of former arguments, or to the reconsideration of evidence which has been so long and so repeatedly urged, that our readers must be supposed to have met with it in various shapes. A succinct account of some of the more remarkable particulars, is all which we propose to offer at present.

Whether the slave trade has originated wars among the inhabitants of the coast of Africa, may be left undecided; if it *perpetuates* feuds, and prolongs contests and bloodshed, that is enough to decide its doom among christians. The effects

of intoxication on the savage kings of the coast, are truly dreadful; this state of madness is usually a prelude to the traffic in slaves. The feeble light of Mahometism has done something toward instructing the negroes, and communicating knowledge; what has the superior radiance of Christianity effected? These, and many other principles of equal importance are powerfully enforced by the worthy author. But we principally regard this volume as a collection of facts, which, arranged in their proper order, almost necessitate the result he wishes.

On the mode of procuring slaves, we need say nothing; but we may refer our readers to Mr. Bruce's account of the manner in which this traffic is effected, and the incidents connected with it on the *Eastern* coast of Africa. Vide Panorama, p. 1196.

1. The bill for regulating the middle passage is an instance that dreaded effects may be warded off and prevented.

When parliament entered into the investigation of the situation and treatment of the slaves, during the middle passage; notwithstanding the decisive proofs, adduced, and fatally confirmed by the dreadful mortality, of the miseries which the slaves endured on shipboard, the slave traders themselves gave a directly opposite account; maintained that the slaves were even luxuriously accommodated, and, above all, that they had abundant room, even when there was not near space sufficient for them to lie on their backs.* They added likewise, that at that very period the trade hung by a thread, and that the proposed limitation as to numbers, if carried into a law, would infallibly and utterly ruin it. The agent for the West Indies joined in their opposition, and predicted the mischief which would follow. The limitation was adopted; and scarcely had a year elapsed, before we heard from the West Indies, from the Assembly of Jamaica itself, of the benefits which the measure was likely to produce, on account of the gross abuses which had before notoriously prevailed, fatal alike to the health of the slaves and the interest of the planters. Many years have now elapsed, and it is at length universally acknowledged, that the measure has eminently contributed to the interest of every one of the parties concerned.† May we not infer, that probably in other parts of this question, the parties do not always judge very accurately with respect to their real interests; and that the prospect of immediate advantage may cause them to be insensible to a greater but more distant benefit?

2. The argument that the present stock of negroes will decrease without importations, appears to be unfounded, because,

According to the last census of the *American* population, without taking into the account any importations, the negroes had increased so much in the ten years last preceding the augmentation, that, advancing at the same rate, their numbers would be doubled in about twenty-four years.

Again, in Bencoolen, which has been accounted one of the most unhealthy climates on earth, the negro slaves had increased.

Even in the island of Jamaica itself, the Maroons, the descendants of the negro slaves, who, when the island was originally captured, made their escape into the mountains, and ever afterwards lived the life of savages; the Maroons, who were acknowledged by the West Indians themselves to be, under peculiar circumstances, so unfavourable to the maintenance of their numbers, that their decrease would furnish no fair argument for the general impossibility of keeping up the stock, were found by actual enumeration to have nearly doubled their numbers in the period between 1749 and 1782.

In the island of Jamaica, the domestic slaves were said by Long to increase rapidly. The free blacks and the mulattoes, it was allowed by Mr. Long, increased. Several particular instances were adduced of gangs of slaves having been kept up, and even having increased, without importations; and one of the most eminent of medical men in Jamaica, who had under his care no less than 4,000 negroes, stated, that there was a very considerable increase of negroes on the properties of that island, particularly in the parish in which he resided.

It appears by official returns from the West India islands to the Privy Council that the negro population was on the increase at present, though not formerly; according to the annexed table,

The excess of deaths above the births, or annual decrease of slaves, was,

From 1698 to 1730	3½ *per cent.*
1730 to 1755	2½
1755 to 1768	1¾
1768 to 1788	1

This was, in fact, an increase, because the proportion of those which died soon after importation, amounted to more than this per centage.

3. The trade to Africa is destructive to British seamen.

* Vide evidence taken before the House of Commons. † Vide the late publication of a professional planter.

Nothing was more vehemently repelled, or more obstinately denied by the traders, than this position, till at length, having long borne with these clamorous contradictions, the muster-rolls of the African ships were moved for and laid before Parliament; documents which had been kept in the possession of our opponents, and which cannot therefore be supposed to have been fabricated or coloured to serve our purpose. From these papers,

It appeared, that of 12,263 persons, the number of the original crews, there had died 2,643, the average length of their voyages being twelve months; whilst on the contrary, in the West Indian trade, in which the length of the voyage was seven months, of 7,640, the number of the original crews, there had died only 118. But the loss by deaths was not the whole loss to the country; for, besides the broken constitutions of the survivors, which rendered many of them, for the rest of their lives, incapable of the duties of their profession, so many left their ships in consequence of ill usage, that they seldom brought home more than half the persons they had taken out.

In consequence we find the most respectable naval commanders acknowledging that the slave trade is no nursery for seamen. This truth was even frankly confessed by a noble admiral on whose general testimony our opponents set the highest value.

4. The danger of insurrection in the islands is from negroes recently imported.

The slave trade not only aggravates the danger of the West Indian settlements, by increasing the disproportion between blacks and whites, but still more by introducing that very description of persons which has been acknowledged by the most approved West Indian writers to be most prone to insurrections. Here let us refer again to the historian of Jamaica. "The truth is," says he, "that ever since the introduction of Africans "into the West Indies, insurrections have "occurred in every one of the colonies, "British as well as foreign, at times."* Again, "The vulgar opinion in England "confounds all the blacks in one class, and "supposes them equally prompt for rebellion; an opinion that is grossly erroneous. "The negroes who have been chief actors in "the seditions and mutinies which at different times have broken out here, were the "imported Africans."† Again; "If insurrections should happen oftener in Jamaica than in the smaller islands, it would "not be at all surprising; since it has generally contained more negroes than all the "windward British islands taken together: "its importations in some years have been "very great:

"In 1764 imported, ... 10,223
"And from January 1765 to July 1766, a year and a half, ... 16,760

"So large a multitude as 27,000 introduced "in the space of two years and a half, furnishes a very sufficient reason, if there was "no other, to account for plots and mutinies."* Let it be remembered, that since Mr. Long's book was published, in 1774, there have been retained probably above 200,000 negroes.

This danger certainly is not diminished by the events of which St. Domingo has lately been the scene; and how far Bonaparté in revenge may succeed in detaching emissaries with full powers from that island to the British islands, cannot easily be determined.

5. The defence of the West India islands by European troops, is, undoubtedly, very expensive of money and lives. Yet we dare not leave them to the protection of their own natives, whites and blacks, lest the latter should execute those purposes which are stated in the former argument. We remember that M. Necker tells us when France was commencing war against Britain, M. de Sartine gave him a proposal for sending 40,000 troops to the West Indies; wherein was a note, "Deduct for deaths the first year, in the seasoning, *one third*, 13,330!" By disease, without seeing an enemy! What the proportion may now be, since a formidable malady has swept off its victims by myriads, we do not enquire.

6. Colonial legislatures, notwithstanding the time this subject has been under discussion, have not effectually suppressed the misconduct of planters, &c. in the islands, in respect to their slaves.

In the year 1796 a committee, consisting of the most respectable West Indian proprietors, having been appointed to take into consideration what steps should be taken respecting the slave trade, resolved among other things, "that, for the joint purposes of op-"posing the plan of Mr. Wilberforce, and "establishing the character of the West "Indian planters, it is essential that they "should manifest their willingness to pro-"mote actively the cause of the negroes, by "such steps as shall be consistent with safety "to the property of individuals, and the

* Vol. ii. p. 442—3. † Ibid. p. 444.

* Vol. ii. p. 442.

'general interest of the colonies;" and they requested a most justly respected member of the House of Commons to move in parliament, "That an address be presented to His "Majesty, requesting him to recommend to "the colonies the adoption of such mea-"sures, as may promote the increase of the "negroes, gradually diminish the necessity "of the slave trade, and ultimately lead to "its complete termination; and also as may "conduce to their moral and religious im-"provement, and secure to them the cer-"tain, immediate, and active protection of "the law." This address was moved and carried with the warm support of all the West Indian party in parliament; and was transmitted to the governors of all the islands by the Duke of Portland, accompanied by letters urging the colonial legislatures to second the wishes of the House of Commons; private and confidential letters being written to explain to the councils in the different islands, the amicable purpose with which this otherwise perhaps questionable measure had been proposed, and assuring them, "that the "adoption of some legislative provisions re-"lative to the negroes was indispensably ne-"cessary, not only to stop for the present, "but gradually to supersede the very preten-"sions at a future period, to a measure of "direct abolition of the slave trade by the "mother country."

But how different has been the issue! You are already apprized of the conduct of the island of Barbadoes, to which Lord Seaforth, most honourably glad to avail himself of an opportunity of introducing the measure under such favourable auspices, recommended the rendering a capital crime, the wilful murder of a negro, which is now punishable only by a fine of about £11. 10*s.* sterling.

The assembly of Jamaica assert, "that "the right of obtaining labourers from "Africa is secured to them on the most so-"lemn engagements; and that they never "can give up, or do any act that may ren-"der doubtful, this essential right." The General Council and General Assembly of all the Leeward islands state, "that the right "of procuring labourers from Africa, has "been secured to us by repeated acts of par-"liament, &c. We, therefore, never can "abandon it, or do any thing that may ren-"der doubtful this essential right." The language of these answers is but too intelligible.

The legislature of Jamaica had passed a law rendering the murder of a slave a capital crime, and containing various other salutary regulations, before the motion for abolishing the slave trade had been brought forward.

About two years ago, on the application of His Majesty's secretary of state to the governors of the West Indian islands, for information as to the manner in which the late acts for the better protection of slaves had been executed, it clearly appeared, that though those laws had been passed so few years before with so much pomp and circumstance, yet that their provisions had never been carried into effect.

The governor of the only island from which any satisfactory information has been returned, has distinctly stated,—"The act of the "legislature, entitled, "An Act for the "Encouragement, Protection, and better "Government of Slaves," appears to have "been considered, from the day it was "passed, until this hour, as a political mea-"sure to avert the interference of the mo-"ther country in the management of slaves. "Having said this, your lordship will not "be surprised to learn, that the 7th clause of "that bill has been wholly neglected."

We cannot but regret that the colonial legislatures should be insensible to the force of the argument arising from the danger of the islands, by excess of the black population above the white. They hold their property, and their lives too, by the feeble tenure of negro loyalty: loyalty which is well aware what success others of its complexion have met with, and which wants not opportunity to make the same attempt.

It would have given us great pleasure, had it been our duty to report, that the colonists, imitating the example of some among them, had paid that attention to their slaves which humanity and christianity demand. Had they condescended to study their welfare, their social habits and feelings, the system of reward as well as punishment, the support of their strength and health, the *privileged* increase of their families, and the art of ensuring their attachment, one half of the arguments in the work before us would have been answered at a word. Had the planters, having no law, been a law to themselves, and established the *fashion* of treating their *labourers* like rational creatures and fellow men, there would have been little occasion to accuse the colonial legislatures of want of attention to the condition of so great a proportion of their population. Or, could the laws enacted by the colonial legislatures have been faithfully executed, and their regulations been established *bona fide* in the house, and in the field, there would have been equally little occasion for an appeal to the British

Parliament, and for interesting the mother country in this examination. But, if the laws of the island assemblies are a dead letter, if they are never enforced, and if when crimes are committed in direct opposition to them, they continue silent, and ineffective; if murder committed on a slave loses the properties of murder, if punishments cruelly inflicted are continued, if miseries of whatever kind are prolonged by the *worst* description of planters, the inference is clear, the British legislature must do that to which the colonial government is inadequate, the feelings of the mother country must determine that which the want of feeling in the islands refuses to decide; what cannot be accomplished abroad must be effected at home; and thus without reflecting in the least on the character or conduct of the worthy and generous planters, those steps must be taken which shall be felt by the unworthy and the ungenerous; these are the proper subjects of censure, and of punishment too, if they view the present subject in that light, while approbation of every kind may be due to others. And the time is now come when the difference will clearly appear between those who have fostered their negroes to their increase, and those who have worked them unmercifully. If the importation were to cease to day, there are planters who would not feel the prohibition; their population is established: non-importation will not diminish it: they desire no augmentation: while others who have exhausted their negroes by over exertion, who have wearied them by the whip, who have prevented their increase, and have exerted power without mercy, will find themselves distressed in their turn, by the want of labourers; so be it: for to planters of this description, who have used their former property so ill, who will confide an additional number of lives?—not even of oxen or horses: much less of human beings, fellow men, fellow immortals!

There are many observations made in the course of this summary, which evince not only a benevolent mind, and much information on the part of the worthy author, but also his desire to attain his object in a sedate and dispassionate way, without fury, enthusiasm, or commotion.

A Series of Military Experiments of Attack and Defence, made in Hyde Park in 1802, under the Sanction of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; and in the island of Jersey, in 1805, with notes and illustrations. By Lieut. John Russell, 96th Regiment. 8vo. pp. 247. Price 5s. Egerton. London. 1806.

A useful book; but it will prove most useful if it leads officers to make themselves masters of experiments like the present, and of others *in their own persons*. Let them never fear the acquisition of too much *practical* knowledge of what can be done. When the time comes for the application of such knowledge, wishing will be too late; but those who possess it will find it turn to good account. A principle may lie dormant in the mind for years, yet at last may be called into exercise; and whoever leads a regiment to victory, or what is still more difficult, brings it off handsomely though hardly pressed, will have no reason to regret his previous studies, under whatever name he engaged in them.

The first experiment was a charge of light cavalry on artillery: a single horseman; distance 600 yards, number of discharges 13, time 115 seconds.—2. Infantry attacking artillery: a single soldier; distance 250 yards, number of discharges 12, time 49 seconds.—3. Cavalry charging infantry, distance 400 yards, number of discharges 3.—4. Feint of cavalry attacking infantry, in order to draw away their fire; distance 250 yards. The moment the infantry has given their fire, the dragoon wheels up and charges: arrived at the soldier before he could fire: had just time to load again, but not to fire.—5. Infantry attacking infantry, distance 250 yards, discharges 5, time 90 seconds.—6. Infantry in a compact body, distance 250 yards, discharges 7, time 145 seconds.—7. Infantry in a compact body attacking artillery, distance 250 yards, discharges 14, time 117 seconds.

These experiments occupy but a small part of the work; the remarks and illustrations contain a body of information on the subject of tactics, drawn from various authors, and not restricted to the investigation of the *immediate* system. We have very good advice addressed to both officers and soldiers. We agree with our

author, that cavalry and infantry ought to be drilled together to a certain degree, *i. e.* so far as to understand the principle of each other's movements, and to be able to form a judgement of each other's intentions from whatever manœuvres appear preparatory to the execution of those intentions. Our author insists that British troops possess as much fiery courage and impetuosity as the French; and are much stronger men; that the bayonet is our national weapon; that a rank of pikes is preferable to a third rank of firelocks [the mixture of Queen Elizabeth's days renewed!] that soldiers should be inured to muscular exercise; that the principles of manœuvres should be explained to them; "thus would a soldier conceive a relish for his profession, become active and vigorous, strong in arm, swift of foot, and hardy in constitution." We have also much learning on military subjects, from Roman and French authors, and from references to British military accoutrements of former times, which are by no means uninteresting, even now.

Cases and Cures of the Hydrophobia, selected from the Gentleman's Magazine. pp. 76. price 2s. Stace, London. 1807.

The Gentleman's Magazine may be quoted in proof of the advantages attending periodical publications. It was the first of the kind; and in the course of so many years as it has been in circulation, it could not well fail of comprising a number of valuable communications. We do not perceive that any great skill was necessary in compiling the present pamphlet; but we know that able practitioners may take a hint from less promising documents. We shall copy two articles, which may be useful.

Symptoms of Canine Madness, as observed by Mr. Meynell.

A total loss of appetite, generally early; though I have seen dogs eat and lap water the day before their death, which generally happens between seven and ten days after the first symptom has appeared. A mad dog will not, I believe, cry out on being struck, or shew any sign of fear on being threatened, though he will, very late in the disease, appear sensible of kind treatment.—I have never known a mad dog shew symptoms of the disease in less time after the bite than ten days; and I have known many instances of dogs having died mad as late as eight months after the bite. I think the symptoms generally appear between three and eight weeks after the bite.—A mad dog, in the height of the disorder, has a disposition to bite all other dogs, animals, or men. When not provoked, he usually attacks only such as come in his way; but, having no fear, it is peculiarly dangerous to strike at or provoke him.—Mad dogs appear to be capable of communicating the affection early in the disorder, and as soon as they begin to quarrel with or bite other dogs.—The eyes of mad dogs do not look red or fierce, but dull, and have a peculiar appearance, which is easily distinguished by such as have been used to observe it, but not easy to be described.—Mad dogs never bark, but occasionally utter a most dismal and plaintive howl, expressive of extreme distress; and which they who have once heard can never forget. So that the dogs may be known to be going mad, without being seen, when only this dismal howl is heard.—Mad dogs do not foam or froth at the mouth, but their lips and tongue appear dry and foul, or slimy.—Though mad dogs generally refuse both food and drink in the latter stage of the disorder, yet they *never shew any abhorrence or dread of water; will pass through it without difficulty, and lap it eagerly to the last.* But it is remarkable, that though they lap water for a long time, and eagerly, and do not seem to experience any uneasiness from it, yet they do not appear to swallow a single drop of it; for however long they may continue lapping it, no diminution of quantity can be perceived.

There are two kinds of madness, both of which I have known to originate from the bite of the same dog. Among huntsmen, one is known by the name of raging, the other by that of dumb, madness. In dumb madness, the nether jaw drops, and is fixed, the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and slaver drops from it. In raging madness, the mouth is shut, except when the dog snaps or howls, and no moisture drops from it.

The hairs of a mad dog do not stand erect more than those of other dogs. I do not know that there is any thing remarkable in the manner of a mad dog's carrying his head or his tail. I do not believe that dogs are more afraid of a mad dog than of any other dog.

M. Petit's manner of discovering whether a dead Dog had been mad.

When a person hath been bit by a dog that is apprehended to be mad, it commonly happens that the dog is killed before one is assured of his condition. — M. Petit, an eminent surgeon in France, has discovered an expedient for putting an end to this uneasiness. He rubs the throat, the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog with a piece of meat that hath been dressed, taking care that there be no blood to stain it, and then offers it to a living dog. If he refuses it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but if he eats it, there is nothing to fear.

Cautions and Reflections on Canine Madness; with the Method of preventing the Hydrophobia in Persons who have been bitten. By George Lipscomb, Surgeon, 8vo. pp. 21. Price 1s. 6d. Budd. London, 1807.

A slight essay, intended principally to put the public on its guard against the pretences of *specifics*. The author agrees with Dr. Moseley that *caustics* offer the best mode of treatment; and that *lapis infernalis* is the most advantageous.

We are of opinion that *instantaneous* treatment is of the utmost importance; and that, whoever has presence of mind to suck the part wounded *immediately* as the wound is inflicted, applies the most effectual medicament. We speak on our own knowledge of such instances; and this may allay the anxieties of mothers, when their children have suffered such accidents. The *virus*, were it swallowed, would, in the stomach, excite no disorder: but, indeed, there is no occasion to swallow any thing drawn from the patient. This operation should be continued long enough, and a free discharge from the wound promoted. By this means a cure may be greatly advanced before it is possible for professional assistance to arrive.

Triomphe de l'Evangile, &c. The Triumph of the Gospel, or Memoirs of a Man of the World who has renounced the Errors of modern Philosophy. Translated from the 7th edition of the original Spanish. 8vo. 4 vols. Lyons, Bruyset and Co. Paris. Leclerc.

A work which has passed through seven editions may be supposed to possess a considerable degree of merit, and its interest is increased by the nature of its subject, whence we derive some insight into the prevailing disposition of the Spanish nation. The author is a Spaniard, who lived in France during the most violent periods of the tempest which desolated that country. He saw what he describes. He supposes a philosopher who had long wandered amid the doctrines of modern sophists, and who had been hurried away by the illusory power of his passions, now forced by unforeseen misfortune, to seek a secret asylum, where, in spite of himself, the proofs of religion which he hears from an ecclesiastic who had given him shelter, sink deeply into his mind. At first he maintains his errors; but by degrees the force of truth expells them; and his contrition is preceded by reformation. In consequence he determines to render himself useful in that station wherein Providence had placed him.

This work is thought to be extended somewhat too far; a more succinct manual would have answered the purpose equally well. It shews, however, the author's familiarity with the motives, abilities, and subterfuges, of the champions of infidelity; and the exposure of these gives equal value and interest to the book.

The Fisherman's Hut, in the Highlands of Scotland. With other Poems. By Alexander Yeman, Esq. 12mo. pp. 152. price 5s. Crosby, London, 1807.

Hail, gentle Muse! O teach me how to sing,
Fledg'd by thy powers, to fly on airy wing;
Like thee to please, in mildest, meek controul,
Glow thro' the veins, and charm my very soul.

. . . . . .

When weather-bound, man's providential foe,
The high winds, drift the white-increasing snow,
Nor dares to stir or move, inclos'd about,
Nor o'er the threshold even once peep out;
Their crops are toss'd along the stormy air,
And now lose hope of what was late their care;
Where can they look, or substance how obtain?
The infant cries distract the mother's brain.
O kind resource!—the heifer once more gives
To them her streams, that eager want receives
Daily she thins, till strength can give no more—
Want dwells within, and hovers round the door.
Each day more scant, quick goes the barley food,
As quickly goes their rifted logs of wood,
Whose glowing embers make them truly blest—
Cease but to blaze, their trouble's all confess'd:
Wood, peats, and turf, their fuel and delight,
When o'er the fire they pass the dreary night—
Keen hunger feels, tears fill the languid eye,
Sunk is the heart, and soul on wing to fly;
Loud blows the blast, as clouds of heavy rain,
Advancing, sail along the northern main.

O wretched state! no teeming vessels here,
And sad forebodings shape the solemn bier!
Now comes the crimson stream, the knife obtains,
Warm flows the substance from the heifer's veins;
Oatmeal commixt with the yet reeking blood;
Thus Nature's voice demands the sorry food!
Inured to want, with countless cares to know,
While welcome death now takes the famish'd cow,
Whose blood has long supplied the wretched fast,
The cottage friend, and sacrifice at last!

A Detailed Account of the Battle of Austerlitz. By the Austrian General Stutterheim. Translated from the French by Major Pine Coffin, Assistant Quarter Master General to the British Army. 8vo. pp. 146. price Goddard. London. 1807.

We have read this useful little work with attention, and believe we understand it; but the want of a map of the operations is so great a defect, that we are unable to determine whether the censure passed by the writer on the commander in chief be well founded or not. We must, however, praise the management of Bonaparte, who did every thing, by doing nothing till the moment it was necessary, and *then* he did it effectually. Several practical inferences may be deduced from this detail: in stating which we shall adopt the words of the author.

Among the most prominent causes of defeat is placed that——folly of never anticipating a check; and of not establishing magazines in the rear; as a consequence of that presumption. To these circumstances it was owing, that the army, while in the position of Olmutz was almost destitute of provisions. It had only been there one day, before it was obliged to have recourse to *forced requisitions*; a violent expedient, which, by the disorderly manner in which it was executed, had much influence on the discipline of the army, into which a spirit of licentiousness began to insinuate itself from that day forwards. In the then state of politics, the gaining time was, at that moment, nearly of equal importance with the gaining a battle: and, the instant it was decided, not to manœuvre, it became of the highest importance to be enabled to subsist in the position of Olmutz, for the purpose of maintaining it. There still remained countries, from whence it would have been possible to draw provisions; but they were at a distance, and the convoys were obliged to make a long circuit. To this it was necessary to apply a speedy remedy. The officers of the commissariat received orders, incessantly repeated, but never sufficiently urgent, to establish convoys of provisions, with all possible dispatch, upon the different roads; but some of this department wanted both activity and inclination; their systematic conception of things not allowing them to feel the extent of the emergency; while others experienced great embarrassment, from the detention, by the Russians, of a great part of the horses belonging to the country, which were employed in the transport of provisions, and were, in consequence, at a loss for the means of conveyance. p. 37.

The bread was plundered on the roads both by the detachments appointed for its escort, and by a number of marauders who followed the army. The strict discipline that ought to have existed was not vigorously maintained, under the pretext, that the army was starving. Relaxation of discipline is always succeeded by excesses, and the licentiousness, attendant upon it, gives full latitude to the disaffected, and to all those who have not courage to support the numerous privations attendant upon modern warfare. It was thought impossible to subsist the army in the position in front of Olmutz, and it was resolved to abandon it, for the purpose of attacking the enemy. p. 39.

During the whole night there was no chain of out-posts established in front of the position occupied by the combined army.

The out-posts on the left of the allies sent, continually patroles during the night, to their right, in order to establish a communication with the Russian advanced posts, but could never fall in with them. p. 62.

An army which fought for want of food, which had not the discretion to establish outposts, which was totally ignorant of the position of the enemy, and of his designs, of course, which had manœuvred the whole day previous to the battle, under the eye of the enemy, who might count every battalion,—an army which had no central mass, and the columns which were detached from its main body were divergent, and were led by officers who literally adhered to their orders, though when in the presence of the enemy these orders were no longer applicable, must have been victorious by miracle, if at all. We may regret the battle of Austerlitz, but we cannot wonder at its issue. A powerful battery to have protected the centre, with effect, would have prevented the ruin, if not the defeat—no such resource existed.

An Index to the History of English Poetry, by Thomas Warton, B.D. Quarto pp. 70 Price 9s. Lackington and Co. 1806.

This is a useful companion to Warton: from the nature of it we can do no more than register it, for the advantage of those who possess the valuable work to which it refers. We have no reason to doubt its correctness. The indexes are printed separately, and may be placed to each volume at the pleasure of the purchaser.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,

I have read with great satisfaction the very curious anecdotes you have collected in proof of the prediction of M. de Cazotte, which was found among the papers left by the late M. de la Harpe. Allow me to beg your attention to an extract from Soulavie's *History of Louis XVI.* describing the particulars of the King's death; which, although not materially differing from the one you have inserted in Panorama, p. 1003, written by the Abbé Edgeworth's sister, yet, perhaps, as farther corroborating the circumstances, may prove not unworthy a place in your entertaining work. Anxiously waiting for your account of the conversion of M. de la Harpe himself to Christianity, as the only thing remaining to complete your interesting history of all the parties concerned, and distinctly mentioned in his paper,

I remain, with great respect,
Your constant reader,
B. T.

Louis dedicated his last moments to acts of piety and devotion, in which there was neither weakness nor vanity. 'Those who entertain any friendship for me,' said he to Cléry, 'ought to rejoice at seeing me arrived at the end of so many sufferings.' He performed his last christian duties with piety and fortitude. As they were leading him to the scene of execution, he recited the prayers appointed for persons in their last moments.—On his arrival at the foot of the scaffold, he finished his oraisons, took off his coat and cravat, untied his hair, and opened his shirt to expose his neck and shoulders. He then threw himself on his knees to receive from his confessor the absolution, *in articulo mortis*. As he rose to ascend the scaffold, his confessor himself fell upon his knees, and exclaimed, as if by inspiration, "Go, son "of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" Arrived on the scaffold, Louis looked stedfastly on the instrument of death; one of the executioners tied his hands and cut off his hair: when he said to the people, in an elevated tone of voice, "I die perfectly innocent of "all pretended crimes they have charged me "with, and I forgive my enemies."—Santerre, giving the signal for the drums to beat a roll, replied, "I HAVE NOT BROUGHT YOU "HERE TO HARANGUE, BUT TO DIE." The three executioners then seized the person of Louis, and tied him to the instrument with leather straps; his head was instantly struck off, and held up to the populace amid the cries of *Vive la liberté et la république!* Several persons having gathered, with pieces of linen, some drops and threads of blood, which fell on the ground and on the scaffold, they afterwards caused a representation of the nails which fixed Christ to the cross, and some *sacrés cœurs* to be engraved, and coloured them with the blood of Louis. My collection contains several copies of these. The Abbé le Duc, an acknowledged son of Louis XV. and Madame de Cavanac, had the courage to ask the Convention for the body of his uncle. It was, however, carried without a coffin to the burying ground of la Magdelaine, thrown, without any funeral ceremony, *into a grave, and covered over with quick lime.*

. . . . . .

We are much obliged to our correspondent for the flattering encomiums he has passed upon us, relative to the pains we have taken in elucidating M. de la Harpe's paper. We do not deny that it was a work of some trouble, but not so much to us as it might have been to others, as we personally knew most of the parties, and have anecdotes in store, never before published, of many others of the monster-heroes of that accursed revolution. We are at the same time well aware of the circumstance which M. Soulavie has mentioned, and which was not noticed by Miss Edgeworth, viz. the unmanly expression uttered by the regicide brewer Santerre to his dying Sovereign—nay, farther, it has been our misfortune to know the subaltern wretch who is said to have acted as aid-de-camp on that occasion to Santerre, and who delivered the order "almost with the lightning's speed," for the drums to beat and drown the King's voice, we mean *Dugazon*, a play-actor, who at that moment was a pensioner of his monarch, as almost all those actors were who belonged to the *Théâtre François*. We believe that, in this instance, M. Soulavie may be credited as a faithful historian—we have therefore inserted his narrative in compliance with our correspondent's request. But implicit reliance is not on all occasions to be placed on what he says; we shall instance particularly his puerilities against England, and more especially his libels against the much-injured MARIA-ANTOINETTA, whom he has deeply calumniated, and this we speak of our own knowledge; many interesting anecdotes of whom, of indisputable authority, we are obliged to defer to some future numbers of

our work, tending to rescue her character from the foul aspersions cast upon her by those who had no opportunity of knowing, personally, her heroic mind and amiable affability. "One is interested that beings made "for suffering should suffer well," as Mr. Burke has said of this Princess, and that she did so bear "her accumulated wrongs" is well known. Indeed, she sustained with eminent fortitude that dignity of mind and those lofty sentiments which she derived from her mother, who was "so much distinguished for her piety and courage." Would she had had as many loyal subjects near her person as those who assisted Maria Theresa! "whose swords leaped from their scabbards to avenge her"—For when that Empress addressed, in Latin, which she spoke well, the Palatine States at Presburgh, during her great troubles, informing them, "she was on the brink of ruin, and that she had no other resource but in their zeal and affection," they all instantaneously rose up, and, stopped her in the middle of her oration, and drawing their swords, exclaimed aloud, "*Moriemur pro Rege* nostra Maria Theresa!*"—"*We will die for our King* Maria Theresa!*" and immediately brought into the field an army which re-established her on the throne of her ancestors.

We agree with our correspondent, in his remarks on Santerre's ferocious conduct, and beg him to recollect, what he seems to have forgot, that when S. went to inform the King, at six o'clock on Sunday, the evening preceding his murder, Jan. 20, 1793, that the Convention had passed to the order of the day on his demand of a respite for three days, HE CONTEMPTUOUSLY LAUGHED AT HIM—which gave the King occasion to say to our friend *Clery*, "I really thought, from San-"terre's behaviour, that he came to inform "me that the respite had been granted."

Respecting our correspondent's allusion to the conversion of M. de la Harpe to Christianity, we refer him to what we have already said, in page 1006 of Panorama, wherein we promised that the life of this celebrated writer (in which will be found many anecdotes of his contemporaries) should be given at the beginning of our next volume.

* This singularity of speech is owing to the prejudice of the Palatines for their being governed by *Kings*.

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 28, a new Comedy was presented to the public at this Theatre, entitled ASSIGNATION, said to be written by the author of *The Chapter of Accidents*; and the just reputation which Miss Lee had gained by that production, occasioned an overflowing house, filled with the most respectable persons in rank and literature in town, all "on the tip-toe of expectation." But "oh, what a falling off was there!" Never was curiosity more disappointed, never was author so rapidly clouded in literary fame; for before the close of the second act the audience was completely tired; by a continual sameness of drawling sentiment without animation: lengthened scenes without interest, and humour (if it could be so called) without the power of exciting a laugh.

The plot exhibited a gay young rake *(Sir Harry)* who after marrying an Italian Marchioness, runs away from his wife, and falls in love with a sentimental young lady who is attached to another. The Marchioness, disguised in the dress of a French Abbé, follows her husband to England. The young lady, the object of Sir Harry's attention, happens to be the friend of his wife, and helps to produce a happy reunion, by making an Assignation with Sir Harry, and surprising him with his lady; when, in the true stile of our modern trash, called novels, the Baronet repents, and the lady for ever after reclines on a bed of roses.—In the under plot, we see a most accomplished young lady of about twenty, full of sentiment, of an immense fortune; and, of course, as beautiful as an angel, fall in love with her guardian, who is *only* fifty-two; but he is a peer, wears the Windsor uniform, and, though stiff as buckram, bears his star—his son too (a natural one by the bye, a Mr. Somerville) is also in love with another romantic miss. There is likewise a *Lady Laura*, a rich, vain, old widow, who, in every thing she does, affects to ape youth; learns to ride, sing and dance; and, that nothing may be wanting to accomplish this fair dame, we see her with a grammar in her hand learning her French lessons!

An *Admiral* too of the British Fleet is introduced, for the purpose of uttering, low, degraded, common place sentiments against *Papishes*, *Popery*, and *wooden images*;—so exclusively vulgar, that they could not have forced applause from any, except perhaps the late fanatic Lord George Gordon, of St. George's Fields' memory.——The author, who malignantly makes the stage a vehicle for abusing forms of Religion, diverse though they be from our own, deserves the severest censure: we therefore coincide with the audience, who justly marked their abhorrence.— Other sentiments he likewise expressed in a manner so very coarse, plentifully

interlarded with swearing, that the audience would hardly permit him to proceed. One will suffice for example, "Champagne is "the only good thing that damn'd country "[France] produces." This was during Miss Lee's *gallant* admiral's sober moments; but when he came in drunk, scarcely could any person in the theatre understand one word he uttered: so exasperated were the audience against him; and although he attempted to sing *Rule Britannia*, yet they insisted on his *sheering off*, expressing their contempt, by *Vile! off! off! Do not disgrace the Navy!*

A *Philosopher* was likewise introduced, and placed in the company of servants. We understand this character was thought to be an original; and in some respects it might be so, for in truth, he was a *balloon philosopher*; and of so much consequence as to be employed in drinking with the lowest domestics, and in delivering to them lectures, which neither the audience nor his fellow-servants could understand. With respect to this philosopher, we have too much charity to suppose the fair author had any of the incomparable Moliere's works in view, nor can we for a moment imagine "she disfigured them to make them pass for her own."....But, to be candid, our remembrancer hinted to us, *le Maître de Philosophie* of *le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and *Pancrace* in *le Mariage Forcé*—without any of their wit and humour.

A *Postillion* likewise once appeared, and only once, for the sole purpose of settling a quarrel between two of his fellow-servants, who were disputing which should have the preference in delivering a letter to their master; when, he very sagaciously took the letter from them, and dividing it into two parts presented each with a piece, advising him to carry his part. This might have told very well in *Mother Goose's* pantomime, but surely nothing could be more contemptible in legitimate comedy.

Though, when attending our duty at the representation of this comedy, we could hardly express our feelings in witnessing such a decline of genius from the popular piece of the *Chapter of Accidents*, yet we must candidly confess that in some instances the fair author was not generously used; as, at all events, she was entitled to an impartial hearing; when, according to the laws of our country, sentence should have been passed—and this was granted by armistice mutually agreed on, between the audience on one side; the author, manager and actors, on the other; when Wroughton addressed them thus: "Ladies and Gentlemen, suffer us to pursue "*our* duty to the end of the play, and we "will then, with respect, obey *your* award." This, which was delivered in the early part of the fourth act, was unanimously agreed to; and yet in the second or third scene that followed, not a word could be understood. Although the audience might be disgusted with Lady Laura's (Miss Pope) indelicate appearance, her attitudes, and her beautiful elbow, as well as with the Admiral's wretched character, yet still, in common justice, they ought to have heard the Comedy out, and delivered their sentence * at the close; this decorum was not wanting on the other side, and at the end of the 5th act Mr. Wroughton again stepped forward, according to promise, and announced, "that the author, bowing to their opinion, had withdrawn her play."

The performers, which consisted of the strength of the company, used every effort; and it is but justice to say that they exerted themselves, in proportion to the opposition they experienced; particularly Elliston—his perseverance for his *Bath* friend, when one word could not be heard in the "wild uproar of the storm;" reminded us of the technical language of a cricket match, *Bath* against *all England*. The epilogue (see Panorama, p. 1221.) was well delivered by Miss Duncan; we never saw her appear to such advantage in breeches as in the disguise of a French Abbé; those of our readers who were present, and have frequented the upper circles in a neighbouring country, 'ere that great point of honour, its mighty monarchy, had sunk, will vouch for the correctness of our opinion.

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Feb. 19, a new Play was presented at the same Theatre, entitled THE CURFEW, announced in the bills to have been written by the late Mr. Tobin, author of the *Honey Moon*; and, if in the preceding article we had, unfortunately, the lot to record a decline of genius, we have the pleasure in the present instance to notice an improvement,—for we have no hesitation in asserting that *The Curfew* is superior to *The Honey Moon*.—The following are the Dramatis Personæ.

Normans.

Hugh de Tracy	Mr. Barrymore.
Robert	Mr. Bannister.
Bertrand	Mr. H. Siddons.
Walter	Mr. Penley.
Philip	Mr. Eyre.
Dunstan	Mr. Cooke.
Matilda	Mrs. Powell.
Florence	Miss Duncan.

Danish Banditti.

Fitzharding	Mr. Elliston.
Armstrong	Mr. Palmer.
Conrad	Mr. Mathews.
Herman	Mr. Carles.

Fitzharding, a Dane, bearing an implacable hatred against Hugh de Tracy, a Norman baron, for having branded him on the shoulder with a red hot iron, for a military offence committed in Normandy, previous to the conquest of England, pursued his project of revenge with such violent resentment as to

* See the Piece first, then damn it if you will.
MURPHY.

induce his commander, the baron, to stab his wife, Matilda, in a fit of jealousy; who, on recovery, fled from her husband with her son, and by a tempest was thrown on the coast of England close to the future castle of her lord, where she lived unknown, in extreme poverty, subsisting even by the robberies of her son, and from her peculiar situation regarded by the country people as a witch. Fitzharding, the better to carry on his plot against the baron, follows him to England, and puts himself at the head of banditti, who infest the neighbourhood of the castle, and at length by personating the monk Dunstan, whose garments he robs him of as he is going to confess the baron (but who had never yet seen him) he gains admission to the castle, where he finds opportunity to get three of his banditti friends also introduced under the disguise of poor itinerant minstrels,* not knowing where to get a night's lodging. The baron (very unhappy on account of his wife and son) confesses to Fitzharding all the circumstances of his life, and the Dane having contrived the last meeting with H. de Tracy in the chapel of the castle, in order to give him absolution, is on the point of assassinating him, when he is rescued by the sudden appearance of his wife, and his vassals—just after "the Curfew had toll'd the knell of part-"ing day," when the whole of the gang was to have stormed the castle.

Our readers will easily perceive that the leading feature of the plot is not new to the stage, and the characters of Iago and Zanga will immediately recur to their minds. We have, therefore, merely given a slight sketch of the fable without alluding to the under plot, as the piece, though evidently borrowed, in respect to the idea, is so well contrived, and the interest managed with such skill, that we wish not to deprive our readers, by anticipation, of the pleasure they will receive in seeing it either represented or in reading it when published; as in the present degraded state of dramatic literature, we have no doubt they will find their time and trouble well repaid; for it abounds with good language, fine poetry, and excellent sentiments, nor does the conduct of the play ever transgress the bounds of probability. It is true that it has its faults, but we willingly overlook them, where there is so much to applaud. Some imitations of Shakespeare; some plagiarisms will be found; but they are by no means so numerous as in *The Honey Moon*.

Notwithstanding the *Curfew* is of a very serious nature, yet the author has contrived to introduce a "fellow of infinite humour" called Conrade, who was well personated by Mathews. Many of his observations had a very good effect, although some were evidently too long. For instance, when asked, "what "is the meaning of the Curfew bell?" he answers—"Why, it is an extinguisher in-"vented by our great statesmen to keep the "folks in the dark"—this explanation was received with great applause, but when the metaphor was continued, and he added, "I "suppose the moon will be prevented from "shining shortly—nay, I should not wonder "if we had orders to confine it in a warm-"ing pan"—the audience expressed a little dissatisfaction, which was the case with his too minute description of the sanguinary Herman—and with Robert's answer to Florence's enquiry "is he dead?" "ay, and "buried too!" which appeared ludicrous. We just mention these passages, as they were the only few in which any disapprobation was expressed, hoping they will be curtailed in future representations.

Not one of the performers lost sight of the least opportunity of doing justice to the author, whom we are sorry is not alive to enjoy the triumph of his muse. Elliston was very successful. Mrs. Powell (in Matilda) was particularly impressive in her delivery of the following lines to her son, describing the effects of a vicious course of life, and appealing to the skeleton of a wretch hanging in chains near her dwelling:

———You are a robber,
And he who robs, by sharp resistance press'd
Will end the deed in blood—'twas so with him—
He once possess'd a soul, quick as your own
To mercy, and would quake as you do now,
At the bare apprehension of the act
That has consign'd him to yon naked tree,
Where every blast to memorize his shame
May whistle shrilly through his hollow bones,
And in his tongueless jaws a voice renew,
To preach with more than mortal eloquence!

We never saw Mr. H. Siddons to such advantage as in the character of Bertrand; he well merited the great applause he received, when the Baron reflecting on the lowness of his birth, he rendered such justice to the author, in enthusiastically retorting,

That is, indeed, past cure! 'Tis now too late
To summon back the dust of my progenitors,
And stamp it with nobility—What then?
Am I to hang my head? creep into corners,
Because my father was a hind? I know not
Why I was prest into this bustling world;
But here I am, and let my deeds proclaim me.
Our actions are our heralds, and they fix,
Beyond the date of tombs and epitaphs,
Renown or infamy.

* *Glee composed by Atwood, sung by minstrels.*
Hark! the curfew's solemn sound,
Silent darkness spreads around;
Heavy it beats on the lover's heart,
Who leaves with a sigh his tale half told:
The poring Monk and his books must part,
And fearful the Miser locks his gold.
Now, whilst labour sleeps, and charmed sorrow,
O'er the dewy green,
By the glow-worm's light,
Dance the elves of night,
Unheard, unseen;
Yet, where their midnight pranks have been
The circled turf will betray to-morrow.

ON THE CIVIL USES OF BELLS.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,

My former letter having described some of the religious uses of bells, and illustrated the opinion entertained of their sanctity in Catholic countries, I beg leave now to request your attention to the civil uses in which they were engaged in ages long since departed.

1. It may readily be supposed, that the information which might be communicated by the sound of a bell, in cases of alarm and danger, could not well escape the notice of those acquainted with the implement. We find them, therefore, used in forts and castles (Parthenius *Erot.* 7). on the walls of cities, and other places where watch and ward was kept, and garrisons were established; for so it appears from Thucydides, iv. 135. and Plutarch, in his Life of Aratus. For the same purpose, those who went the rounds during night carried bells with them, as we gather from the scholiast on Aristophanes, *Av.* 843. 1160.; these they rang at the sentry boxes as they came to them, to see whether the guards were awake, and no doubt to keep them alert in their duty. Also, 2. Bells were used at baths, to give notice of the entry and exit of bathers, &c. (Martial xiv. 163. and Orsini, on Ciacconius *de Tricl.* p. 130.) and for much the same purpose, as we may suppose, they were hung behind the doors of houses of ill fame; whence, says Paulus Diaconus, "Includebant in angusto prostibula, et admittentes *tintinabula* percutiebant, ut eo sono illarum injuria fieret manifesta:" and they were also hung occasionally to the doors of private houses, as we are told in Suetonius, *Octav.* 91. and by Seneca, *De Irâ*, iii. 35. 3. Bells were also employed to call up the servants of a great house in the morning, to assemble the family, and to call them to table (Lucian *de Merc. Cond.* 24, 31).—4. They were hung about the necks of animals, especially of rams, by which the flock was led, and we have, in collections of antiquities, images of rams thus decorated.

Celsa cervice eminens,
Clarumque collo jactans *tintinabulum.*

5. Notice of the sale of provisions, especially of fish, was given by the ringing of a bell; but Fabricius, after Mercurialis, *Var. Lect.* i. 25. observes, that however this might be customary among the Greeks, the Romans had not adopted it; but sold their edibles by public outcry, *magna voce*, as Juvenal expresses it (Sat. iv. 32.), *et quadam insignita modulatione* (Seneca. Ep. 36).—Moreover, 6. Notice was given, by the ringing of a bell, that they should water the streets to lay the dust (Sextus Empiricus, viii. 193), perhaps, also, on other occasions, when a kind of proclamation was to be made: hence we have a Greek word signifying *to chime*, used in the sense of *reporting*, as Suidas observes, in κωδωνισαι.

Other applications of this instrument may be gathered from ancient authors; and it might be observed, that we find among them the same services as modern days derive from bells: the alarm bell, the entry bell, the dinner bell, the bell worn by animals, the hawker's bell, and the dustman's bell: but the parish bell, or bell-man, as a crier of lost goods, does not, I believe, occur in antiquity, though among ourselves he is a useful officer in a populous city, to say nothing of his pre-eminence in poetry, and in moral admonition, which he annually vindicates on the thirty-first of December at midnight.

We have not, that I know of, any description of the ancient *tocsin*, the insurrection bell of the modern French; neither had the ancients any idea of the musical effect of a set of bells. They were not annexed to temples, as they now are to churches, so that, they did not then call the people to worship; neither could they *ring* for victories, or other rejoicings; neither could they produce a *peal*, as is now done by our Society of Cumberland Youths, of 5040 triple bob-majors, with the great bell at home: neither could they salute a noble visitor, nor mark the solemn services which attend the departed. Modern times alone can say (with Shakespeare) they have

With holy bell been knoll'd to church,

or have gratified the ear of lively meditation, such as that of Milton, when

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland hamlets will invite,
When the merry bells rings round——

Modern times alone have felt the solemnity of evening, "in sober livery dight," when

On a plat of rising ground,
We hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Or, as another poet (Gray) marks the time,

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

Modern times alone have taught bells to remind us seriously of our passing hours:

The bell strikes one!
We take no note of time but from its loss!
To give it then a tongue were wise in man.

It is true, that in this country some of the superstitions connected with bells are abated, and others are abolished: we no longer dread the vengeance of "clerkes,

Who mowe by lawe, as that they sain,
Us curse and dampne to hell'is brinke;
And thus thei puttin us to paine
With candlis quient and bell'is clinke. . . .
And Christ'is peple proudly cruse
With brode booke and braying bell,——

These and many other impositions of popery we are happily *rid* of, never to return: for this deliverance may our conduct express our gratitude!

We have no reason to conclude that the fancy for *great* bells obtained among the ancients. They would probably have stared in amazement, from more causes than one, at the great bell of Moscow, of which Hanway gives this description.—It is in diameter at bottom twenty-two feet five inches; in perpendicular height twenty-one feet four inches and a half; the narrowest diameter at the top is seven feet five inches; of course, the circumference of the mouth is sixty-two feet three inches; the ear or *cannon* is three feet six inches high; it weighs near 12,327 pouds =443,772 lbs. It cost a very great sum (£65,686); for every one, ambitious of contributing something towards it, threw either gold or silver into the furnaces, where it was melted. These furnaces were four in number, and had immense cocks, which let off the metal into the mould. Well, Sir, and when it was struck, the sound of it rather deafened than delighted the inhabitants of Moscow: from its immense weight, it could not be raised to any height; but was hung as well as might be, and a pit was dug under it. A great fire happening, the beam which supported it was burnt, and the bell fell down into the pit, receiving irreparable damage in the fall. This bell greatly exceeded the famous bells at Nankin in China, on which that city prided itself: and the ring, o *tset*, of which being hung in a tower, brought down the edifice, and was never raised again. The largest of these was only twelve feet high, diameter seven and a half, circumference twenty-three feet; its weight 50,000 lbs. Father Le Compte, indeed, mentions seven other bells in Pekin, which weighed 120,000 lbs. each, but these scarcely exceed a quarter of the weight of the Moscow bell. Neither had the Chinese bells that power which might be expected from such enormous masses, being struck with *wooden* clappers: of course, their tone must have been poverty itself!

At Rouen, in France, I have seen the great bell called Cardinal d'Ambois, the diameter of which is marked by a circular paving before the door of the cathedral: but whether this bell has survived the revolution, I do not know. It was thus inscribed:

Je suis George de Ambois
Qui trente cinque mille pois.
Mes lui qui me pesera,
Trente six mille me trouvera.

I am George d'Ambois, the great,
Thirty-five thousand pounds in weight:
But he who weighs me carefully
Thirty-six thousand shall find me.

We had in England bells with similar inscriptions; for instance, Weever reports, that "in the Little Sanctuary at Westminster, Edward III. erected a *clochier*, or belfry, and placed therein three bells for the use of St. Stephen's chapel (the present House of Commons); about the biggest of them were cast in the metal these words—

King Edward made mee thirtie thousand weight
and three;
Take mee down and wey mee, and more you
shall fynd mee.

These bells being ordered to be removed under Henry VIII. a wag added

But Henry eight
Will bate mee of my weight.

In the *clochier* near St. Paul's stood the four greatest bells in England, called *Jesus's bells*: against these Sir Miles Partridge staked £100, and won them of Henry VIII. at a cast of dice."

In fact, bell ringing is studied as a science in England only, and the art of ringing changes, or peals, is said to be restricted to this nation; hence Britain has been termed the *ringing island*. Certainly this exercise may be taken in proof of our popular attachment to music: we are, therefore, in direct variance with the Turks, who tolerate no bells in their dominions; and the only ones extant in the Ottoman Empire are those at the monastery of Canobine on Mount Lebanon, which are far enough out of the hearing of the Mussulman fanatics.

There is another exercise of bells, in which they are struck, and played on, as an instrument of music; these are *chimes*: they are sometimes played by hand *extempore*, in which case they are capable of a variety of tunes; sometimes they are actuated by the machinery of the clock to which they are connected, and play only such pieces as that determines. I remember to have listened with great attention to the *carillon* at the *Samaritaine*, on the Pont Neuf at Paris; but, lively as French airs are usually thought to be, they were nothing equal to the wild sprightliness of those which delighted me in the chimes of St. Giles's church at Edinburgh. Yet, I think, I was never better pleased than when perambulating Blenheim Park, I heard the chimes at Woodstock strike up the famous air "Marlbrouc:" a perpetual compliment this to the noble family at the mansion. I have also heard pretty chimes at Hatfield, near the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, and in other places. The effect of these indications of the "chearful haunts of men," after an evening's excursion, is better felt than described, especially coming over an extensive piece of water. I wish I could say any thing in favour of those which play in some of our London churches.

Will you permit me, Sir, to remark on the additions with which you favoured my

former letter, that I have seen differently quoted some of the inscriptions placed on bells. We have in Weever, *Funeral Monum.* 492, the following, which is more complete than the copy of it you have given it:—

Funera plango, Fulgura frango, Sabbato pango,
Excito lentos, Dissipo ventus, Paco cruentos.

Accept the following off-hand translation:—

At funerals I sadly toll, and slow;
In tempests I avert the dreaded blow;
To Sabbath days I solemn service owe;

To church I bid the slack their speed increase;
The wind I bid its ravages to cease;
Malignant sprites I terrify to peace.

Another distich sums up their powers with some variation, but not unequal melody:—

Laudo Deum verum, Plebem voco, conjugo Clerum,
Defuncto ploro, Pestem fugo, Festa decoro.

I praise the God of truth; the people call;
And priests, to speak of things divine to all:
The dead I mourn; the plague I cause to flee;
And add to festive joys sonorous glee.

The dislike of evil spirits to the sound of bells is extremely well expressed by Wynkin de Worde, in the Golden Legend: "It is said, the evill spirytes that ben in the regyon of th' ayre, doubte moche when they here the belles rongen: and this is the cause why the belles ringen whan it thondreth, and whan grete tempeste and outrages of wether happen, to the ende that the feinds and wycked spirytes should be abashed and flee, and cease of the movynge of tempeste."

Of the names given to bells, I take leave to add a few instances.—The bells of Winnington, in Bedfordshire, were thus described in hexameter verse, inscribed about the verge of each.—Weever, *Fun. Mon.* 122.

* Nomina campanis hæc indita sunt quoque nostris.

1. Hoc signum *Petri* pulsatur nomine Christi.
2. Nomen *Magdalenæ* campana sonat melode.
3. Sit nomen *Domini* benedictum semper in eum.
4. Musa *Raphaelis* sonat auribus Immanuelis.
5. Sum Rosa pulsata mundique *Maria* vocata.

The bells of Little Dunmow priory, in Essex, new cast A. D. 1501, were baptized by the following names:—

Prima in honore *Sancti Michaelis* Archangeli.
Secunda in honore *S. Johannis* Evangelisti.
Tertia in honore *S. Johannis* Baptisti.
Quarta in honore *Assumptionis* beatæ *Mariæ*.
Quinta in honore *Sancti Trinitatis*, et omnium Sanctorum.

These peals of five bells *may do*, but a peal is not perfect under eight: the variety of changes being greatly increased by the addition of the perfecting three.

I close by remarking, that others beside the Romans have carried bells away from their enemies as trophies of triumph: it is a common tradition, that the bells (lately) of King's College, Cambridge, were taken by Henry V. from some church in France, after the battle of Agincourt; and it is certain that the bell which rings night and morning in Lincoln's Inn was taken from the Spaniards, at Cadiz, by the Earl of Essex, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and was by him presented to that learned Society.

I am, Sir, &c.

Q.

* The present writer has not favoured us with a version of these and the following lines: we recommend them to the attention of our poetical correspondents.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ANTIQUITIES IN RUGEN.

The following account of antiquities in the island of Rügen, with which we have been favoured by a gentleman since the publication of our last Number, is not only interesting in itself, but becomes more so to us, when we recollect the similarity which these objects bear to some in our own country; the remarkable circumstance of their being found in an island, and so many of them within a small district. How far they contribute to establish an identity of people, in ancient times, the prevalence of the same religious rites, or the migration of a people or colony from one country to the other, are questions which we content ourselves with recalling to the recollection of our readers.

In the plain near the mountains of Quoltitz lies a mass of granite, between four and five ells long, and nearly two in height, in the direction from S. E. to N. W. It is supposed to have been an altar. A groove has been cut diagonally across the stone, nearly five inches deep, and broad enough to lay one's hand in. Immediately behind the groove the surface on both sides has been hewn out so as to form a kind of architrave, with two holes on the right side, and three on the left, in which the bowls used in sacrificing are supposed to have been placed.

About two miles from Bergen is a Cromlech composed of large blocks of stone of an ash-grey colour. They form a long hollow covered with another stone three ells long, in the direction from E. to W.

Near the village of Krahn is a sepulchre thirty-six paces in length, surrounded with large stones. The stone at the west end is above four ells long. The diameter of the area, from the latter to the stones on the op-

posite side, is twelve paces. It is raised in the centre.

Another lies near the village of Strussendorf. It is a mound enclosed with stones two or three feet asunder. The length is above sixty paces, and the breadth between four and five. Its position is from W. to E. where it obliquely terminates in a point. The form is similar to that of an inverted kneading-trough.

In the neighbourhood of Patzig are eighteen conical barrows. The largest measures 112 paces in circumference at its base; a smaller one 106; and the perpendicular elevation of the highest is about nine ells.

Another barrow, called Dubberworth, measures 170 paces in circumference, and about sixteen ells in height.

The stone coffins which have been discovered bear all the marks of art; for the stone is cut smooth, and the form is regular. But the conveyance and arrangement of such enormous blocks, particularly the raising of the covering, presuppose a certain knowledge of the principles of mechanics, which may very well be attributed to the Vandals who built ships, and followed navigation. We should therefore be induced to consider them as relics of the Slavico-Vandalian age.

How little posterity is acquainted with the dead whose ashes they contain, is proved by the following considerations; the most ancient records know nothing of them, not even the names of those who are entombed; nor is there any satisfactory tradition concerning their origin; of all the centuries which are passed, each has carried off something of their history; and they now stand as monuments of ages *quæ caliginosâ nocte premit Deus.*

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS OF TRADE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The following articles are taken from a work composed by order of Government, but *not published*: they describe the state of Flanders and Holland, a very few years ago. In reference to the *natural productions* of the country, they may be considered as equivalent to the latest information. The *political* state and sentiments of the inhabitants, we hope to be able to describe from the information of a gentleman who quitted Bruges not many days ago.

This statement refers principally to those countries formerly under Austrian dominion.

The principal natural productions of this country are as follow:* *corn*, of which this country, upon an average, produced annually more than was equal to the consumption of its inhabitants for two years; the surplus formed its most valuable export; a large quantity was taken off by the French on their northern frontier, and paid for in French coin (which had a general circulation in the Netherlands), and with manufactured silks and wines. Besides the corn sent to France by the frontier, considerable quantities were shipped from Ostend to the southern parts of that kingdom, and to other southern parts of Europe; proportions also of it were exported occasionally from Ostend to Hamburgh, and to the Baltic; but the greatest quantity was sent to Holland by the Scheldt and the Maese, both to supply the Dutch and for exportation.

Flax—was the next article; and in quality is superior to any raised in Europe. This article may be cultivated in Flanders with success to almost any extent.*

Rape-seed—was cultivated in considerable quantities; the oil expressed from it was chiefly sent to Holland, and formed a very material article of merchandize with that country.

Tobacco—was cultivated in the country between Brussels, Louvain, and Tirlemont.—In quality it is inferior to the Maryland tobacco, and was consumed chiefly by the inhabitants in smoking.

Hops—The country between Brussels and Louvain produced the finest hops in Europe; and in such abundance, that it supplied all the breweries in the Netherlands.

Coals—The best mines are in the neighbourhood of Namur.

The principal manufactured productions are:—

Linens—Though this article was chiefly made in the country about Ghent, branches of the manufacture were to be found over all the provinces. It was in part exported to Portugal, but chiefly to Spain; and from the latter was shipped, both in a white and printed state, for South America.

Laces—known under the names of Brussels and Mechlin, were not made by any collected body of people, but wove in private houses, by women, children, and old men. The quantity smuggled into Britain was more considerable some years ago than at this time. The best judges are of opinion, that the manufacture of fine laces in Britain can never be carried on with success.

Leather—was manufactured in considerable quantities both in Flanders and in Brabant; though inferior in quality to English leather, it was cheaper, and in general use with the

* The facts upon which the reasonings on this article proceed were furnished from a commercial survey of the Netherlands, by a gentleman not less distinguished for his commercial than his financial information.

* The flax used in the manufacture of laces and fine thread, for exportation, is pulled when green, and prepared by a particular process for that purpose.

inhabitants. It was exported in considerable quantities to various paris of Germany.

Hats—of the finest kind were equally good with the English. The English coarse, or felt hats, were superior to the Flemish, but the high duty upon them prevented their finding a market.*

Superfine woollen cloths—were manufactured in the Duchies of Limbourg and Juliers, and in different parts of Brabant, at from five to twelve per cent. lower than English cloths of the same quality. The coarse cloths, however, for men, such as bear skin, duffles, and even coarse stockings, were chiefly brought from England.

Beer—was manufactured in large quantities at Louvain, and was of two kinds, *bierre blanche* and *bierre brune*; the former of a very inferior quality, the latter, even the best sort of it, called *bierre Pieterman*, was not so good as our ordinary ale. It was chiefly consumed in the country, and was but a very inconsiderable article of export.

Black silks—of which the principal manufactory was at Antwerp, were superior in quality and colour to any in Europe.

Cutting of diamonds.—A great body of people was employed at Antwerp in this single branch. In 1792, a considerable proportion of the diamonds in Europe were sent to this place to be cut.

Salt.—A considerable manufacture of this article was carried on at Antwerp, but the Dutch extorted a duty on the vessels bringing the sea-water.

Printed cottons.—A very small quantity of the white cloth for printing was made in Flanders; the chief supply was from the sales of the English East India Company, and from the coarse white cloths of Manchester, Glasgow, and Dundee. The importation from Holland has been very trifling, since the decline of the Dutch East India Company.†

Pottery—was of a very inferior kind, and in little estimation; but to protect this article a duty of four pence per pound weight was laid upon pottery imported. Hence the use of china and plate was greater in Flanders than in any country in Europe.*

Iron manufactures of Liege.—The principal articles were cannon, guns, pistols, cutlasses, and nails. The greatest part of the fire-arms was exported to the coast of Africa, and, to give them value, they had the English mark upon them. From the use, however, of machinery in facilitating labour in England, and from the expertness of the workmen at Birmingham and Sheffield, we have undersold the Liegeois in every one of these articles, except nails, of which very considerable quantities were sent to Holland, to Brabant, and to Flanders, by the way of Louvain. On comparing the prime cost of the penknives, buckles, scissors, &c. made at Liege, with that of the same articles made in England, there was from thirty to forty per cent. in our favour.—What enabled the Liegeois to carry on this manufacture was their coal mines, the veins of which were found near the surface, and therefore worked at a less expence than in England; but in quality, the coals of Liege were from fifteen to twenty per cent. less valuable than the medium quality of Newcastle coals.

The land carriage from Liege to the heads of the navigable canals is from thirty to forty miles, so that the price of a ton of coals at Antwerp was about thirty shillings.

The British exports to Ostend progressively increased from 1740 to 1765, and at that period consisted chiefly of the British colony tobacco, rice, and raw sugar.

The value of the British manufactures sent to Ostend, and in smaller vessels to Nieuport, in 1792 amounted to somewhat more than £400,000, and the value of the foreign merchandize to upwards of £650,000; of which about £400,000 was in East India muslins, calicoes, pepper, China and Bengal silks; and about £200,000 in the products of America and the West Indies. On an average of three years preceding the war, 302 British vessels, carrying 33,422 tons (including their repeated voyages in the same year), cleared out from the ports of this kingdom for the Austrian Netherlands, and 288 British vessels, carrying 27,646 tons, arrived from thence in Britain. The value of the freights cannot be easily ascertained. It must, however, be an object of considerable mercantile profit, as well as of political importance, by giving employment to so great a body of British seamen. The imported goods of Ostend were sent by the canal to Bruges, and thence to Ghent,† at as little expence as they could be,

* The cheapness of hats in Flanders was owing to the following circumstances:—to the great quantities of cheap materials for the manufacture of hats found in the north of Germany; to the texture of the hat, being less hard than the English, and therefore taking in the dye or colour better; and to the greater quantity of madder used in all black dye stuffs in Flanders and Holland, than in Great Britain.

† The inferiority of the printing, both in taste and workmanship, to the English, is so great, that if the restrictions had been taken off, even with a very considerable duty to the Emperor, the trade might have been established.

* If a moderate duty had been taken on English pottery, the Emperor would have drawn a considerable revenue.

† Ghent may be considered as the centre of the markets in Flanders.

by way of Antwerp; a circumstance which proves that the opening of the Scheldt would not be of such commercial importance to Flanders as has been generally supposed, whatever might be its political consequences.

The general regulations under which the commerce in the Netherlands was conducted were as follow:—Ostend was the principal, if not the only port; the goods were landed and deposited in the warehouses of the merchants without being inspected by the revenue officers, and in this view of the subject, Ostend was a free port. Before, however, the goods were allowed to pass the barrier gate to be sent to markets in the country, the merchant or his agent was obliged to give a manifest to the Imperial officers, declaratory of the contents of each package, and of the place to which the goods were to be sent. The packages were then *plombed*, so that the contents could not be touched, till the goods reached their place of destination, where they were examined by the revenue officer who collected the duties. In some cases the duty was rated, in others there was a rated duty, and a duty *ad valorem*, in the same way as on our East India calicoes; on some articles the duty *ad valorem* only was paid. If the declared value appeared to the officer to be too low rated, he might take the goods on his own account, on making prompt payment to the merchant of 15 per cent above the declared value, and the King's duty. Besides these public duties, local imposts were levied, applicable to the revenues of towns or districts. Goods intended for Germany or other countries, and *plombed* upon the entrance, paid at the last frontier about one per cent for the transit. It was difficult to ascertain the average amount per cent: because such duties were in some instances collected at a certain rate on the ell, hundred weight, &c. and in others on the value. At a medium the imports from Britain were not subject by law to a higher duty than ten per cent. It appears from these facts that the trade to the Austrian Netherlands took off annually upwards of £1,000,000 of our merchandize, employed upwards of 25,000 tons of our shipping, and must be regarded as an object of great national advantage.

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Statement of the principal Articles of Trade in those Countries of the Netherlands under the Dutch Government.

In taking a review of the constituents of the trade of the Dutch Netherlands with Britain, we must recur to the historical events which gave rise to the Dutch navigation, and affected its progress; to the circumstances, in the situation of the United Provinces, which have created, and which must, in some degree, continue with them a depôt trade in Europe; to the recent state of the trade between Britain and Holland.

From the union of Utrecht 1579, to the treaty of Munster 1648, which acknowledged the independency of the States, the Dutch chiefly directed their attention to the establishment of their foreign trade and settlements in the East and West Indies. In 1595, Houtman established their connection with Bantam, in the Island of Java; and in 1598 their East India Company was formed, which in a short time established settlements at Banda, and in the Moluccas. Soon afterwards they fixed establishments at Sumatra, Ceylon, &c. and by 1640 got possession of the principal Portuguese settlements in the East Indies; at the same period their West India Company attempted establishments upon the coast of Brazil, in which, though they failed, the Company, when revived, got possession of the Islands of Tobago and Curaçoa. They afterwards established themselves at New Netherlands or New York, at Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerara, and in Europe they extended their navigation to Germany, the Baltic, the Austrian Netherlands, England, France, Spain, and the Levant.*

Such articles of European manufactured produce as they either consumed themselves or exported, they brought, during the early periods of the republic, from the European countries with which they had already formed connections, or treaties of commerce.

The commercial as well as political connection between Holland and England was kept open from the epoch of the union of Utrecht, 1579, to the peace of Munster, 1648; and as the Dutch had little intercourse with Flanders, the English woollens, &c. supplied equally their consumption and their export trade: at last, however, they established the woollen manufacture at Leyden, which supplied them with broad and narrow cloths, camblets, serges, druggets, &c. and a linen manufactory at Harlaem, of which also there were branches at Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel. At Delft they established a manufactory of earthen ware, in imitation of China; and this article not only supplied the home market but that of most of the countries in Europe, till the rise of the English pottery, which completely took the market from Delft. At Amsterdam there was a manufacture of tapestry, now in disuse, and manufactures of sugar, salt, yellow wax, &c. which are still carried on. At Schiedam and its neighbourhood the distillery of corn spirits has been long established, and its gin served equally as an article of consumption in the country, and of export to all

* La Richesse de la Hollande, tom. 1. *passim*.

the different countries to which the Dutch trade extended.

The Dutch fisheries, particularly their herring fishery, were principally carried on in North Holland.

The situation of Holland, relatively to Germany, formed it for the depôt trade, both by a branch of the Rhine communicating with the Zuyder Zee, and by the exports of that country coming down the Rhine and the Maese at a moderate expence. Dordrecht was long the principal depôt of Rhenish wine, and (as well as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.) rafts of timber floated down these rivers for ship building.

From France the Dutch brought velvets, silks of all kinds, and gold and silver stuffs. In 1664, they obtained a tariff, which set aside the duty of 50 *sous* per ton, imposed upon goods brought from Holland into France; but the war which broke out in 1672 put a stop to this commerce till 1678. Though the trade was restored in some degree (the war in 1690 having again interrupted it), the Dutch began to establish manufactures for themselves in velvets, satins, and other silks, gold and silver brocades; and in Brabant of lace, paper, &c. in which they were assisted by a number of French refugees; but from this period to 1713 the tariff with France was not renewed.

From these facts it appears, that the Dutch owed the resources which raised and supported them, as an independent people, to their navigation to the East and West Indies, and to the settlements for trade which they established in both; because those settlements, at the same time that they formed their marine, furnished them with foreign merchandize, to be exchanged for European produce:

That the sterility of natural productions in the United Provinces prevented the Dutch from manufacturing articles properly their own:—

That their efforts to create manufactures from materials brought from other countries, could not keep pace with the manufactures of those nations who were possessed of crude materials; such were the woollens, the hardware, and the pottery of England:*—

That when the political situation of neighbouring countries, particularly of England, in the long peace, from the the treaty of Utrecht to the war of 1739, enabled it, from the raw materials which the country afforded, to institute manufactures, such as hardware, pottery, and linen, which last was also brought from Ireland, Scotland, and the Austrian Netherlands, the Dutch manufactures of the same descriptions gradually declined.

* A proportion of the clay used in the manufacture of Delft was imported from England.

INSTRUCTIVE JEU D'ESPRIT OF M. CAMPER, ON THE PROPERTIES, SHAPE, AND REQUISITES OF SHOES.

In our last number, p. 1035, we hinted at our intention of submitting to our readers the *incidental* dissertation of M. Camper, on the forms and properties of shoes. The history of that instructive *jeu d'esprit*, is this: during a free conversation with some of his elder pupils, he was urging them to write—they insisted in return that all subjects worthy of being written on were exhausted: "No," said the professor, "subjects apparently the least important, may become interesting, when treated by one who understands them thoroughly, and possesses, at the same time, the spirit of observation.—Even shoes, or slippers, may afford a theme." This was denied; the professor was challenged on the subject; and the result of his labours was the essay of which we are now to give an account. Since it was published, a reformation has taken place among the ladies, in the construction of their shoes, so that a considerable part of M. C.'s remarks are no longer applicable. We believe that *his* censure contributed greatly to the banishment of high heels: certainly, he might say with justice, *Ridendo calceos corrigit*: and equally certainly he would have rejoiced to have seen the establishment of a fashion like that which now prevails, at once rational, and safe for the wearer.

It is astonishing, says M. C., that ingenious men, in all ages, have minutely attended to the feet of horses, mules, oxen, and other animals, while they have abandoned those of their own species to the ignorance of workmen, who, taken collectively, know not how to make a shoe, otherwise than by rote, according to the depraved and ridiculous fashion of the day. Accordingly, what should be defences to our feet, serve only to deform our toes from our infancy, to generate corns, and to lame us for life. We compassionate with reason the fate of the Chinese women, whose feet are dislocated by adherence to barbarous custom, yet we adopt chearfully, from age to age, a confinement not less cruel. The antiquity of this confinement appears from those descriptions of the diseases of the feet which have been left us by C. Celsus, who lived before the Christian æra, by Paul Eginetus and Aetius among the Greeks, and which could have arisen only from ill made shoes and sandals.

Xenophon, that illustrious general, did not disdain to transmit to posterity judicious instructions by what means to preserve the feet of horses! A Duke of Newcastle, and various other celebrated personages, have prided themselves on investigating and de-

scribing the properties and forms of the shoes of horses! At any rate, our feet are as much intitled to attention as those of that noble animal. Charity, well understood, begins at home. I devote then to mankind all my study and all my solicitude. I labour for the good of my fellow men, and this motive, combined with the examples of the great men I have mentioned, while it justifies my exertions, communicates also an air of dignity to my work.

Different cities require shoes of different properties: where the streets are strewed with gravel, where they are paved with flints in their natural state, as at Hamburgh, Berlin, &c. and where they are paved with flat stones, those who frequent them are obliged to acquire habits of walking essentially different; in order to avoid sundry disagreeable incidents, to which they would otherwise be subject. A shoe, therefore, which is fit for London, is not fit for the Hague; a *good* shoe at the Hague is not *good* at Amsterdam, &c.

I recollect, that in my younger days the toes of the shoes were somewhat *turned up*: when those new fashioned ones were introduced, which were very low and shallow, with high heels, I procured some, and, not being aware of the difference, was cruelly taught it at the expence of my toes, which I kicked against every *rising* in my way. All men do not walk alike: women do not walk like men, because they are broader at the hips: children differ also in their manner of walking, because their legs are short. Old men, whose head with much of their body, also projects, are obliged to bend the knees, in order to maintain the center of gravity; which of necessity falls forwarder over the instep. On the contrary, women advanced in pregnancy, to maintain the center of gravity, throw a considerable part of their weight behind; and, in consequence the major part of them walk on their heels. Educational habit has also its influence on the form of the feet. A gentleman turns out his toes; a rustic, and especially a boatman, turns them in. It is incontestible, that a good position of the feet contributes to the support of our persons, when we stand upright; and when our feet are turned outwards, they form a kind of triangle, which, like a tripod, produces firmness.

Some anatomical knowledge of the conformation of the foot, is absolutely necessary, before we can determine the true shape of the shoe intended to contain it. The human foot is divided into three parts. 1. the Tarsus, N. E.—2. the Meta-tarsus, E. D.—3. the toes, D. A. *Fig.* 1. The tarsus comprises seven bones; the meta-tarsus five; the toes have each three small bones, except the great toe, which has only two. The bones of the tarsus have but little motion; those of the meta-tarsus have much more; those of the toes have most of all: insomuch, that I remember to have seen at Amsterdam, a man who performed with his toes all the offices which we perform with our fingers.

When we examine the structure of the bones of the foot, we see at once, that the bone of the heel touches the ground: so does the bone K. and the whole length of the great toe to A.: but, if we stand up, the superincumbent weight of the person depresses the central parts of the foot; and, if we attempt to lift a great weight, these parts are still further depressed, as if to meet support and resistance from the ground. It follows also, that the points of the heel B. and of the great toe, A. recede somewhat from each other, in proportion to the pliancy of the joints between them.

The change which takes place in the foot when we walk, is of the greatest importance: for then the great toe, A. to K. remains on the ground; but the meta-tarsus rises from D. to E.; and from d. K.—in which action the length of the parts is increased rather more than an inch, as is evident by measuring the length of the line on the ground A. b., from d. on the line d. B. it now falls short of B., by the interval c. B.

Thus we have two principles of variation in the dimensions of the foot; so that, if a shoe were made *precisely* to fit the foot when at rest, it would terribly pinch the same foot, when the person stood upright; and still more when in the action of walking. This the heel would feel, in the first place; but the toes, at length, would feel it with accumulated violence.

The sole of the foot is generally of the form represented by the course of the line B. N. E. A. D. M. *Fig.* 3.; the toes are usually one third of the length. They naturally stand straight forward from the foot; but ill made shoes, by injudiciously adopting a fashionable shape, force the great toe to assume an oblique deviation towards the others, of which deviation, the longest toe next to it partakes also: thus are the toes which should spread, squeezed into a space so narrow, that one toe, or more, *rides* on the others. The little toes suffer the same violence, which produces the same deformity. The line described by the *outside* of the sole of the foot, from B. to M. and D. differs considerably from that described by the *inside*, from B. to N. and E.: as appears undeniably on inspection.

In the villages of Holland, it is customary among the boors to have a shoe for each foot: and the sole made to the natural shape of the foot. Wooden shoes are also made with the same attention, as these do not give way in any part. This principle is good; for how should a last, *both sides* of which are similar,

uniform, and even, produce a shoe capable of accomodating itself to the varied shapes of *both* feet. We may, therefore, beside the evils we have mentioned, add that of the shoe being always worn most on one side, notwithstanding every attention of the wearer to change the shoes frequently.

The shoe is divided into 1. the sole; 2. the upper leather. The sole is made of hardened leather, which being of considerable substance and strength, is incapable of assuming any other shape than what it has received from the workman.

The upper leather is composed of 1. the front, and 2. the quarters: the quarters finish 3. in straps, which are connected by a buckle, ribband, or tye, &c. The situation of this tie, or connection, is of consequence; when it is placed high, so that the whole foot is included in the shoe, the foot looks large and long, but, unless the wearer walks, ascending or descending, very much, this is the best adapted to the conformation of the parts. When the connection is very low, the shoe can hardly be held tightly on the foot: the quarters must bind the heel very closely, or the shoe will slip off the foot though but slightly pulled. The interval, as between E. and D. Fig. 1. is best, on the whole; and will be found so on going up a mountain, or a flight of stairs.

It results from these observations, that the shoe to suit an active man, should be of sufficient length to allow for the bending of the foot; the shoemaker, therefore, should measure the foot when flat on the sole, and again when bent, as in the act of walking. 2. Each foot requires a different last. 3. The true width of the foot should be taken across, from E. to D. Fig. 3., with a blunt pair of compasses, (or small calibers) that the proper *swell* of the foot may be ascertained.

Most shoemakers err in making the soles too narrow; expecting that the upper parts will give way, in order that they may appear without wrinkles, perfectly careless of whatever evils the wearer endures. Making the soles wider would counteract, in some degree, the injurious tendency of having only one last to both feet. 4. The toe of the shoe should be *round*, to afford space for all the toes of the foot. 5. It should be a little turned up, to pass more easily over small stones, &c. 6. The heel should never be high; it should be brought much more forward than is customary. 7. The upper leather and the quarters should be so disposed, that the buckle may be placed in the middle, between the first joint of the great toe D. and the instep E. Fig. 1. 8. These parts of the shoe should be made of soft, pliant, stuff: never of hard leather, or too much stretched on the last; for in this case it will shrink when worn, and will most cruelly pinch the foot.

Our author exposes the evils and dangers of high heels very fully: as these are now exploded, we merely mention the dis-articulating the bones of the foot; stretching some of the muscles of the leg; affecting the muscles of the spine, and even distorting the spine itself; also rendering parturition more difficult and hazardous to women of the upper classes, who have chiefly affected such dangerous distinctions, than it is to others, or than it need to be to them.

The inconveniencies attributed by our author to shoes badly made, are, 1. they cause callosities of the skin, 2. indurations, and 3. corns. For the cure of callosities, he recommends, 1. a *good* shoe. 2. *Emplastrum e gummi*, or of galbanum, or of green wax, and other emollient remedies. 2. A callosity, or kind of bulb, formed under the nails of the toes; sometimes it runs as deep as a quarter of an inch under the nails: a *good* shoe suffers these excrescences to subside; the plaisters mentioned before may assist: on no account touch them with any caustic. 3. Corns, says our author, are a disease of the greatest antiquity, and have been well described by the ancients: they usually appear on the prominent articulation of the toes; they begin with a small induration, the size of a pin's head, this increases till it becomes a "perpetual thorn, and causes a most horrible pain; which my readers may know, perhaps, by experience, much better than by the most exact description in my power to compose." Corns also come between those toes which rub against each other; and sometimes also, they invade the sole of the foot. A *good* shoe is the first remedy: after that, I know nothing better than *Unguentum e ranis cum mercurio quadrupliçato*; of this a small plaister, retained by a larger of sticking plaister, and the whole bound on as convenient. Paulus Eginetus advises that they should be carefully rubbed with pumice stone, before the placing of any plaister: he recommends an application of *atramentum historicum*, which did not differ much from our writing ink, and contained a great proportion of vitriol: he also recommends *cantharides*. A pleasanter prescription, if effectual, is that of Marcellus (*Med. Art. princip. Tom.* II. p. 399). "The best remedy for curing corns which are occasioned by compression of the shoes, is to burn the shoes, and apply their ashes mingled with oil."—[In this *vindictive* medicament, if the ashes possess no highly curative powers, the lubricating properties of the oil are far from despicable, applied with perseverance.]

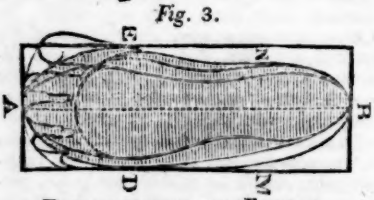
Such, says M. C., are my reflections and remarks on the best form of shoes. Judge then, whether this subject, so trifling at the first mention of it, does not deserve to be treated with considerable attention. Deter-

mine too, whether Posidonius reasoned ill or well, when he gave it as his opinion that the art of shoemaking had been invented, and would be perfected, by the sagacity of philosophers! How extensive how multifarious is that knowledge which is competent to the treating of this subject in a manner adequate to its importance!

Fig. 1.

Fig 2.

Fig. 3.



EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Our first figure represents the bones of the foot in a state of rest, when placed flat on the ground. In which we observe the very considerable arch between B. and K. which does not touch the ground. The most noticeable joints are at E. and D.

Figure 2. represents the foot in the action of walking; the heel B. being raised from b. where it stood before. The pliancy of this foot appears most evidently at the articulation of the toes with the metatarsus, D. and d. From D. to E. rises very strongly, from E. to N. not so much. The point of resistance against the ground is d.; and K, also, if a great weight were supported. The extension of the joints at d. K. is the cause that the interval d. b. now reaches no farther than C. It is evident, therefore, that the shoe which fitted *precisely* from A. to B. Fig. 1. will be too short for A. K. B. Fig. 2.

Figure 3. is a plan of the sole of the foot, which any person may procure by standing firmly on the ground, and drawing with a piece of chalk the outline of the foot on the ground. It will be seen that the inside B.N.E. has a considerable curvature *inwards* especially from N. to E. while the outside of the foot, on the contrary, assumes a rounding form, from B. to M. This contrariety can never be adequately accommodated by a last which is precisely the same on *both* sides.

The shaded part of this figure shews the usual form of the sole of a man's shoe as it comes off the last, which may also be obtained by chalking an outline of it. By this it appears that the great toe, and that next to it, have reason to complain of being displaced and squeezed against, or even on to, the middle toe; and the same is the case of the little toe: only the middle toe retaining its proper place and dimensions. The line within this is the precise form of the sole of a fashionable lady's shoe, as lately worn. By this may be seen how much wider it ought to be, in order to insure a safe and proper firmness of tread. We must remark also, that the extent of the upper leather, properly to accommodate the foot, and to allow of its motions, ought to be more than it generally is; whatever is taken away from the sole, ought to be fully compensated in the upper leather.

TRAINING OF PIGEONS FOR MESSAGES.

An incident of the same kind as occasioned M. Camper's dissertation of which we have given an account, was the origin of the treatise of Michael Sabbagh the Arabian poet, entitled, *The Messenger Dove more rapid than Lightning*; a slight account of which may be seen Panorama, p. 81

He happened to be, some time since, in company with some French learned men, who were fond of Oriental literature, when Arabic poetry became the subject of their conversation. He was desired to give them an example of it, by composing two lines *extempore*; the subject of which was to be the message of a lover to his mistress, from whom he is separated. After a moment's reflection, he recited the following lines;

" Sweet Dove, hasten thy flight towards my beloved;
" Be quick in bringing back the answer;
" For love has distracted my mind.
" The paper of this billet is as dear to me as the globe of my eyes;
" The characters which my hand has been tracing on it, are as precious to me as my eye-ball.
" Adieu, sweet and lovely messenger!"

The errand with which he had entrusted the dove drew the attention of the audience, and excited their liveliest curiosity; but as most of them refused to believe it was possible to educate and train a dove so as to induce her to carry a message, he determined, in order to remove their doubts, to compose a little work not only proving by historical and undeniable facts the wonderful sagacity of pigeons for that service, but also describing the most proper means of training them for it.

SOLEMN DANCING IN FORMER TIMES.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,

Your observations on the origin of dancing, Panorama, p. 1018, in which you refer it to imitation, has very much struck my imagination, and I think the origin of pantomimical attitudes and expression may fairly be traced to the causes you have assigned. Whether you intend to pursue the inquiry any further, I do not know, but, being desirous of contributing my mite of assistance in that design, I wish to call your attention to the popularity of which the art of dancing could formerly boast in this nation; and the importance attached to it, as an indispensable acquisition among the grave and learned of our isle. I suppose that I need not recall to your memory, Sir, the instance of Lord Keeper Hatton, who danced himself into Queen Elizabeth's favour, beyond all his competitors; and of whom Gray writes, in his Long Story,

Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls;
The seals and maces danced before him.

His fine dancing was, in fact, the occasion of his promotion by that splendour-loving monarch; and we need not doubt, but that the good fortune which had attended the exercise of this qualification in him, contributed to the consideration in which such brawls and revels were held by the societies of lawyers at the time. They were not only permitted, they were enjoined, and fines were levied on those who refused to take their turns in performing them. What might be thought, in the present day, of the grave Lord Chancellor *assisting* at a public ball, among his brethren of the long robe, and with the Judges, sitting in judgment on similar performances of agility, may be more properly imagined than described. My present business is with the fact; and this is established, beyond doubt, by the archives of the Temple Societies, and by the unanimous consent of contemporary historians.

All-hallown, Candlemas, and Ascension day, were anciently kept at the inner Temple with great splendour: All-hallown and Candlemas were the chief for cost, solemnity, dancing, revelling, and music, and were conducted by a *Master of the Revels*: the order was as follows:

First, the solemn revels, after dinner, and the play ended, were begun by the whole house, judges, serjeants at law, benchers, and the utter and inner bar, led by the master of the revels: after this ceremony one of the gentlemen of the utter bar was chosen to sing a *song* to the judges, serjeants, or masters of the bench, which was usually performed, or in default of it was an amerciament. Then the judges and benchers took their places, and sat down at the upper end of the hall: which done, the utter barristers and inner barristers performed a second solemn revel before them. This ended, the utter barristers took their places and sat down; and some of the gentlemen of the inner bar presented the house with *dancing*, which was called the *post revels*. These dances were continued till the judges or bench thought proper to rise and depart.

The revels and dancings continued the twelve days of Christmas, and each day after dinner and supper the senior master of the revels sung a "caroll or song, and commanded other gentlemen then there present to sing with him and the company," which was "very decently performed."

These Christmassings lasted several days, and on each day the ceremony differed. The proceedings were regulated by a *parliament* expressly summoned, which having entered into a "solempne consultation," the result was communicated to the other members of the house by one of the senior benchers; the eldest butler was directed to publish the names of the various officers appointed for the occasion, "and then in token of joy and good liking, the bench and company pass beneath the harth, and sing a caroll, and so to *boyer*."

Other formalities, too long to detail, succeeded the above, and the ceremony concluded with the actual hunting of a *fox* and a *cat*, with nine or ten couple of hounds round the hall, whose deaths terminated this very extraordinary and singular species of amusement.

During these "*revels*," as they were very properly called, defaulters were to be committed to the custody of the *lieutenant*: but if they could make their escape to the buttery, and bring into the hall "a manchet upon the point of a knife," they were free: for the buttery in this case was allowed for "sanctuary."

Lincoln's Inn had anciently its *dancings* or *revels* allowed at particular seasons, as well as the Temple, and that by the special order of the society. For it appears that, in 9 Henry VI. it was ordered, "that there should be four revels that year, and no more; one at the feast of All Hallown, another at

the feast of St. Erkenwald; the third at the feast of the Purification of our Lady; and the fourth on midsummer day; one person yearly elected of the society, being made choice of, for the director of these pastimes, called the master of the revels. But these sports were used long before that time, as appears by an order of council, made on Allhallown day, 8 Eliz. that the musicians, at the ancient and solemn revels (for so they were then called) should have their stipend increased, for their service on the two principal feasts; Allhallown tide and Candlemas; that is to say, whereas they were wont to have for their service done, for Allhallown even, Allhallown day at noon, and Allhallown day at night, 3s. 4d.; that thenceforth they should have for their said service, at that time, 6s. 8d. and the like sum at Candlemas, having had but 3s. 4d. before.

Nor were these exercises of dancing merely permitted; they were insisted on. For, by an order made 6th Feb. 7 Jac. I. it appears, "that the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons, for example's sake, *because the whole bar were offended by not dancing on the Candlemas day preceding, according to the ancient order of this society, when the judges were present*;" with a threat, that if the like fault were committed afterwards, they should be fined, or *disbarred*.

I should be glad, Sir, if some of your correspondents would favour you with their thoughts on the *policy* of the taste diffused among the people by those *reforming* sovereigns Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. I am inclined to think that we are not to attribute to their personal inclinations all the pomp which their Majesties affected; but that it was a political device, to attract the attention, discourse, and curiosity of the public. Could it be a succedaneum for the brilliant processions and the magnificent solemnities of Popery? By the opposition it met with from the puritans, I am sometimes inclined to fancy that this was the fact. And perhaps a contemporary writer may allude to the similar effect of the clerical exhibitions, when he tells us of the fairies

> Their *songs* were Ave Maries;
> Their *dances* were processions.

That the clergy should dance in the days of Chaucer, though, as he describes it, not much to their credit, appears from his Plowman's Tale:

> At the wrestling and at the wake,
> And the chief chantours at the nale,
> Market beters, and medling make,
> *Hoppen' and houtin with heve and hale.*—

But we are not to suppose that all the dances of the time were brisk and lively. Sir John Hawkins has proved that some were grave and solemn; and has happily corrected a passage in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, which had baffled the skill of former commentators. It stood thus—"then he is a rogne, and a *pazzy measure paynim*: I hate a drunken rogue."—But it appears that we should read, "after a *pazza mezzo*, or a *pavon*, I hate a drunken rogue." The following is the knight's note on the passage:

The *pavan*, from *pavo*, a peacock, is a grave and majestic dance. The method of dancing it was anciently by gentlemen dressed in a cap and sword, by those of the long robe in their gowns, by princes in their mantles, and by ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion whereof in the dance resembled that of a peacock's tail. This dance is supposed to have been invented by the Spaniards, and its figure is given with the characters for the steps in the *Orchesographia* of *Thoinet Arbeau*. Every pavin has its galliard, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former. The courant, the jig, and the hornpipe, are sufficiently known at this day.

Of the *passamezzo* little is to be said, except that it was a favourite air in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Ligon, in his History of Barbadoes, mentions a *passamezzo* galliard, which, in the year 1647, a padre in that island played to him on the lute; the very same, he says, with an air of that kind which in Shakspere's play of *Hen. IV.* was originally played to Sir John Falstaff and Doll Tearsheet, by Sneak, the musician there named. This little anecdote Ligon might have by tradition, but his conclusion, that because it was played in a dramatic representation of the history of *Hen. IV.* it must be so ancient as his time, is very idle and injudicious.—*Passy-measure* is therefore undoubtedly a corruption from *passamezzo*.

I take the *pazza-mezzo* to be either a dance of *steps* of *middling* slowness: or some part of a dance, in which part most of the steps were of this description; as we have *pas grave* in the minuet.

But, I think this exercise was more practised among the public than we are at present aware of; possibly even to excess.

Whether our immortal poet did not glance at the good fortune of Lord Hatton, or at least at the general dancing humour of the times, I submit to your readers. Something of a sarcastic allusion appears to me to be intended in his qualifying Sir Andrew Aguecheek with expertness in dancing. "I delight in

masques and *revels* altogether—I can cut a *caper*, and, I think, I have the *back trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria."—Sir Toby replies: "Wherefore are these things hid? [in a lover addressing his mistress]—Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before them? Why dost thou not go to church in a *galliard*, and come home in a *coranto*? My very walk should be a *jig*, or a *cinque pace*. Is it a world to hide virtues in?"

That accomplishment must have been very general and prevailing, to which such allusions could be applicable with propriety. It is a feature of the times, though hitherto not distinguished. This comedy is full of similar allusions.

I will not take up more of your time, at present, Sir; but if the subject should prove amusing to your readers, as the exercise itself is delightful, I may again trouble you with my luculbrations; being

Your's, &c.

A Dancer.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

In Panorama, p. 595, we gave an instance of the *acceptance* of the office of Member of Parliament, as a favour done to the city represented. Our historians have taken up this idea as general, and have described the party represented as under obligation to its representative; but it appears from earlier records than those of John Harryngton, that the situation of Member of the Commons House of Parliament, was sought with some anxiety, and that considerable expences were incurred in the attainment of it. We may remark further that many features of the following descriptions agree perfectly with those of later times; and that *mutatis mutandis* they might apply well enough to the history of a modern election. The letters are from the Paston collection.

To my ryght trusty ffrend John Carenton Baylye of Maldon.

Ryght trusty frend I comand me to yow preyig yow to call to yor mynd that at lyek as ye and I comonyd of it were necessary for my Lady and you all hyr Serunts and tenants to have thys p'lement as for on of the Burgeys of the towne of Maldon syche a man of worthep and of wytt as wer towardys my seyd Lady and also syche on as is in favor of the Kyng and of the Lords of hys consayll nyghe abought hys p'sone. Sertyfyig yow that my seid Lady for hyr parte and syche as be of hyr consayll be most agreeabyll that bothe ye and all syche as be her fermors and tennts and wellwyllers shold geve your voyse to a worchepfull knyght and on' of my Ladys consayll Sr. John Paston wh' he standys gretly in favore wt my Lord Chamberleyn and what my seyd Lord Chamberleyn may do wt the king and wt all the Lordys of Inglond I trowe it be not unknowyn to you most of eny on man alyve. Wherefor by the meenys of the seyd Sr John Paston to my seyd Lord Chamberleyn bothe my Lady and ye of the towne kowd not have a meeter man to be for yow in the perlement to have yor needys sped at all seasons. Wherefor I prey yow labor all syche as be my Ladys seruntts tennts and wellwyllers to geve ther voyses to the seyd Sr John Paston and that ye fayle not to sped my Ladys intent in thys mater as ye entend to do hyr as gret a plesur as if ye geve her an Cli. And God have yow in hys kepig Wretyn at Fysheley the xx day of Septebyr.

J. Arblaster.

I prey yow be redy wt all the Acoptanttys belongyg to my Lady at the ferthest wtin viij dayes next aftyr Perdon Sonday for then I shall be wt yow wt Gods grace who have yow in keepyg. 1472. 12. Ed. IV.

The Reader will observe not only the recommendation of this agent and of his Lady, but the insinuation of the favour of Sir John Paston "with the Lord Chamberlain," at court, and his interest among "all the Lords of England," whereby they might "*have their needs sped at all seasons.*" In another letter, from the Duchess of Norfolk, we read plainly that it is thought right "necessary for divers causes, that *my Lord have at this tyme in the P'lement suche p'sones as longe unto him and be of his menyall sevaunts.*" This was *temp.* Hen. VI. and in another, from John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, we learn, that "my Lord of Norfolk (John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk) met wt my Lord of York (Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York) at Bury on thursday and there were togedre till ffriday ix. of the Clokke and then they dep'ted and there a Gentilman of my Lord of York toke unto a Yeman of myn John Deye a Tokene and a sedell (schedule) of my Lords entent whom he wold have Knyghtts of the Shyre" This schedule is a strip of paper, fastened to the original letter with wax, containing the names of "Sr. Willm Chamberlayn, Henry Grey." This letter must have been written before 1455; and it shews plainly that consultations were held, for the purpose of influencing the choice of the Commons in these early days of our Constitution.

To my ryght worchepfull Brodyr Sr. John Paston knyght.

RYGHT worchepfull Sr. I recomand me to yow letyng yow wet yt yo. desyer as for the Knyghts of the Sheyr was an impossybyl to be browghta bowght for my Lord of Norff and my Lord of Suff wer agreid i more then a fortnyght go to have Sr. Robt Wyngfeld and Sr. Rychard Harcort and that knew I not tyll it was fryday last past I had sent or I rod to Framlynh'm to warne as many of yor frends to be at Norwyche as thys monday to serve yor entent as I koud, but when I cam to Framlynh'm and knew the apoytmet that was taken for the ij Knyghts I sent warnyg ayen to as many I myght to tery at hom and yet ther cam to Norwyche thys day as many as ther costs dreave to ixs. 1d. ob. payid and reknyd by Pekok and R. Capron and yet they dyd but brak ther fest and depertyd And I thankyd hem in yor name and told them that ye wold have noo voyse as thys day for ye supposyd not to be in Inglond when the perlement shold be And so they cam not at the sherhous for if they had it was thought by syche as be yor frends her that yor adu'sarys wold have raportyd yt ye had mad labor to have been on' and yt ye koud not bryng yo' p'pose abowght.

I sent to Yermowthe and they have p'mysyd also to Doctor Aleyn and John Rufie to be mor then iij wekys goo.

Jamys Arblast' hathe wretyn a lett'r to the bayle of Maldon in Essex to have yow a Bergeys ther howe Iwde shall sped let hym tell yow when ye spek to gedyr.

If ye mysse to be Burgeys of Maldon and my Lord Chamb'leyn wyll ye may be in a nother plase ther be a doseyn townys in Inglond that chese no bergeys whyche ought to do and ye may be set in for on' of those townys and ye be frendyd. Also in no wyse forget not in all hast to get some goodly ryng pryse of xxs or som praty flowyr of the same pryse and not undyr to geve to Jane Rodon for she hathe ben the most specyall laborer in yor mater and hathe promysyd hyr good wyll foorthe and she doeth all wt hyr mastresse And my Lord Chamberleyn wyll he may cause my Lord of Norff to com up soner to the p'lement then he shold do and then he map apyont wt hym for yow or ye ferm corn be gadryd. I profyrd but xlli and if my Lord Chamberleyn profyr my Lady the remennt I I can thynk it shall be taken my Lady must have somwhat to bye her Kovercheff besyd my Lord a Soper yt I payd for wher all the consayll was at Framlygh'm xjs iijd and my costs at Framlygh'm twyis lyig ther by viij davis wt ixs 1d ob. for costs of the contre at Norwyche drawyth abowght xxs I trowe by our Lady if it be lesse stand to your harmys and sic remanet vli xiijs iiijd.

Wretyn at Norwyche the xxj day of September Ao. E iiijti xijo.

J. P.

This letter proves plainly, that the junction of interests which had taken place between my Lord [Duke] of Norfolk and my Lord [Earl] of Suffolk was sufficiently powerful to deprive any other candidates, than those they had patronized, of all hope of success. 2. That the candidate did only accommodate the voters with such refreshment as the occasion required, having no fear of the Treating Act before his eyes, but that his agent paid the bills, amounting in this instance to 9s. 1½d. 3. That, though discomfited at one place, yet application was made to a second, Yarmouth, which was promised to an earlier proposal. 4. Maldon was therefore thought of; and the inducements to this borough to chuse Sir John Paston we have already seen. 5. That my Lord Chamberlain *could* get him in for some other town. 6. That there were many towns in England which did not send burgesses to Parliament, *though they ought to do it*. 7. That a present to Jane Rodon, who had been the most special labourer in the matter, was to be prepared in all haste—not that this could possibly be denominated *bribery*, though it amounted to as much as all the other expences. 8. That my Lord of Norfolk might be brought, sooner or later, to the Parliament, by the influence of the Lord Chamberlain. 9. That my Lady must have her gratification also, independent of her receipt from her husband: and, as usual, it is expressed by a part of female dress, the coverchief, kerchief, cap, or bonnet; we might say, at this time, a veil. 10. The supper given to *all* the Duchess of Norfolk's council, on this business; no doubt, to ensure their promotion of it, with its price, for them *all*, 2s. 3d.—In short, this agent, had spent in this expensive undertaking, at least, 20s. 11. The forwardness of other parties shews that they had solicited the "honour of being a representative" no less than Sir John Paston; for the county of Norfolk was appointed for more than a fortnight before, and Yarmouth was promised more than three weeks earlier: which promptitude is very expressive.

It appears by another letter, that Sir John Paston sent a ring with a diamond to Jane Rodon, with a letter, containing his directions for its proper, and apparently *secret*, delivery; with his great anxiety that this letter "should not be seen by some folks."

Whatever may be thought of the present state of our representation, or whatever may be bruited of the purity of ancient times,

these confidential letters prove pretty clearly, that ages past were no less capable than the current century of private negociations: that candidates had their agents: that ladies received presents: that nobles recommended or commanded: and that the human heart was the same then as now, the sport of ambition, interest, connection, convenience, and expectation—sometimes, no doubt, including patriotism also, and public spirit,—but in what proportion does not appear in this correspondence.

CIVILIZATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

In Panorama p. 353, we gave a specimen of the style and manner of speaking, adopted by our *red bretheren* of America: not without expressing our sense of its powerful expression. It will be pleasing to our readers to be informed that steps are taking by sundry pious persons and institutions in America, to civilize, and christianize, various tribes of that people. In July, 1803, the Stockbridge Indians delivered the following speech to a Protestant Missionary.

Father, there is reason of thankfulness that the great, good spirit has preserved us, that we are able to meet together at this time.—We will improve this opportunity to let you know further concerning our customs.—We have agreed to obey the voice of the great, good spirit, in for ever forsaking the wicked practice of excessive drinking, which we and our ancestors have followed, and also all other wicked practices. We see your house of worship, where you meet once in a while, particularly one day in a week to worship God.—We think it right that all should go into that house to hear the word of the great, good spirit. We believe that all who go there to please him must go with their spirits; if they do not thus, they cannot please him.—Further, it is one article of our faith to be very attentive to parents, and the aged; that it would be impossible for children ever to compensate their parents for their care of them in their infancy.—We have another article of belief, that it is the will of the great, good spirit, that man and wife should always live together, and never part only by death.—We wish you to persevere to inculcate upon your children the necessity of a reformation, or we shall be a ruined people.

May 50, 1805, they uttered the following sentiments.

Fathers attend; we wish to speak a few words to you; we are happy to see you by the side of our fire-place. We thank the great, good spirit, that he has protected you through your long journey from the eastern country, and that you are arrived safe here. Having information from our father, Mr. Sergeant, that you wished to see the chiefs and principal men of our nation, so many of us are come.—Fathers, when I look upon you, I see your tears are falling down your cheeks on account of many dismal objects you have seen. Now according to the ancient custom of our forefathers, I stretch forth my hand, and wipe off the tears from your eyes, that you may see clearly; and likewise I see your ears are stopped by the dirt, that flies about. I now clear your ears, that you may hear distinctly. I also loosen your tongues, that you may speak freely. Having done this, I see your legs and feet are muddy by reason of the wet path through which you travel. I likewise wash your legs and feet. While I do this, I feel some briars stick in your feet. I pluck them out, and take the healing oil, which our forefathers used to keep for that purpose, and oil them, that they may feel comfortable, while you sit by the side of our fire-place. Our nation give you hearty welcome here. Now you may proceed on your business."

Since that time a deputation from the Indian Tribes has visited Boston, where the members of it have been entertained with great attention. The following is the history of their taking leave, to return to their own homes.

March 6, 1806.—Pursuant to the resolution taken in both Houses, the ten Indian chiefs, accompanied by the Adjutant and Commissary-general, by an officer of the army of the United States, and their interpreter, were introduced, first into the Council Chamber, where the Governor received them with great cordiality and affection: he farther expressed his satisfaction at seeing them in good health, and his sincere wish that they might have a pleasant journey on their way back: he added, that it was also his ardent wish that all their friends and relations should be found well, and enjoying peace and quietness. The Sachem then returned his best thanks to the Governor.—They were then brought before the Senate, and the President, Mr. Otis, addressed them in the following words:

"Friends and brethren, be you welcome near the fire-place of the senate of Massachuset: may its blaze be the emblem of the lively ardent amity which will ever be entertained between the United States and your nations! You have passed an immense distance to come and visit us. The President of the United States is your friend, and he has invited you to these parts that you might know, from your own experience, that all our chiefs and the whole nation have the same friendship for you.

"We have petitioned the chief of our government to offer you silver chains, to wear round your necks with the portraits of our common chief, which are intended as presents to you all. These chains will continually make you think of those bonds which ought to unite every State to the general father.

"Tell this to your children.

"May the Great Spirit who presides over these extensive lands, both cultivated and barren, protect your abodes and families during your absence, and bring you back safe to your homes through paths unencumbered with thorns."

This discourse having been explained to the Indian chiefs by their interpreter, Tatasehaga, the Sachem, came forward, stretched out his hand to the President, and answered him thus:

"Brothers, we have journeyed from the East to the West, to come and pay you a visit.

"Our complexion differs from yours, but our hearts are of the same colour; you ought to cherish us, for we are the original and true Americans.

"Whenever you read the inscription on the medals that hang at our side, you will be able to read within our hearts.—['The motto was "*Peace and Friendship.*"]

"We thank your nation for all the kind offers that are made to us.

"We rejoice at our father having brought us here to meet with you in this city of Boston; for we have been told that it is an ancient city, and that all your other towns sprung from it; we are likewise pleased with your intention of giving us necklaces, and will report to our children and countrymen all that you have been saying in their favour.

"We should wish to see your nation under arms; our brothers who were at New York last year have seen your warriors, and were delighted with the grand spectacle. It would be no small mortification for us, not to have it in our power to say as much about their noble appearance to our countrymen, as those deputies have recounted.

"We will ever be your friends."

In the House of Representatives, seats had been prepared for the Indians opposite the tribune of the Speaker, to which they were conducted by an appointed committee.—When they entered the house, the senators rose and stood uncovered; then, every one being seated again, Mr. Bigelow, the Speaker, rose, and addressed the Indian chiefs in the following words:—

"Brothers, be welcome within the walls of the Council of State.

"We congratulate you on your good journey, and safe arrival. Our forefathers were never acquainted with you; let it be otherwise with us, and our posterity.

"It is our most sincere wish that the bond of amity may henceforth unite us and our offspring also.

"Both our Councils have requested our gracious and illustrious chief, the Governor, to present each of you with a silver chain, as a token of our attachment.

"Although we be of different complexions, grant us your friendship and good wishes; let no rivalship exist between us; except when an opportunity may offer of shewing the greatest eagerness to serve one another.

"Let perpetual peace exist between us.

"Brothers, repeat to your respective nations that their prosperity and success are the objects of our most ardent wishes. We pray to the Great Spirit to grant them complete success in the chase, and other undertakings; to send them favourable seasons, and great abundance of fruit.

"Tell them likewise that the whites, and the people of the United States have received and treated you with courtesy, and that we expect they will be treated in the same manner when they visit your country.

"When you are ready to depart we will pray to the Great Spirit to protect you, that the sky be bright, and your days happy.

"Brothers, once more be welcome within the walls of the Council of State."

Tatasehaga then drew near the chair, and pronounced the following discourse:

"Brothers, we have received only proofs of friendship and good wishes since we have been with the whites. From the place where our father, the President of the United States, whose image we bear on our medals, resides, we have always been treated with kindness and cordiality, and we expect the same usage on our return: we are but one with you; although our complexion be tawny, our hearts are white like yours.—We have heard whatever you have said.—Our ears are open to the discourses of our friends. We will report to our countrymen the good treatment we have experienced, and the advice you have given us. It will give general satisfaction to them, and secure peace and friendship between both nations."

The Indian paused three times while pronouncing the above speech, which was repeated by the interpreters.

In consequence of a wish manifested by the Indians, the Senate has obtained of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for the garrison to appear in arms, and fully accoutred, on the following morning.

What effects, moral or political, this interview may produce, time will shew. We hope that these tribes of men will be enabled to establish among themselves the advantages of civilization, labour, and settlement.—May they never know the *vicious* refinements of a state of manners too highly cultivated!

THOUGHTS ON CRITICISM AND SATIRE.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

The characteristic of a genuine critic, is moderation and justice; though, to confess the truth, there are productions which really deserve so much censure, that it is extremely difficult to a moral mind to preserve its temper in exposing them. In such cases, however, I would prefer satire to acrimony; it is infallibly the best remedy for arrogance, and is the severest punishment for vice. But I must nevertheless observe, that there is an essential difference between lampoonery and genuine satire. The former consists in a ridiculous exposure of every thing, whether good or bad, which happens to engage, for a moment, the attention of the satirist. The most scurrilous abuse is generally its peculiar quality. The language degenerates into meannesses at which a genuine satirist would blush: for such an one employs his skill with such delicacy, that, though every line exerts its full strength, it does not injure, by fixing ignominy on the character which it exposes.

The keenest lash of censure should rather be directed to punish vice and licentiousness, than to shame ignorance and folly.

It has been urged, as an objection to moderation in Reviewers, that the critic is expected to censure, not to panegyrize; to point out faults rather than to select beauties. This is a weak and selfish argument; not a maxim for those who wish to distinguish themselves by impartiality and justice. The genuine critic if he distinguishes excellence, is more forward to display this, than to publish imperfections. If he does notice these, it is as an act of duty, in a manner too delicate to wound the feelings of his author. He mentions them as objects of improvement; but does not pride himself on the discovery. This is perfectly consistent with the principle of censuring faults, or exposing vices and immoralities. Lewdness, above all, should never be spared. Under this description we may rank works which, by libellous and scandalous aspersions, stain the characters of the brightest ornaments of our senate, and of those who are really the bulwarks of our constitution. Nor let ill-timed lenity screen those writers who attempt to inspire rebellion and disloyalty in the breasts of his Majesty's subjects; or those who, by painting vice in fascinating colours, corrupt the understandings, and deprave the dispositions of the younger branches of the community. No punishment, no shame, is too severe for them; they are the very pests of society, and deserve that punishment which the Lydians decreed for scandal *. Is it possible that, in civilized countries like our own, the man whose writings have depraved the morals of the people, and destroyed the tranquillity of domestic happiness, may bid defiance to the law, while the highwayman who robs you of a trifle, in the open face of day, is doomed to expiate his offence by death?

It is a true observation of a modern writer, that the book which inculcates atheistical and loose morals, is the cause of more real injury than the author himself could possibly effect, were he ever so inclined, by his utmost exertion: his book (says he) will fall into all hands, and be perused by a thousand different dispositions; it will insinuate itself into every circle: the contagion *vires acquiret eundo:* some minds will be found too well guarded, and instructed in the school of virtue, to be affected by it; others, on the contrary, finding it congenial to their own ideas, will imbibe the poison with extacy; and the evil will spread its baneful effects into the minds of thousands.

To sources such as these may be traced the dreadful catastrophe of the French revolution; for, at the period when its fury was at its zenith, and the minds of the people were inflamed, by the speeches of its principal leaders, those Quixotic notions which were intermingled with the philosophy of Rousseau and Voltaire, were every where received with transport, and served as additional incentives to rapine and plunder. Can we recur to these scenes of blood, without shrinking with disgust from those dangerous maxims, which, though decked in the most gaudy colours, having found admission into the minds of the French people, were a leading cause of the horrors which ensued? Is it possible that any among us would wish to transplant the seeds of those evils, or to corrupt the minds of their countrymen with such romantic ideas? —Extremes should be guarded against with equal caution. *Superstition* occasioned the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew some centuries ago; and a *soi-disant enlightened morality*, the very opposite of superstition, produced the overthrow of the French monarchy in the present æra.

Sentimental writing, as it is termed, has been equally pernicious; though on a more contracted scale. This species of literary composition was first adopted in England by a clergyman. I allude to Sterne, who, throughout the whole course of his life, and from what is known of his general conduct, appears to have paid very little regard to the functions of the sacred order. His profession

* The Lydians had an inviolable law to punish detractors with death; but homicides were only condemned to labour in their gallies; so that, among those barbarians, for a person to defame the character of another was considered a far greater crime than if he had killed him.

operated not on him as a restraint of his passions, or even of those baser desires, to which he acknowledges too frequently to have yielded. That sentimental, romantic feeling which he affected, destroyed those more manly sentiments, those nobler principles which he seems to have possessed, but seldom to have exerted *. His sermons partake more of the romance than of sober and serious exhortation to duty. They abound with absurd metaphors, and luxurious comparisons; yet they are neither calculated to fatigue, nor diminish attention; and they draw pleasing pictures of men, manners, and virtue. His 'Sentimental Journey' has an air of truth, and it is generally thought that he actually made the tour of France and Italy. It was received with an ardent enthusiasm, not unlike that which awaited the works of Voltaire and Rousseau. Every novel-writer practised the sentimental strain; the magazines teemed with sentimental nonsense, notwithstanding the remonstrances of some who were too wise to be affected by its pernicious principles, and who exposed the new system with all the powers of reason and ridicule.

To the discouragement of such doctrines as these, such inroads on the purity of our religion, and to the preservation of sobriety and good order in the several ranks of society, the utmost efforts of the critic should be directed; the slightest approach of evils should be early observed and repelled, lest perseverance should embolden them, and familiarity should endue them with strength.

To conclude:—Every attempt which tends to disturb the tranquillity and happiness of society, or instils pernicious doctrines into the minds of the people, should be treated with the greatest severity; but where ignorance is the only crime, the keenness of satire will be a sufficient discouragement, and acrimony will be needless.

CYNTHIO.

ANECDOTES OF TWO RUSSIAN GENERALS, ONE ACKNOWLEDGING, THE OTHER WISHING TO CONCEAL, HIS ORIGIN.

In 1716, when Peter I. was at Copenhagen, planning with the King of Denmark a descent upon the Swedish province of Schonen, Lieutenant-General Bohn, the son of a clergyman of Bornholm, was in his suite. His father was dead, and left nothing save this son, of whom no one knew whether he was still alive, or where he lived. At last, his mother heard that he was at Copenhagen, as a Russian General. Her joy at the news engaged her to undertake a voyage to that capital. On her arrival, she found out his lodgings, but the General was not at home. "I will call again to-morrow," said she, grieved at the disappointment; "tell your master that I am his mother, and have come from Bornholm on purpose to embrace him." The good old lady, by this, thought to attain her end; but, perhaps, it was the cause of the reverse. Had she surprised her son, Nature would have conquered; but the message could not operate very powerfully on a heart hardened by prosperity. Pride bore down every sentiment of feeling; and the General was highly indignant. "My mother has been dead many years!" he exclaimed; "it must be some beggar or mad woman, who is interested in her pretensions." We may imagine with what delight the mother renewed her visit in the morning: but instead of seeing her son, she received ten ducats from an Adjutant, with an intimation not to molest the General again. She threw the money at his feet. "I am not come," said she weeping, "to crave an alms, but to embrace my child; if he disowns and despises his mother, I will also reject him for ever."

This circumstance soon spread through the city, and at last reached the ears of the Empress. Bohn could not have met with a more ardent heroine than Catharine, who always avowed *her* origin in the strongest terms of gratitude towards her benefactor. She sent for the widow; and was soon convinced that she actually was the mother of the hard-hearted General. Bohn was then called in, severely reprimanded, and obliged to allow his mother 200 roubles *per ann.* during her life. He not only felt the momentary shame, but received the punishment due to his unfeeling behaviour, by being universally despised.

Among others, it is said, that Catharine represented to Bohn the conduct of General Bauer, who was not ashamed of his origin; though his parents were in a still lower situation. The history is this:—

In 1712, when the Russian army occupied Holstein under Menzikoff, General Bauer commanded the cavalry. No one knew any thing of his origin; even his native country was almost a secret. He was then encamped near Husum. One day he invited to dinner all his brother-officers, and some other persons of distinction. When the party were assembled, he sent for a miller and his wife from the neighbourhood. Such an invitation from a commanding officer alarmed the worthy couple. But Bauer did every thing in his power to inspire them with confidence. He wished them to dine with him; he wanted some information respecting the country.—They were seated by him at table, and during dinner he asked the miller a number of ques-

* A modern writer has not scrupled to assert, that Sterne possessed a *weak head* and a *bad heart*.

tions concerning his family. This had the desired effect, and loosed the miller's tongue. He related to his Excellency, "that the mill had belonged to his father, that he inherited it as the eldest son. Two brothers were tradesmen, a sister was married to one of the same business; and God had blessed him with a family of four children." "So you were *three* brothers," said the General.—"There *were* four of us," answered the miller (who did not wish to rank perhaps a famous soldier with tradesmen and millers); the fourth enlisted as a soldier, but we have never heard of him, he must have been killed."

It is easy to conceive the effect this conversation produced on the other guests. But Bauer would not notice their astonishment till he could raise it still higher. "Gentlemen!" he exclaimed, "you were always anxious to know my origin. I was born here, and you have heard the history of my family." He then embraced the miller and his wife as their long-lost brother. The next day he regaled them all in the mill where he was born, made valuable presents to his relations, and sent the miller's only son to Berlin, who afterwards had the honour of propagating the name of Bauer.

Sonntag's Russian Extracts.

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ANECDOTES FROM THE SAME WORK.

At the coronation of the Tzars formerly, which very much resembled those of the Imperial Greek Court, a holy ointment was poured on the head, on both ears, the breast, the shoulders, the arms, and on the hands both inside and out. As the ointment was considered as sacred, the Tzar and the Patriarch were not allowed to *wash* themselves for the next *seven days!*

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The use of sealing-wax was not introduced before the 16th century into Russia, and was only used then in very friendly correspondence. About a century ago a Russian, in an official capacity at Krasnojarsk, in Siberia, was fined fifty roubles because he had sealed a letter to his niece with sealing-wax.

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In a letter from the Tzar Alexis Michaelovitsch to Prince Tscherkasky, he says, "The Prince need not acknowledge any obligation, as the letter was written in *black ink*." Wonderful, to a person ignorant of ancient court etiquette! In the earliest times, the Greek Court always preferred *red ink*; and it became so much in use among the Emperors, that no Imperial rescript was valid without such a signature. The Tzars had introduced this custom, with many others, from Constantinople. The letter is dated from the camp before Smolensk, and probably the red ink was forgotten, or not immediately at hand. It is in the possession of the family.

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SALT AND ASHES, INSTEAD OF SUGAR, WITH TEA.

We, enlightened Europeans, are not the only people who injure our constitutions by warm beverages; for this strange custom reigns among many other nations. The Mongols and Buraetes, as well as the inhabitants of the Russian provinces bordering on China, are extravagantly fond of warm liquors. The rich make use of *brick-tea*, which is prepared from the leaves of a wild shrub in the northern provinces of China; and being formed, with the help of the blood of animals, into cakes, receives that name. The poorer classes drink infusions of indigenous plants, particularly of the bilberry, liquorice, and a very aromatic species of fern.

To render these beverages more palatable and nutritious, they sometimes add fat, meal, butter, or milk, but mostly *Kudschir*. This is a kind of white sulphate of magnesia, which the Buraetes like the better, the nearer it approaches to urine in taste. It is immediately boiled with the tea, or has been previously dissolved in tea-water; and renders the beverage thick and soapy. This salt is collected in the greatest abundance around the lake of Baikal. The Russians take common salt with their tea, and in lent add hemp-oil and meal. The Buraetes, on the contrary, are so accustomed to the *piquant* taste of *Kudschir*, that, when it is not to be procured, they burn in a pan rotten brick-wood, or the brown bark of that tree, and put the ashes which contain carbonate of pot-ash into the tea. This addition is called *Schutta*, and often causes incurable disorders.

PATRIOTISM OF A RUSSIAN DRUMMER.

About fifty years ago, the Baschkirs revolted. Near Krasno-Uffimske (in the government of Perm) they had cut in pieces some companies of dragoons, and devised to take by treachery the fortress of Atschitskaja. They dressed themselves in the uniforms of the dragoons, mounted their horses, and marched towards the fortress. To keep up the *ruse* of being really Russians, they had spared a drummer, whom they ordered to play the dragoon march. On approaching the fortress, the gates were thrown open; when the drummer, instead of the march, beat the alarm. The garrison then perceived the treachery, and prepared for resistance. As the Baschkirs could not make a regular attack, and were obliged to retreat, they cut the poor drummer to pieces! His fate he might have foreseen, and therefore his voluntary sacrifice was the more praise-worthy.

ACCOUNT OF A THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION AT RIGA IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

History only mentions one of the methods adopted by the priests of instructing the people. It is singular enough, but certainly not the worst of those times. It would be difficult to find any German company of comedians contemporary with that at Riga. In 1204, a piece was performed there entitled "An Epitome of the Old and New Testament dramatized." —This was given with a view of converting the heathen, partly to confirm proselytes in their new religion through the pleasure of the senses, and partly to instruct them in the history of it. Baptized and heathen Liflanders flocked in great numbers to the theatre, and an interpreter explained the piece to them. It was probably in Latin; and nearly in the taste of those biblical representations performed in France and Germany during the 16th and 17th centuries. The number of actors must have been considerable (perhaps the chapter and the whole order were the *Dramatis Personæ)*, as battles were introduced from the history of Gideon, David, and Herod. But the first outset was near being attended with serious consequences. When the Israelites, under Gideon, were attacking the Midianites, the heathen part of the audience thought that the combatants meant to fall upon them; they therefore sought their safety in flight: but when they were convinced of their error, and had returned, the piece was concluded.

Pieces of a like nature were afterwards prevalent in all parts of Enrope; some of them will hereafter furnish entertainment to our readers.

ACCOUNT OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY ALEXANDER NEWSKOI.

It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1722, but he died before any knights were invested with it. The first installation was by Catherine I. in June, 1725, at the nuptials of the Duke of Holstein with the Princess Anne. The ribband is dark red, and the cross of red enamel with golden eagles; in the centre oval is the figure of Alexander on horseback, in chased work. The star is of silver, with the initials S. A. *(Sanctus Alexander)*; the motto, *Principibus patriæ.* The order is given to no one below the rank of a Lieutenant General. In the court almanack of 1789, there were 132 knights, among whom are the Kings of Prussia and Sweden. The anniversary is on the 30th of August, Old Style, and is celebrated with great rejoicings in the most considerable towns in Russia. The Empress generally proceeds on foot that day to the convent.

ACCOUNT OF A FEMALE ORDER IN SIBERIA.
[FROM GEORGI'S TRAVELS.]

This institution is in the Government of Irkutzk, in the neighbourhood of the lake of Baikal. It is called *Bilbyrhyn*, and appointed for women who have buried three husbands. They cannot marry again, but become *Sisters*. Also widows, who survive their first or second husbands, can be admitted, if they vow never to marry again. This may be very easy to such as cannot find a lover. Young women are not received; as their parents sell them to their husbands, and consider them as a *capital* that is to produce a certain interest, before it is put into the funds.

The order is, a band made of silk, velvet, or of a silver-stuff, mostly ornamented with coral; it hangs across the shoulder. Three round pieces of the same are attached to the lower part of the order, on which are sometimes fastened coins. The Sisters have the credit of sanctity. All the hair they comb off their heads is braided into tresses, and put into the bag which contains the *Lares*, or idols. These are images understood to represent their deceased husbands.

ON HORSES AND OXEN USED IN FARMING.

In our last Number we inserted a calculation of the number of horses maintained in Great Britain. The superiority of horses over oxen for the purposes of agriculture has been considered as undeniable by some practical men; but, as it is no more than fair to consider what may be said on the other side of the question, we insert the following article, taken from a provincial publication. The subject is of some importance to the Public: but is not likely to unite all opinions in the present stage of the discussions which it has occasioned.

"A South Down farmer in the neighbourhood of Lewes, who uses land to the amount of about £500 per annum, is so sensible of the advantages which are to be derived in agricultural pursuits from the employment of oxen instead of horses, that he has not one of the latter in keeping upon his whole farm. We know that many experimental and well-informed farmers have expressed their doubts strongly upon this subject; but if any confidence is to be placed in the following comparative and important statement, we think they must become converts to a practice from the general adoption of which the greatest national benefits might be derived.

Oxen will draw the plough on tough clayey soils, and hilly lands, while horses stand still; and though it must, in some instances, be admitted, that the preference is due to the horse, which, on light ground, will work

faster, and for carriage possesses more suitable activity, yet when the great difference of maintenance is taken into the account, these are but minor considerations.

Oxen are supported at a small expence, the price of two horses being computed equivalent to that of nine oxen; whose food during the summer consists merely of grass, and in the winter of straw; upon which provender they will perform moderate labour, and when hard worked require in addition a little hay. On the contrary, the food of horses generally is hay, oats, beans, &c.

The number of cart-horses constantly employed in Great Britain is calculated at 500,000, of which 300,000 are allowed by the most competent judges to be superfluous. These consume daily, upon an average, during nine months in the year, a peck of corn each, which amounts to sixty-three bushels per horse per annum; that is, allowing it to be wheat, and giving a quartern loaf per week to each person, computing only twelve loaves to the bushel, as much corn as would support seven persons; so that 300,000 superfluous horses, moderately fed, require for their support a quantity of corn sufficient to maintain 2,100,000 persons; which number, if the inhabitants of Great Britain amount to ten millions, is nearly one-fourth of the whole population.

Warwick, Dec. 27, 1806.

CURIOUS MACHINERY.

Having in some of our former numbers alluded to the extensive employment of machinery, and its effects, we presume that it may be interesting to know to what extent the principles and performances of machines may be carried. The subject is important under several views.

1. As it respects the immediate members of any craft engaged in producing by hand that article which is to find a market in the world at large. If this article was of limited use, and restricted to the nation wherein it is made, very specious objections might be raised against the employment of machinery. This becomes still more evident, if we suppose that only a single town, or a family, were to be supplied; for, in this case, why produce more than is wanted? 2. As it respects the welfare of a community wherein such machines abound; and the *general* effect which they are likely to produce, when distributed everywhere and in full operation. 3. The construction of machines affords a subject of interest to whoever delights in beholding the effects of intelligence. Bodily labour, task it never so severely, can only accomplish so much; but let the rational powers be called in, let mind be consulted, and the powers of bodily labour are lost in the comparison.—Mind itself does not perform accumulated labours; but it enables other powers so to do: it controuls their action, augments or diminishes it, varies it, changes it, and sometimes even reverses it. It derives from their obedience every result which bodily labour can produce, and multiplies these results almost infinitely. It realizes the ancient fable of Briareus with his *hundred hands*, all of them directed by the volition of *a single head*. It diffuses actions of which it is itself the principle, and gives all but life to inanimate masses of wood or metal. Nothing short of absolute impossibility can resist its endeavours. The following may serve as an instance:—

(From Macpherson's Annals of Commerce.)

In 1797, the manufacturing interests of Great Britain sustained a very heavy, and (as it has since turned out) perhaps, an irreparable loss, in the death of Mr. Stephen Dolignou, the ingenious inventor of a highly-improved kind of weaving machinery, adapted to the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, from the coarsest to the finest, and from the narrowest to the broadest The looms may be wrought by the power of wind, water, steam, weights, or animal strength: and they differ from all other weaving machinery, in possessing (if I may be allowed the phrase) an instinctive capacity of knowing when any thread of the warp or weft is broken; in which case the loom, wherein such an accident has happened, ceases its motion, while the others, actuated by the same moving power, proceed in their work; thereby calling upon the person attending it to repair the damage, which being done, it immediately goes on as before. Six of these looms may with ease be attended by a girl of fifteen years of age, or by an infirm or aged person of either sex.

This invention possesses the important advantage over most other species of machinery, for the abridgment of labour, that the general use of it can give no alarm to the people engaged in the manual fabrication of the goods which may be made by it if the art is laid open to the public; for a weaver who has been accustomed to work upon one loom may, as the expence of the machinery is moderate, easily set up six looms, to be wrought by weights or other moving power, and immediately furnish six times as much cloth, at half the former price of weaving, and earn three times as much as before.

His increased profits may enable him very soon to set up six more, to be attended by his wife, or his children; and so he may proceed till he is master of a great factory.

Thus the use of this machinery, instead of threatening them with the loss of employment, may in the very first instance be a blessing, and a fund of wealth to the British operative weavers, who need only such assistance to counteract the enormous expence of

living, to enable them to become the manufacturers for the whole world.

This most useful invention, which crowns and completes what Arkwright's machinery began, would, 'ere now, have enabled the British manufacturer to bring cotton from its raw state, as it dropped from the weighing engine, to a finished web fit for immediate use, all by the agency of a quiet and cheap working machinery, had the inventor been spared to establish his works on a scale sufficiently extensive. But this friend of mankind died February 7, 1797, soon after he had brought his machinery to a state of perfection satisfactory to himself; who, had he flourished in ancient times, would have been honoured with statues and altars, now lies in a village church-yard (Bedjes, near Hertford) without an inscription to record his merits, or even his name.

A note in the same page contains the following additional information :—

A relation whom Mr. Dolignou instructed, with a view to make him his partner and successor in the business, understands the construction and use of the machinery; and there are many young women, now dispersed in service and other employments, whom he taught to work on the looms; it is, therefore, not yet too late for any who feel themselves called upon by motives of patriotism, philanthropy, or interest, to act as the *guardians of British manufactures*, to produce beneficial and reputable employment to young women, or to improve their own fortunes by a most profitable branch of industry, to rescue this orphan manufacture from annihilation, and to nurse it up to maturity and strength, with great benefit to themselves, and incalculable advantages to the commerce, the wealth, and the power of Great Britain.

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MACHINERY FOR MAKING PAPER.

In proof of the extensive power of machinery, we add the following instance in the manufactory of paper, as recently improved, and conducted by patent, by Messrs. Foudrinier, who thus express themselves :—

" It is not a little remarkable, that an art of so much consequence to society as that of the paper-maker should have remained without any mechanical improvement till within a few years past.

" From the first discovery of the fundamental principle of our mechanical process, till its arrival at its present high degree of perfection, we have been incessantly engaged on its improvement. We have pursued this interesting national object, during five years of experimental investigation, at an expense so great as would have discouraged most men, and even ruined any fortune of moderate extent. Our confidence in the principle has supported us, under long continued exertions and much anxiety of mind: it has encouraged us to spare no charge in obtaining the first mechanical skill to organize and dispose its component parts; and our success has at last exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

" Our first machine was constructed at our mill at Frogmoor; we erected a second upon our mill at Two Waters adjoining,* on a larger scale; and have lately built a third mill at St. Neots, where two machines of still greater magnitude will shortly be completed. The excellent performance of the two machines, which have been in a state of activity for the supply of the market for a considerable time past, has completely established the proofs which a method, so different from the former mode, would naturally demand. By this new art, we manufacture paper of a width before unknown, and of unlimited length, in a state of very high perfection, and of any thickness, from bank-post to that of paste-board. The simplicity, speed, and power of our machines, render them of the highest value to the manufacturer, and have excited the admiration of every professional and scientific man who has seen them at work.

" The machine performs the work of six vats in fourteen or fifteen hours. The proprietor whose business requires the labour of only one, two, or three vats, will be able to complete his quantity of work in a proportionate number of hours each day; therefore, the same men who have already attended the machine will easily do the duty of sizers, dry-workers, finishers, &c. The proprietor will thus conduct his business upon a very reduced establishment, as well as economical arrangement; the savings, as appears in the estimate, being at least £309 upon each vat annually.

" The proprietors must materially benefit from being able to suspend their mills as often, and for as long a period as they please, without being subject to the difficulty which masters frequently encounter, in procuring suitable journeymen when they desire to resume business. The machine requires only the attendance of four men, who need not be acquainted with the manufacturing process, but who can be taught their duty in a few days. Heretofore, when a mill was stopped by an accident to the wheel or geers, or from any other cause, a very great expence was incurred, by a multiplicity of hands receiving wages although unemployed.

* Frogmoor and Two Waters are contiguous to Hemel-Hempstead, in Hertfordshire.

"The machine possesses another peculiar advantage, by making good papers from pulp which has been beat for a shorter time than that which is used at the vat; and this is one reason that much more work is done in less time.

"From the great pressure which the paper receives, it dries very quickly, therefore the proprietor will get his goods round and disposed of much sooner than hitherto; consequently, employ his capital to greater advantage.

"We engage to deliver in nine months, or sooner if possible, from the day on which the order is received, a machine complete, such as will produce in twelve hours the same quantity of work as five vats. The paper will be without any mark of water drops or water bubbles, and equal in manufacture to that which is made daily in our mills at Two Waters and Frogmoor. We do not engage to deliver the stuff-chest, water-wheel, or to bear the expences attending the fall. We further engage to furnish correct plans for the construction of the stuff-chest, water-wheel, and fall, and to point out such workmen as are fully competent to carry those plans into execution.

"Specimens may be seen, of every substance, quality, and dimensions."

*** In a mill containing five vats ten men may do the work of thirty, as done at the mills of the former construction.

We understand the inventor of this ingenious machinery is a French artist, who not finding sufficient encouragement in his own country came to England, and offered it to the present proprietors. It may, perhaps, be proper to inform our readers, that the French Government, though aware of its utility, would not, or could not, give that pecuniary assistance necessary for the final completion of such an extensive undertaking; as, according to their present system, every thing is sacrificed in that *free* country to the splendor of the military, the maintenance of the senate, and the public functionaries, and the protection of that immense system of *espionnage* which pervades every spot of the Great Nation, and which, notwithstanding representations to the contrary, Bonaparte has found absolutely necessary for his safety to support, and which swallows up all the resources of the *soi-disant* republic. In short, commerce and trade *there* find no encouragement: *here* they "sit enthroned, giving audience to the world."

PRINTING-MACHINERY.

An ingenious foreigner, a German we believe, has lately submitted to an eminent printer in London a plan by which that part of the printing business which is confined to the press, may be performed without requiring the assistance of more than a boy to each machine, which at present employs two workmen.—The machine is so constructed, that the impression of each sheet is invariably the same, the ink being always distributed in equal quantity, and with the greatest nicety, over the face of the type, and thereby is free from those blemishes which, from the carelessness of the workmen, we have hitherto too often met with, even in the best executed works. The plan, we understand, has been submitted to the Imperial printing-office at Vienna, and is about to be adopted there.

PRINTING TYPES STRUCK BY MACHINERY.

We also learn that an invention for forming the types used in printing, with an accuracy of form superior to any now cast, and at an inconsiderable proportion of the expence, is in progress, under the management of an eminent type-founder in this city. The property is secured by patent, and specimens are expected speedily to appear. The nature of the machine, with its powers, will soon be communicated to the public.

HISTORY OF THE ABBE PRIMI, AN ITALIAN ADVENTURER IN THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV.

The Abbé Primi was born at Bologna; and was the son of a capmaker. Beside a good figure, he possessed a lively wit, and a determined resolution to make his fortune. With this intention he came into France, and at Lyons took his place in the diligence for Paris. One of his fellow-travellers happened to be a man of talent, named Duval, who took a liking to Primi. Among the travellers was one whose person was so offensive, that the others heartily wished to get rid of him. Duval attempted this service, and making use of Primi, after having concerted the scheme together, he inquired of Primi whether any credit might be given to the rumour current in France, that there were persons in Italy who could foretell what would happen to an individual by only seeing his hand-writing? Primi answered, that although he could not take upon him to affirm the absolute infallibility of this art, yet it was often practised successfully; and that he himself having made this kind of study an amusement, had seldom failed of informing persons, from the inspection of their hand-writing, what actually had happened, or what would happen to them.

Duval appearing somewhat emboldened by the modesty of Primi, shewed him his hand-writing. After having carefully examined it, the Italian enumerated, at great length, a variety of extraordinary events, diseases, successions, and gallantries: these Duval acknowledged to be true as to the past, and therefore he trusted in the truth of what was foretold him. The other travellers also submitted their writing to the inspection of Primi, who related to them what had already befallen them, which they acknowledged, and

foretold what awaited them, which they affected to believe. The stinkard, surprised at what he had heard, spurred on by his curiosity, and convinced by the success of Primi, shewed him his hand-writing, intreating his prediction of what awaited him. Primi's countenance fell in perusing it, and he returned the paper saying only, that "he hoped he was mistaken." The party so strongly urged further explanation, that Primi at length acknowledged, that the journey he was then taking would prove fatal to him, and that he would be assassinated at Paris. Besides being infective, as already mentioned, this man was suspicious and cowardly. He reflected on the predictions he had heard, and fearing to come to an untimely end, he quitted the carriage, and returned to his home.

Delighted with the riddance, and the success of the plan, Duval complimented Primi, adding, that his talents could not fail of attaining distinction, if he would follow a course that might be traced out for him. Primi promised docility, and Duval, when arrived at Paris, presented him to the Abbé de la Baume, afterwards Archbishop of d'Embrun, who was a handsome man, with pleasing manners, and a well-cultivated mind. He was also well received among the women, and of very general acquaintance with them, especially with Henrietta of England.

The Abbé de la Baume, after several conferences with Primi, perceiving in his cunning, in his boldness, even in his jargon compounded of Italian and French, the materials for imposition, shut him up during six weeks, without suffering him to see any body but the Duke de Vendome, and the Great-Prior of France, his brother, to whom he introduced him. They employed the time of this seclusion in teaching the Italian the genealogies of the principal persons, their connections, friendships, amours, rivalships, hatreds, &c. and when they thought him sufficiently instructed, the Abbé de la Baume reported among his acquaintance that he knew an Italian to whom the past and the future were perfectly well known, merely from a sight of the hand-writing. Men and women, the court and the city, crowded to Primi, and all returned astonished at his answers, believing what he foretold of the future, on the strength of what he revealed of the past. The Countess of Soissons, especially, patronized him, and having a strong inclination to intrigue, it is extremely probable that she entered into this ot Primi. Madame of France visited Primi, who related to her with great particularity the events of her life; and even spoke without reserve of her then connections with the Comte de Guiche, which so effectually surprised her, that she described Primi to the King as a most extraordinary man, and pressed his Majesty to send his hand-writing for his opinion. After repeated solicitations, Louis gave a billet apparently of his own writing, which Madame instantly communicated to Primi, who, on seeing it, pronounced it to be the writing of an old miser, of a curmudgeon, of a man, in short, incapable of any thing handsome and becoming.

The astonishment of Madame was extreme, at finding her fortune-teller thus mistaken; she took away the billet, assuring him that for once he was completely wrong, but the Italian maintained that he was perfectly correct. Madame gave the billet back to the King, repeating the affirmation of Primi. The monarch was astonished in his turn, and the more, as this billet which he had given as his own writing, was, in fact, the writing of M. le Président Rose, secretary of the cabinet, who so well counterfeited the handwriting of Louis, that the King commissioned him to answer many things, which answers he intended should pass for his own writing. This Primi knew from M. de Vendome; and, moreover, M. Rose was accused of all the faults with which Primi had charged the writer of the billet.

The King, intent on clearing up the mystery, directed Bontemps, his confidential valet de chambre, to bring the Italian the next day into his cabinet, whom he thus addressed: "Primi, I have only two words to say—your secret—which I will pay for with a pension of two thousand livres—or else—hanging!" The pension having more attractions for the Italian than the cord, he diverted the King with the history of his departure from Bologna, his adventure in the Lyons coach, the expulsion of his offensive fellow-traveller, his connections with Duval, those with the Abbé de la Baume, and Messrs. de Vendome, his six weeks seclusion; in short, the whole secret of his preparation, and the various pleasant scenes which his assumed character had opened to him, with whatever else the King desired to know. After this interview with the Italian, the King went to the Queen's apartment, and there reported before the whole court, "After having long resisted the request that I would see Primi, I have at last yielded, and am just come from this extraordinary man, and I must acknowledge, that he has been telling me things which no being of his kind has ever before revealed to any body." All the world perceived in this report of his Majesty additional proofs of the singular powers of Primi; his reputation increased, and with it his expectations of fortune.

The Abbé Primi continued this deception some time: he afterwards attempted to occupy a more serious situation, by writing the history of the actions of Louis XIV. Louvois permitted him to accompany the army in the

war against the Dutch. He composed the history of the first campaign, which was printed in Italian. This little book is sufficiently ill-written, but is remarkable for detailing too minutely not to be understood the private negociations between Charles II. of England and his sister, concluded by the profoundly secret treaty of Dover, 1670. This transaction had been kept so perfectly, that M. de Croissi, then minister for foreign affairs, no sooner saw this book, than, struck with the novelty, he brought it to the Council. The King affected surprise, sent Primi to the Bastille, seized his papers, &c. This was in July 1682; but in December Primi was released, and at quitting his prison received an ample gratification paid down.—Thus did Louis vent his spite against his former intimate, Charles, who was *now*, by the voice of his people and his parliament, detached from his subjection to the French Monarque.

Primi afterwards changed his name, called himself Visconti, Comte de Saint Mayol and Ammonio. Under this name he is mentioned by the poet J. B. Rousseau. He married the daughter of the celebrated printer Frederic Leonard; and lived at Paris.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAWLS OF CASHMIRE, AND OF THE ANIMALS WHICH FURNISH THE MATERIALS FOR THAT MANUFACTURE: WITH THE HISTORY OF THEIR TREATMENT, WOOL, &c.

From the French of M. Legoux de Flaix.

The wool of the Cashmire sheep, known under the name of *touss*, is the most beautiful and silky in the world, as is proved by the shawls which are procured from that country. The word *shawl* expresses a *veil for the head*, in the idiom of the Cashmirians. This veil is made of wool, which is so very soft that it might easily be mistaken for silk. Cashmire is one of the most agreeably diversified countries on the face of the earth; it is an epitome of all other climates. Those plants which grow between the tropics prosper in the plains and on the sides of the hills in this little province, and those which delight in the northern regions, occupy the mountains which surround it, whose summits are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. By reason of this variety, Cashmire is one of the most prosperous countries of Hindoostan, though that country itself is highly favoured by nature.

A sky constantly pure and serene, sparkling nights, continual dews, and innumerable fountains and springs, which stream around, water and fertilize the hills and plains of this delightful region, the city of Sicinagar, situated amid the most fertile fields, presenting delightful prospects in endless variety, all the terraces of the houses forming so many gardens suspended in the air, as history describes those of Semiramis.—Such is an imperfect idea of the country.

The mountains which surround Cashmire produce spontaneously the most beautiful platanes, with an infinite variety of aromatic vegetables, fit for the food of sheep; they are covered almost all the year long with thyme and marjoram.

To such advantages combined, Cashmire owes great part of the superiority of its wool, and the beauty of its flocks. The attention of those who keep these flocks, with certain practices not adopted among us, complete the advantages which nature has begun.

The sheep of Cashmire is one of the most beautiful of its kind: the medium length of these animals is about 36 to 40 inches, the height from 20 to 22 inches, the weight about 55 to 60lbs. One of the most striking characters of this species is, a small head, lively eyes, the foretop somewhat stiffish, the dewlap long and wrinkled. The lambs are born with their wool crisped, and wreathed, but on the back it is no more than curling, and the same along the spine. Each animal yields, one with another, three seers, of 30 ounces each, of clean wool, for it is never sold till washed; once on the animal before shearing, and again in the manner I shall afterwards describe.

The form of this creature, well proportioned in all its parts, gives it a light, free, and easy gait. From the care taken in rearing it, it derives a vigorous air, a lively and even bold aspect, an established state of health, a coat beautifully white without mixture, in short, a long, fine, silky, and flexible staple.

One of the essential and most valuable qualities of the sheep of Cashmire is, its ability to resist heat as well as cold. This province is situated between 32° and 33° of N. latitude, inclosed throughout its whole circumference by a double chain of high mountains, subject equally to the heats of the torrid zone, and the lower degrees of temperature as experienced among ourselves in Europe. But the air of this country is constantly dry.—This alteration, some times rapid, from the sultry scorchings of summer to the chills of winter, is in no wise prejudicial to the sheep. This arises, as I have reason to believe, from the hardness of the cranium in these creatures, and from the usage of never housing them. This effect is generally observed in India; produced, not only in the organization of men, who are constantly bareheaded, and in the habit of very frequently washing with cold water, but also in that of animals of every kind. The sheep of Cashmire are not subject to the vertigo, nor to the fatal distempers which elsewhere occasion

ravages and destruction among the flocks. I have made the same observation on the sheep of the pastures of Arcadia and those of Parnassus, which, when kept carefully, with great attention to cleanliness, and associated like those of Cashmire, are, in many respects, not unlike them.

Whether it be an effect of barbarism, or a mechanical attachment to antiquated habits of the pastoral life, the only occupation of the Tâtars, the tendence of sheep, is more assiduously attended to in Turkey than any other branch of rural economy. The method of folding, and that of breeding, has preserved the beauty of the wool, and prevented the deterioration of the breeds. In Cashmire, as in Greece and Spain, the sheep are removed from one district to another, in order to keep them the whole year round in an equal temperature: they pass the winter in the plains, and the summer on the mountains. This advantage is, however, more ready in Cashmire, as they have no long and tiresome journies to perform, because this small province is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. But further, in order to preserve their sheep from the effects of excessive heat in summer, the Cashmirian shepherds are particularly careful to drive their flocks several times in a day through a river or a lake. Never do they croud them in houses, or close dwellings, as if nature had not given them a clothing of fur sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the seasons. It is admitted that an atmosphere loaded with moisture is unfavourable to them, but it is also demonstrated, that an impure, and almost mephitic air, which prevails in sheep-pens, closed on all sides, affect these animals with putrid and inflammatory disorders, from which those of Cashmire and of Greece are exempt. The humidity which abounds in the corners and obscurities of buildings and pens, however large they be, say the Hindoos of Cashmire, is much more hurtful, and dangerous too, than any humidity which they might experience from the atmosphere.

The experience of ages has proved to the Cashmirian shepherds, that the immediate action of the open air, daily bathings, repeated frequently even during the great heats, frequent rains, and dews, as well as daily removals from place to place, far from being injurious, are really favourable to the health of the flocks, while at the same time they whiten and soften their fleece. These attentions, moreover, produce in the wool a fineness and smoothness; and the rays of the sun whiten them. The sheep are always abroad during the whole winter in Cashmire. In the midst of the snows and frosts of the Mounts Athos and Olympus, the sheep are, in like manner, abroad all the winter.

But another attention of the shepherds of this province, as well as of those of Boutan and Thibet, is to choose the male lamb of the second bearing, to reserve as a ram for breeding. Constant experience has taught them that almost always the rams of this birth are stronger and handsomer than those of the first bearing, and even than those of succeeding births. By following this custom they have improved and strengthened the breeds; and to this care, as well as to that of never mixing their breeds with others of inferior race (like the Arabs, who never debase that race of horses which they call noble), they are beholden for the production of a wool extraordinary fine, white, silky, and long, being commonly, (on the back) from 20 to 22 inches in the staple. The wool of other parts is of the same qualities, but not more than five or six inches in length. These wools surpass, in fineness and whiteness, those of the Merino sheep, and even the sheep of Algiers, and those famous breeds of Angora.

Sea salt, mixed with the root which is vulgarly called Indian saffron, but by botanists *curcuma* or *terra merita*, a plant of the family of *balisiers*, given at times more or less distant, according to the season and quality of the pastures, less frequently in winter, and when the season is very cold, more frequently when the weather is very hot, and the atmosphere very damp, is the only means used by the Cashmirian shepherds to prevent diseases among their flocks. A milky plant, named in Hindoostan *ardépal*, of an extremely bitter taste, is employed by them with the greatest success, given as food to sickly individuals.

This useful plant, I have reason to think, would succeed in our climates. It flourishes without culture on the mountains equally as in the plains, in dry soils no less than in watery levels. It is of the greatest advantage to cattle of all kinds, but especially to sheep and goats; it is a specific against the itch, by using its juice in the nature of embrocations, against the scab, the swellings, and contagious disorders, to which, indeed, these animals are but little subject. These are given them as food, under such circumstances, with the greatest success.

In Cashmire green vegetables are never given to cattle, except creeping thyme, and marjoram; in the cotes they are fed on the straw of maize, and of *jouari*, the leaves of which, and the stem also, resemble those of maize, but are more tender. They are also fed on the straw of rice, chopped, with which is mingled a very small quantity of barley, or the seed of *jouari*. In their journeys care is taken to feed them even on the plains with dry vegetables, and on the mountains with the leaves which they pick off the bushes.

In no part of Hindoostan is there a meadow; the Hindoo is convinced, that a single sheaf of rice, of corn, or of any other grain, is preferable to ten, or to a hundred trusses of hay.

The fleeces of the Cashmirian sheep are generally in good condition, because the flocks are never led among brakes and brambles, which tear the wool from off the back of the animal.

It is a well known fact, that only the white wools take perfectly the delicate and brilliant colours: for this reason they suffer no black or spotted lambs in the flock. They know also, that the longest staples are the best for weaving, and for ensuring the strength of the stuffs when woven, especially for the fabrication of shawls.

The general custom of Cashmire is to shear the sheep only once in a year; by this they obtain wool of a greater length and more perfect in its properties. But the shepherds know, that if the wool was suffered to remain any longer on the body of the animal, especially on the females, they could neither suckle their young nor become pregnant. The shearing takes place about fifteen or twenty days after the return of the great heats, that the sheep may sweat, and this sweat may more fully impregnate the wool, thereby becomes more supple.

An essential quality of the Cashmirian fleeces is their having no clots. This is a truly valuable quality, since clots are found in the fleeces of both the Spanish and the Barbary sheep.

At the period of shearing, the Cashmirian shepherds limit their washings of the sheep to twice a day, and this when even the increasing heats require it more frequently: in the morning two hours after sun-rise, in the afternoon when the rays of the sun begin to weaken. They have observed, that washing when the rays of the sun dart vertically on the sheep, renders the wool crisp, less silky, less strong; it impedes transpiration, and subjects the flock to the hazard of receiving a sun-stroke, which would produce the vertigo.

The wools of Cashmire are divided into two kinds; those from the young of the flock, called *avouel*, those of the old sheep, called *duaume*. The fleeces of the lambs under eighteen months or two years are sold separately; the Cashmirians make of them fur trimmings for their cloaks, or adorn their winter bonnets with them.

The first of these kinds is not quite so long as the other; it is taken from sheep of two or three years old, when the shearing begins, to those of seven, eight, or nine years.

The *duaume* is the longest wool; it is rather less smooth, silky, and strong. It is employed in manufacturing those cloths called *lunates*, which the English have imitated, and which are known in Europe under the appellation of Cassimere.

I have already observed, that before the the shearing the wool is washed upon the animals. The wool from the back is, moreover, separated from that furnished by the belly: but before they are sold for use the wools undergo two preparations, by which they are improved. First, they are exposed to the vapour of a slight ley, made of about fifty quarts of water to about ten or twelve pounds of ashes of the leaves of the banana, or of an earth greasy, barren, and white, which is easily reduced to powder: it is called by the Hindoos *olé*. Then they are washed with the meal of a very small cylindrical bean, greenish in colour, of a sweet taste, and of an agreeable relish, named *mounguc*, and called by botanists *mungo*. With this meal the shawls themselves are washed in India. This *mungo* is an excellent food, which is prepared in a thousand different ways. Broth made from it is given to sick people with advantage; it is a febrifuge of no mean powers against fevers of all kinds, but particularly against bilious and putrid fevers.

The first of these processes consists in subjecting the wool, during seven or eight hours, to the steam of the ley, in order that it may penetrate the wool which is heaped on it, but not entangled, above the jar or vase of baked earth containing the ley. It is washed in running water, and dried in the open air.

The wool being thoroughly dry, the second operation begins. It consists in soaking the wool in an earthen pan, containing fifty quarts of river water, in which is mingled ten or twelve pounds of *mungo* meal. The water should be luke-warm: the locks of wool are repeatedly rubbed in this liquor, in the same manner as our washerwomen employ soap in *soaping* of linen. After which they are passed through several clear waters, or are rinced in a river or lake, to disengage from them all the glutinous meal with which they have been washed. These labours add greatly to the suppleness and silkiness of the wool, they whiten it and invigorate it, to such a degree, that it will not break or split. The farinaceous paste of the *mungo*, to use Hindoo language, has also the property of removing the sweat, and, by its mucilage, of softening the wool, and giving it a dead white colour, which is particularly beautiful to the eye, without rendering it crisp; a property which is not known to belong to any other substance.

Soap is injurious to these wools: for which reason those who clean shawls use only the decoction of the fruit of a shrub called *kasiékai*, which has the property of softening water. This decoction of the *kasiékai*, which botanists call *soap-making*, has a pe-

culiar facility of removing grease, without affecting the wool, and without injuring the colours. This shrub would succeed in the southern provinces of Europe, since it is found in Cashmire, where the cold is equal to, perhaps greater than that in the south of Europe.

I do not know on the authority of what travellers it has been said, and repeated, that shawls were made of the hair of a kind of goat. I think they might as well have said they were made of stags' hairs Another notion, not less remote from truth, is, that shawls were made of the wool of abortive lambs.—This barbarous idea is absurd also. The wool of such lambs is extremely short.

The superfine shawls, I must admit, are not made of the wool of sheep, how beautiful soever that may be, but of the hair of the single-humped camel of Hindoostan.—This extremely valuable material, superior to the wool of the vicuna, is equally dear in price and scarce in quantity. It is procured only from the forehead and around the ears of the camel. The beautiful shawls made of this material, besides being very dear (their ordinary price at the loom is three guineas), are very rare, and procured with difficulty. Often, even, they must be bespoke at Sicinagar, the capital of Cashmire, the only manufactory of this valuable commodity.

The most beautiful shawls, of the ordinary kind, made in Cashmire, are the white. They sell for two guineas, or thereabout. They have two long ends decorated with flowers, &c. and a border from one to two inches wide, according to the price: they are three ells and a half long, by one and a half wide. Only the common ones are *dyed*, unless expressly desired; these are sold for a guinea.

The shawls made of camel's hair are described by the term *cache:* the white, woven of the prime wool of the sheep, are called *alaume*; and the others, *passali*.

The wools are never sold till after they have been cleansed, washed, and steeped in the ley made of the meal of *mungo:* the shepherds have assured me, that the diminution which they suffer in weight, by this operation does not exceed one fourth. The wool from the belly of the animal is never used in weaving shawls; a kind of stuff resembling camblet, is made of it, in the environs of Sicinagar. It is used in that neighbourhood, and the adjacent provinces.

The price of the wool is from 9 pence to 18 pence, the seer, of 30 ounces. The whole is sold in the country, and made into shawls, or girdles, or borders for turbans, which the Arabs and Turks are extremely fond of. The pieces for these latter articles are but half an ell in width, but about five ells in length, and ornamented with various rich and fanciful devices.

Those pieces of Cashmire cloth which we call *Casimir*, are in length more than 60 ells, and are about five eights of an ell in width their price in the manufactories is not more than four or five shillings. These cloths are greatly superior to those which are made in France, or in England, though not one quarter of the price of those made in the country last named. There is also a prodigious superiority in their duration, those of Cashmire being extremely lasting. This superiority they derive intirely from the softness and length of their staple, and the manner in which they are cleaned and prepared.

STATE OF UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INSTRUCTION ON THE CONTINENT.

Gottingen.

In Panorama p. 599 we mentioned the favour extended by Bonaparté to the University of Gottingen: with some account of its establishments and officers. The following papers evince that equal good fortune has attended this institution amid the late changes to which the countries around it have been subjected. They were first published by M. Archenholz in the July number of his Minerva; a journal rich in interesting articles.

Address of the University of Gottingen to his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c.

Most illustrious Sovereign, &c.

The University of Gottingen through me approaches the elevated throne of your Majesty with equal confidence and veneration. In this period of general over-turning, when so many ancient establishments have sunk, the University sees the most certain assurances of its safety and preservation in its destiny being placed by Providence in your Majesty's hands. In what other hands could our security have been so complete? And to what other power could we have confided our security with such joyful hopes, as to that, which is become, for the last century, the supreme protecting power for the progress of scientific researches in Europe?

We ground these hopes on what the Prussian throne has always acknowledged to be its original destination, but they are so much the more encouraged by what your Majesty has already done for the sciences, that we are thereby emboldened most humbly to beg of your gracious Majesty, a confirmation of the privileges of our University, and a soothing assurance of the continuance of our existence, even in this momentous period, when the high attention of your Majesty is occupied with the fate of Europe and the progress o,

events throughout the world.—Your Majesty's most humble and devoted, &c.

D. B. G. PLANK,
Prorector of the University.

Gottingen, June 11, 1806.

Answer of the King.

His Majesty the King of Prussia perceives with satifaction from the address of the Prorector of the University, Dr. Plank, that this rightly famed institution, in perfect confidence of the protection which his Majesty affords the sciences in his states, resigns its continuation and existence completely into the hands of his Majesty.

His Majesty is fully acquainted with the importance which this University is of to the country, and especially to the learned world, and considers it as one of his most indispensable duties consequent on his acceptance of the Hanoverian countries, to watch over an institution which, from its first establishment, has, contributed in so distinguished a manner to the furtherance and dissemination of scientific culture and useful fundamental studies.

His Majesty, therefore, most willingly grants the prayer of the University for a confirmation of its privileges, and a soothing assurance of the continuance of its existence, and principally with this view has commanded the *Bureau de Domains* to take especial care that the revenues of the University be strictly applied to its uses. But his Majesty, willing to give the University a greater proof how near it lies to his heart not only to preserve the activity of the University, but to raise it to the most flourishing state by every possible means, His Majesty has resolved, as soon as the organization of the Hanoverian states is finished, *to take upon himself the Rectorship of the University.* Until that period, the University will entrust its passing affairs to the management of a provisory *Curatorio* in Hanover, and receive the directions of this *Curatorio* for its conclusions in the more important affairs of the University, as the nomination of professors, increase or appropriation of salary, annunciation of new important ordinances, establishments of new institutions, and propositions for new important buildings. To this end, and in general to the fulfilment of the assurance made to the University, this day, directions are given to the General and Stateminister Count Schulenberg, and as the University will hereby plainly perceive the gracious intentions of his Majesty, his Majesty hopes and expects that the University will exert itself in a consciencious fulfilment of its duties to merit the same.

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

***Charlottenberg, 24th June,* 1806.**

Frankfort on the Oder.

The University here among the many proofs of attachment and esteem, which many of its former pupils in foreign countries have manifested towards their *Alma Mater*, has recently received one near home. The Syndic, Danus, of this place has presented to the University Library, his rare collection of some thousands of select Juridical Dissertations, with an alphabetical catalogue; as likewise some larger juridical works, accompanied by a Congratutatory Address, on the commencement this year of the fourth century of its establishment: a praiseworthy instance of generosity, which will be especially acceptable to the faculty of Law.

Halle.

The University here, through the gracious attention of our monarch, now possesses two clinical institutions. 1. Of medicine, under the direction of M. Berg, Councellor of Mines; 2. Of surgical midwifery, under the direction of privy Councellor Loder. The former has an annual revenue of 2550 rix-dollars, and the latter of 2600: likewise a sufficient sum is appointed for the establishment, to procure beds, clothing, instruments, &c. &c. &c.

Holland.—Censurate of Books.

In the instructions to the director general of justice and police, in the kingdom of Holland, among other things we find the following. The said director *maintains the liberty of the press*, but is charged to take care that no writings are sold or published, which have not the name of the printer and publisher. A *chef de bureau* has the special oversight of all journals and periodical works. Of each work, published in the kingdom, one copy must be sent to the director, and two to the Royal Library.

COLLECTANEA OF BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

No. II.

In continuation of an article which we find has given great satisfaction to the public, we proceed to transcribe additional instances of the regulations established among the descendants of the ancient Britons.

We shall now advert to the dignity in which Music was held by the chiefs of the principality, and the protections which those who professed it derived from the laws.

The steward of the household, judge of the court, head groom, chief of song, master of the hawks, page of the chamber, and domestic chaplain, are alike in rank.—In satisfaction for their insult shall be paid, nine cows, and nine score of money, [i. e. as is supposed nine score of silver pennies.] In satisfaction for

their murder shall be paid, nine hundred and nine cows, with three advancements.

The lodging of the patron of the family shall be in the largest house in the town, for around him shall be the lodgings of all the family; so that they may be ready in every exigency of the king.

The domestic bard (or chief of song) and the physician, shall be in the lodging of the patron of the family.

From the bard when he obtains a chair, the judge of the court shall accept his bugle horn and his gold ring, and the cushion that is put in his chair.

The chief of song shall begin the singing in the common hall.—His land shall be free, and he shall have a horse in attendance, from the king.—He shall be next but one to the patron of the family.—He shall have a harp from the king, and a gold ring from the queen, when his office is secured to him. The harp he shall never part with.

When the king has a desire for poetry, let the chief of song sing two songs, one addressed to God, the other to the chieftains.

Every chief musician is entitled to a harp from the king.

Every disciple is entitled to his gains, his principal having a third; and when the disciple shall leave him, the chief musician is obliged to give him a harp.

The chief of song is entitled to his land freely, and his place is by the side of the judge of the court.—He ought to commence singing in the praise of God, and then of the king who holds the court, or of another.—None but the chief of song is entitled to ask a gift; and in dividing with his companions, two shares come to him. He claims from every minstrel on leaving off learning, twenty-four pence.

Such were the distinctions bestowed on music by the laws of Howel Ddda, 907—948. In the year 1100, Gruffydd ab Cynan, prince of Wales, summoned a grand congress of musicians; and it appears from other institutions among the musicians themselves, that they strenuously endeavoured to maintain the dignity of their order. For this purpose, they forbad a disciple from mimicking his master, or deriding him with respect to his genius and talents: also, from publickly singing a song which he might have composed, till his master had judged of its correctness.

Every one is commanded to refrain from the practices of strolling or wandring about.

In times of festivity or wakes, no one shall depart from the house he first comes into, while the banquet continues there, without the leave of his host, or an invitation from another, under the penalty of losing his circuit fees. If he should go from house to house, he must be taken up as a vagabond, his fees taken from him, and be consigned over to the power of the church. If he should become intoxicated in the feast, he shall loose his gift; if he commits any indecency or mischievous trick where he comes to, with respect to any woman married or single, he shall be fined, imprisoned, and divested of his circuit fees for seven years.

Disciples shall not frequent public houses, nor secret retreats, to play at dice and cards, or other game on which any stake is depending; if they do, any one has power to take from them all that may be in their purses.

Also, they are not to learn lampoons, or scandalizing rhimes; nor to deride, mock, swear, nor pry about, nor to invent falsehood, nor to report it, under pain of fine and imprisonment.

Also, they are not to raise contention and tumult, nor to commit fraud, theft, nor waylaying; nor to keep company with thieves, or other transgressors of the law, under pain of fine and imprisonment; for men devoted to music, ought to shew themselves of amiable conversation, peaceful, obliging, humble and obedient to every subject of the king, so as to strengthen and maintain the state.

A month before every festival, the disciples must enquire of their masters to know where each intends to go, lest too many should repair to one place. No more than one shall go to a person whose income doth not exceed ten pounds; two to a person of twenty pounds, and so according to that ratio to one possessed of a greater rent.

The gift to a graduated disciple is twelve pence on each of the three great festivals.

The gift to a doctorial disciple on each of the three festivals, is three shillings and fourpence; and on every marriage solemnity, and circuit of clera every three years, twelve pence.

The gift of a master of music is the same, with superior entertainment than to a disciple. *Camb. Regist.* p. 395.

Poetry was of course allied to music, and we find that in the twelfth century, to a graduate disciple, for a poem, was paid three shillings and fourpence, to a doctorial disciple for a poem, six shillings and ninepence, to a doctor the same, with superior entertainment.

As we have seen that the chief of song was first to sing to God, we shall insert a specimen of the religious songs of antient time. It is the death-bed of the bard, by Meilyr, chief bard of Gruffyd ab Cynan, 1137. It may serve to shew the religious opinions which prevailed at the time, with the adaptation of bardic expressions to Christian ideas. We may have occasion to refer to it when attempting to narrate the progress of Christianity among the antient Britons, who have more traces of its early introduction among them, than are extant any where else; and notices, which are strongly corroborative of hints met with in the fathers of the Church.

The Death-bed of the Bard.

The King of Kings is accessible to be adored!
To my Lord supreme I will prefer a prayer.
Sovereign of the region of necessity,
The most exalted circle of bliss,
Beneficent being, make a reconciliation
Between thee and me!

Returning memory iterates a groan, that thou shouldest be contemned for my sake;
Yet repenting, it was done!
I deserved shame in the presence of
God, the universal ruler,
In not serving truly in
My duty of devotion.

My Protector and king!
Thou wilt serve me nevertheless,
E'er I am become an earthly clod!
A faithful prediction
To Adam and his sons,
Foretold in ancient days
The prophets——

The being of Jesus in the womb of martyrdom:
The good Mary the burden did sustain.
A burden have I accumulated
Of tormenting sin;
Severely have I been agitated
By its perturbation!

Sovereign of all life, how good art thou when worshiped!
May I worship thee; may I become most pure before I am tried!
The king of all powers
Knows that he will not refuse me
Of his mercy for
My evil deeds.

Many were the times when I received their geld and velvet
From frail princes, for my loyalty to them;
But after the gifted muse I feel another impulse;
Faultering is my tongue, urging me to silence.
I, the recording poet, Meilyr, am a pilgrim to Peter,
A porter that regulates appropriate merits.
On that appointed day, when there shall a rising up take place
Of those who are in the grave, I will then look forward.
When I am in my allotted rest,
There waiting for the call,
To strive to win the goal
In time of need:——

And let that be a solitude, a place by passengers not trodden,
And around its walls the bosom of the briny sea;
The fair isle of Mary,
The holy isle of saints,
The type of renovation,——
There to rest in happiness.
Christ, the predicted cross,
Will recognize me there,
And guard me from the rage of hell,
A place of exiled beings.
The Creator who formed me will give me room amongst the blest community
Of the inhabitants of Enlli!

Enlli is the Welsh name for the island of Bardsey, where was formerly a religious house, where people of note desired to be buried, particularly bards.

After having sung to God, the bard was to sing in honour of his prince. We shall so far conform to the bardic regulations as to place next:

Verses sung by Cynddelw to Owain Cyveilioc, Prince of Powys.

The liquor of Owain, yonder on the other side of Digoll mount,
How frequently is it served round,
Of clear sparkling wine without lacking,
And mead; all from the buffalo's horn.

The liquor to me shall be appropriated, to me it shall come from a patron
Who gives it from his white hand:
The chief of battle distributing treasures,
The head of the circle, I am chief of song to him.

Liquor he will be sending plenteously to us;
Wine out of the goblet, a gracious gift.
In the court of the Lord of Leision, the benefit of chieftians,
In the hand of the lion of conflict are the overflowing horns of liberality.

The liquor of Owain the mild, is joyfully distributed
In the land by the side of Havren,*
With a truly amiable profusion;
Yonder it comes, they bring it.

The liquor of Owain the mild, whose tumult is a gleaming flame
On the borders of his foe,
Proudly it comes in the wrath-dealing hand,
Whose host is exhilirated, and whose circling wave is mead.

The liquor is pressed upon us by the light of stars and moon,
From the leader of generosity, with ruddy spears.
About Hirory stately and great is the eagle;
About Havren, happy is the smile of men.

In the hand of Owain the generous, who manfully pursues his claim,
Behold the golden flagon;
Splendid is the honour of bearing wine;
A sovereign's prime, and precious gift.

* The river Severn.

Behold my prince this day mounted on his cars;
Him not a lion beneath the moon
Will dare assail with couched lance, in the trying day,
Through the assault of impetuous conflict in the golden mail.

The bard insensible to beauty could be no honour to his profession. With what elegance and strength the tender passion may be delineated in the Welch language, the following effusion of sentiment may instance.

THE CHOICE.

Sung by Hywel, son of Owain, 1169.

My choice is a lady, elegant, slender, and fair,
Whose tall white form is seen through the thin blue veil;
And my choicest faculty is to muse on superior female excellence,
When she with diffidence utters the becoming sentiment;
And my choicest participation is to become united with the maid,
And to share mutual confidence as to thoughts and fortune.
I choose the bright hue of the spreading wave.
Thou who art the most discreet in thy country, with thy pure Welch speech.
Chosen by me art thou:
What am I with thee?———
How! dost thou refrain from speaking?
Fair is thy silence!———
I have chosen a maid, so that with me there should be no hesitation:
It is right to choose the choicest fair one.

These examples of antient lyrics will meet the readers candour, as they cannot but appear to a disadvantage in the form of a literal translation, and inevitably deprived of that metrical cadence which they possess in their native tongue. The sentiment cannot appear equally powerful, when the expression is confessedly so greatly enfeebled.

The foregoing may be taken as specimens of some of the measures adopted among the Welch bards. They had, however, different modes of arranging their versification, and different measures of verse, to the number of at least twenty-four. Of these some are long lines, some short lines, some mixed short and long. The form also of the stanza varies. *William Llyen, B. A.* in 1560, composed an ode, in which are introduced all these twenty-four kinds of verses. We may safely pronounce it to contain more variety than any ode extant among the Greeks.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*Homo sum,*
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

"The unfortunate are the adopted children of the man of feeling."—PYTHAGORAS.

The Abbé Carron, junior, encouraged, patronised, and constantly assisted by the zeal and credit of the late right reverend bishop of Leon,* whom he loved as a father, and by whom he was cherished like a son, has had the happiness to erect, from the beginning of the French revolution, three several establishments in favour of his unfortunate countrymen.

In the first there is an assemblage of forty old and infirm people, the generality of whom nearly approach the 80th year of their age.—The second is devoted to the sick, and contains 25 beds.—The third consists of two academies for youth of both sexes.

Several of these pupils are the children of French parents, who have no other means of defraying the expences of their board, education, and cloathing, but the allowance which government makes to emigrant children. It is unnecessary to observe, how inadequate this allowance must be to answer the benevolent end for which it was granted, at a period when most of the necessaries of life bear so enormous a price.

Among the children committed to the care of the Abbé Carron, there are several entirely dependant on him, whom he has to this moment supported; but his friends being now at a distance, and the principal one among them, his powerful protector, his second father, his providence on earth, the Bishop of Leon, being no more, all his resources are vanished; and the only hopes that remain of being enabled to continue his assistance to the dearest part of his young flock, is that of exciting the beneficence of the friends to humanity in favour of orphans, without an asylum, who claim their care. The Abbé Carron, in contemplating the dreadful fate which threatens this precious part of his family, cannot enjoy a moment's tranquillity. Oh! may the benevolent and humane, whose aid he implores this day, adopt these unfortunate little ones, and declare themselves their protectors and fathers.

To other free schools for the poor catholic children established in England, Abbé Carron has added two, extremely numerous, at his own expence, but in which he admits none but children of Roman Catholic parents.

Polygon, Sommers Town.

*Vide Panorama, p. 1118, Obituary.

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QUAKERS' SCHOOL AT ACKWORTH.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The following account of the Quakers' School at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, partly collected by myself on the spot about three years ago, and partly communicated to me in a series of letters from the Reverend George Henderick of Haclaxton in Lincolnshire, formerly Curate of Ackworth, may supply some useful hints for establishments of a similar nature. A service may perhaps be rendered to the society, by inserting it in your excellent publication.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

G. LIPSCOMB.

Frith-Street, February 4, 1807.

Ackworth in Yorkshire, has always been distinguished by the salubrity of the air, the wholesomeness of its situation, and longevity of its inhabitants. On an inspection of the parochial register, the average number of burials annually, is found to be little more than one-sixtieth part of the inhabitants; and the births more than double the number of burials.

The building now appropriated to the purpose of a school for the children of persons belonging to the religious persuasion called Quakers, was originally erected (about the year 1756) for the reception and support of destitute and deserted children, by the Trustees of the Foundling Hospital in London, of which charity it was a principal branch.

The building is pleasantly situated on a rising ground at the extremity of the village, and near the turnpike road leading from Pontefract to Barnsley, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect to the east and south, over a rich and fertile country, which from its being very seldom visited by storms of snow, rain, wind, or thunder and lightning, has been long denominated the *happy vale*.

The house is built of free stone dug from quarries near the spot, and presents a striking object for near two miles along the road from Doncaster to Wakefield. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, being divided into a main body, and two wings connected with it by colonnades, which, excepting the colour of the stone with which they are built, greatly resemble those at the Queen's palace in St. James's Park.

In the central building are the dining rooms, committee room, library, housekeeper's offices, and the apartments of the superintendant. The east wing contains the chapel, the boys' schools, and sleeping rooms; the west wing contains those appropriated to the girls. The brew-house, bake-house, dairy, &c. are behind the main building.

From the period when the house was first built, till about the year 1775, this institution continued under the management of the Reverend Timothy Lee, D.D. Rector of Ackworth, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. and others of the neighbouring gentry. The children after having been properly instructed, were either bound apprentices to decent trades, or sent out to service; but Parliament having thought proper to discontinue their former liberal grants to the Hospital in London, it was found necessary to abolish this branch of the charity.

The building remained afterwards for a long time unoccupied, but at length engaged the attention of the late learned, amiable, and philanthropic Dr. Fothergill, who set on foot a subscription for the purpose of purchasing the buildings and site.

This was accomplished, together with about sixty acres of land, for £7000, a sum which was little more than half the amount of the original cost of the buildings only.

Dr. Fothergill's plan was designed to embrace nearly all classes of the Quaker community and to afford them the benefits of such an English education as might fit them for the common purposes of useful, industrious, and domestic life; and at the same time, might strengthen and enlarge that friendly disposition towards one another, which distinguishes the society.

The school was opened in 1778, and still continues to flourish. The mode by which it is supported, is by the payment of a *small sum* for each child, (about £9) annually; and when the circumstances of the parents do not enable them to make the whole of the necessary deposit, the deficiency is supplied by voluntary subscriptions, contributions, or legacies. The above mentioned sum of £9, includes every charge at school, for board, lodging, clothing, and education.

The established number of children is 300, of which 180 are boys, and 120 girls: but there are usually a few more. They are admitted at the age of eight years or upwards, and remain till fourteen, unless their friends think proper to remove them sooner. None are allowed to remain beyond that age, excepting those who are taken as apprentices into the house.

During their residence in this seminary, every attention is paid to their health and morals; they are allowed plenty of time for exercise and amusements, their diet is wholesome and substantial, their school and bed rooms are airy and commodious, and in short, nothing is wanting which can in any manner contribute to render them useful and respectable in their several stations. A skilful physician (Dr. Binns) superintends the house, in which he has apartments; and an apothecary

attends twice every week, or oftener if required. Vacations or holidays are totally unknown; nor are the children permitted to go into the village, unless attended by one of their teachers; or, as an especial indulgence, with their relations. They are never permitted to wear hats. Offences are exemplarily punished, and in particular cases of atrocity, public reproof and admonition is resorted to.

All schools must be conducted with regularity; but here, regularity is refined into precision. At the hour of dinner, a bell summonses the children to their respective eating rooms. Processions are immediately formed, and headed by the teachers, are seen at the same instant advancing through the colonnades towards the refectory; which they severally enter with the most perfect regularity, and the most solemn silence. Having finished their repast, they are conducted back again in the same order.

In the evening after supper, they again assemble in the dining rooms, where, after a pause of a few minutes, one of them reads a few pages from some approved writer: and on Sundays they all meet in one of the dining rooms, where a master or mistress, or both, and a boy and a girl read, each respectively, a portion of scripture, or other religious book. They also regularly attend divine worship in their meeting house or chapel, twice on the Sabbath, and once every Thursday; and their deportment there, is beyond comparison orderly.

The boys are taught reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. The girls are taught nearly the same, with the addition of sewing, knitting, and spinning; and those among them designed for menial service, are during their last year sent by turns into the kitchen, laundry, dairy, housekeeper's room, &c. in order to prepare them for future situations. The affairs of the school are under the management of a committee, which is appointed from among the neighbouring friends. It meets once in every month, and occasionally consults with the committee in London.

The London committee meet at Ackworth the last week in July, annually; examines the state of the school, the funds, the children, the conduct of the teachers, servants, &c.; and the concourse of persons belonging to the society is then usually so great, that beds are very difficult to be obtained for their accommodation.

The neatness of every part of the establishment is very striking, and the various excellent contrivances which the offices are supplied with water for every domestic purpose, such as brewing, washing, &c. as well as the adoption of steam kitchens, for dressing food, bespeak much ingenuity and attention on the part of those who regulate the economy of this institution. It is amusing to observe, that an open play ground is divided in the middle by a line drawn longitudinally down a walk of flag stones, from the centre of the principal building to the bottom of the garden; and that this boundary, which separates the different sexes, as completely and effectually answers its purpose as the Chinese wall, or as Offa's dyke in the time of the Heptarchy.

The minutiæ of regularity which have been before noticed, extend even to the means and opportunities of recreation. For the little pleasure gardens, cultivated by the children, are all laid out on a particular plan and model, from which not the smallest deviation is permitted. Such precision of neatness may have its admirers, but the example appears to have too much tendency to confine the exertions of genius in a manner vastly unfavourable to the progress of science. It forms a barrier to emulation, and obstructs the native efforts of ingenuity. The expansion of the mind is a great and principal purpose of education; "to teach the young idea how to shoot," necessarily requires the utmost freedom to be allowed to the virtuous energies of the mind. An examination into the subject would lead to conclusions which, however excellent and laudable the school of Ackworth may be, would tend to expose the defects of a species of religious profession which owes no less to the influence of external appearance, and peculiarity of manners, to the semblance of tranquillity, and peaceableness, than it does to justice, morality, and truth.

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SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

St. George's Fields, Surrey.

The committee having obtained possession of some premises, adjoining the present school-house, propose to add fifteen male pupils to the present establishment, consisting of 21 male and 16 female pupils. There is at present on the books of the institution, a list of candidates for admission; but as the committee have hitherto returned discouraging answers to many applications, and are apprehensive that the entry of some names on their list may have been thereby prevented, they think it right to give this public notice of the intended augmentation.

The committee will proceed to elect the fifteen additional pupils, as soon as the new premises can be prepared for their reception; and all persons who may wish to procure the admission of an object, are desired to apply, without delay, to the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, at the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, Surrey, for a printed form of the questions to be answered by the parents or friends of the party on whose behalf application is made.—The Bishop of Durham is the president

BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Founded June 4, 1805, opened January 18, 1806.—The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Patron. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Vice-patron. The Earl of Dartmouth, President.—[*The place of Exhibition is in Pall-mall: formerly the Shakespeare Gallery.*]

The British Institution is an establishment in favour of the fine arts, to which we most cordially wish success. It may be described as an association of a number of noblemen and gentlemen, with his Majesty at the head of them, to favour and encourage the genius of this kingdom. We are not of opinion that it is the character of our country to suffer genius to expire unnoticed, or unrewarded, generally speaking. That some unhappy exceptions have occurred, we acknowledge with regret, but these do not really impeach our observation. Genius is too often combined with other qualities which counteract its efforts: the repulsive powers of these are stronger than the attractive power of that. Who can endure profligacy of manners, or dissoluteness of conduct, with whatever abilities they may be combined? The pity for talents, lost, ruined, *murdered* by such associates, is a suffering too painful for those to encourage, who, happily for themselves, have the choice of more agreeable feelings. But, we readily grant that the public is not always so alive to merit as the meritorious artist himself imagines it should be. He knows the labour and pains a performance has cost him; he knows the hazards of failure; he knows the anxiety, the throes of mental travail he has undergone; and he presents his production to the public, which sees the result only, not the preparations; the complete effect, not the progress. But, wherefore should we expect to find the parental feelings in an indifferent spectator? how should any ignorant of the profession, as the public at large must be, enter into those minutiæ of sentiment which an artist himself allows can only be acquired by study, and are understood only by persons who have long been familiar with the principles of art? "Give me, then, patrons," exclaims the artist, "who understand my merit, and duly value my distinction." In this Institution, Sir, you have them: but do not flatter yourself that even here you will meet with a patronage equal to those ideas which you, having long meditated, almost exclusively, on this subject, have fondly indulged. The error lies not in patrons wholly: it is partly in professors, whose habits of life give importance to many things which less absorbed judgment considers as trivial. In fact, the world is a large space, full of various incidents—it is a spectacle of ever new devices, — a region of diversity — but the study of an artist is one secluded department, his ideas center in his art, and he attaches to this an importance which not infrequently marks an incipient abberration of ideas. To moderate overweening expectation is no less serviceable to the arts than to rouse genius from its languor, and to direct its expectations to that applause and reward which generally await its exertions. To this latter intention the Institution under consideration happily contributes assistance—in a manner truly honourable, and by means every way deserving of encouragement. Our best wishes most heartily attend it.

It first opened Jan. 18, 1806, with a shew of pictures, all of them works of British artists, and many of them of great merit: of these were sold to the value of £5,456. This closed June 10, 1806. After which a number of very fine old pictures were *sent* by their owners, and permitted to be copied, by students and others, who could not fail of profiting greatly by this permission. This was a real service done to the arts; and the more particularly felt as such, because our youth cannot now visit Italy, as they used to do, to study, in their places, those *chefs-d'œuvre* of Italian eminence, which formerly were objects of their imitation and emulation. But, though forbidden by circumstances in which the arts have no other concern than that of deep regret, from availing ourselves of that mode of instruction, Britain has resources within itself; and the great augmentation which, within these few years, has been made to our national collections of foreign masters, enables us to derive much, if not equal advantage, without forsaking our native isle. Art can receive no greater service from the liberality of those who possess valuable cabinets of excellent works than permission to visit them, and, under proper restrictions, permission to copy them. This will eventually produce distinguished merit, as cultivation produces fruit of superior flavour; to ensure its maturity and permanence, requires a favourable exposure, with the free access of those solar beams which communicate at once both light and heat.

We are glad to see this Gallery a second time filled with valuable performances: there are, as in every collection, some of superior excellence; and there are a few, but not many, which we should have wished omitted: even these, perhaps, have motives attached to their admission which, properly explained, deserve applause. We find some difficulty in modelling our report; because those of our readers who reside far from town can enter but little into the propriety of our remarks. We can neither describe colouring nor composition; these must be seen

to be judged of. We can communicate a general idea only; but so far as our recommendation extends in the metropolis, our readers who esteem these studies (as who does not?) will visit this Institution, and judge for themselves.

Criticism may be considered as detecting errors, or as pointing out deficiencies. The exposure of inconsistencies, or absurdities, is, unquestionably, the first step towards refinement; but refinement is incomplete while any improvement which might be attained remains unadopted. The *imperfect* thoughts or expressions of art are fair subjects of examination. At present we seldom witness gross absurdities, and we have not discovered any in the present exhibition. But some of the subjects under remark might have combined additional expression with that which they at present possess. For example,

One of the finest pictures in the rooms, and worthy of any cabinet, is No. 3. *The Fall of Phaeton*, by J. Ward: yet the clouds into which the horses are falling, on the right hand, especially, have too great semblance of rocks, at least they suggest an approach to a gross terrestrial atmosphere.—This imperfection limits the expression, which would approach nearer to the sublime, if the event were supposed to take place in the *upper* regions of the heavens, and in unlimited space.

Opie's *Belisarius*, No. 24, has merit; but by what authority has he represented this general as *shaven*? Had his subject been Narses, that commander, indeed, might with propriety have appeared beardless; but the modern air which this omission gives to the ancient hero, deprives us of the pleasure of believing that we are looking on the real Belisarius.

The picture of *Nathan reproving David*, by Cook, does credit to the artist's talents: but, we rather think it a *boldness* in him to place Egyptian architecture in a Hebrew scene. We deny not that there might be a resemblance between the architecture of Syria and that of Egypt: but we object, 1. This architecture is *known* to be that of Egypt, of course, it raises the idea of that country in the mind of a spectator: 2. The object is an Egyptian *temple*. If the painter intended this for any part of the *palace* of David, it may be asked him, what reason he has for supposing such an adaptation? If he intends it for the Hebrew *temple*, we add to our objection, that that temple *was not then built*.

In this artist's picture of the *Death of Abel*, Cain is at least twenty years older than Abel—contrary to credibility: Cain is a muscular man of Herculean limbs; Abel has not even a beard. The artist has also omitted to take advantage of the smouldering of Cain's altar, and the clear burning of Abel's sacrifical fire. This contrast would, at least, have contributed to expression: possibly also to effect.

No. 48. *Athenian Youth taking the Oath of Fidelity to their Country at the Altar of Aglaurus*, by Frearson, is a new subject, and well thought. The artist has, very properly, consulted Stuart for the front of the *Propylea*; but we think he has made the *Ionic* temple too conspicuous; as it does not correspond with the *Doric* of the opposite wing. We suppose he has authority for seating *three* magistrates in one marble chair. Has he equal authority for *all* the parts of the military dress which he has given to his youthful warriors?

N. B. Had the artist chosen some particular expedition against an enemy, it would have given additional interest to this scene by variety, by movement, &c. &c.

No. 62. Copley's picture of *King Charles demanding the five Members in the House of Commons*, has variety and movement enough; but the desire of *marking* so great a number of portraits has rendered the preservation of the *keeping* impossible. We are sorry, also, to observe, that the House had not at that time a single clerk in its employ, nor a single standish on its table; neither papers (of any kind), pens, nor ink!

Among the best pictures of the Fuseli kind that we have ever seen, we willingly reckon No. 83, *The Witch sailing to Aleppo*, by Hall.

> But in a *sieve* I'll thither sail,——

Yet in this the artist has forgot how much the shewing a part, at least, of the meshes of this sieve would have augmented the expression of witchcraft: the repulsive power of this hag's charms must be necessarily in strong exertion, if able to prevent the rushing of the water through those meshes. The vehicle has now the air of a washing tub, which, though certainly no pleasant conveyance on the main ocean, yet, in point of witchcraft, is not equal to a sieve.

The foregoing are instances of those *imperfect* expressions which reflection, carried a little further than it is, would have greatly improved in vigour and completeness. We have purposely selected respectable performances, because such cannot suffer by misapprehension of our comments.

There are many pleasing subjects among the landscapes, and some of great merit.—We noticed also various drawings which are highly commendable. In general, the views of particular places are the best painted: and Mr. Daniell's views in the East Indies must always be distinguished as uncommon subjects, very respectably executed. There are several articles of natural history, &c. A group of miniatures is not the least interest-

ing part of the collection. In fact, miniature and enamel painters have lately executed pieces which, a few years ago, would have been thought altogether beyond their powers. But of these, and some other departments of art, we shall say more when the ensuing Exhibition at Somerset-house affords us an occasion.

There are also a few articles of sculpture: the only *figure* is a Venus, by Nollekens; she is too old by seven years for a representative of the Goddess of eternal youth and beauty.

A considerable addition is made to the interest of the present year, by the exposure of those models for the monuments of Mr. Pitt, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Nelson, on which public gratitude has employed the art of sculpture. They exhibit great variety of thought, and some of them are highly commendable. We must, however, protest against the adoption of a *Roman* dress for the figure of Lord Cornwallis, especially as grouped with East Indian figures, whether divine or human. His Lordship, dressed in his British parliamentary robes, looks sufficiently *bizarre* among bramins and goddesses; but this may be justified, by what we know might be fact; the other, as an impossibility, is incapable of defence. This collection is, with propriety, admitted into the rooms; and if designs or models of those national buildings on which the science of architecture is engaged were also submitted to public inspection in this Institution, *before* they were ultimately executed, there can be no doubt but that artists would derive many valuable hints from incidental observations; and the public would not be, as it now too often is, ashamed and disgusted at structures which are erected as instances of national skill, together with national liberality. We should still further recommend, that specimens of whatever is *national* in the arts should be added to those already comprised in this Gallery: there is no department of art that is unworthy public protection, though in all departments of art some instances will inevitably prove to be so.

On the whole, we hope that this undertaking will answer the purposes of the noble patrons who have so handsomely supported it, and that both parties, the artists and the public, will reap lasting benefit from it.

The number of subscribers is considerably increased in the course of the last year They are divided into classes of 100 guineas *in one sum*—of 5 guineas, 3 guineas, and 1 guinea, *annually*. Besides the services we have mentioned above as done to the arts by amateurs, they received no small favour from the liberality of the Marquis of Stafford, who, in the course of the last summer, opened his magnificent collection of pictures, on certain days of the week, to the inspection of a considerable portion of the public, by means of tickets, distributed with selection, yet with an exemplary generosity and freedom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW WINDOW IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL.—The Nativity of Christ, and the Adoration of the Shepherds; executed on Glass, by Mr. Pearson, of Highgate; after a Picture called "La Notte di Corregio," or "The Night of Corregio."

The time is night, towards the break of day, which begins to dawn on the distant hills in the back ground. The figures in front derive their light from the infant. Christ calls himself, in Scripture, "The Light of the World." The child lies upon some straw, spread on a manger, and rests upon the arm of the Virgin Mary: she leans over him, and the lower part of her face is most enlightened: had she not been drawn inclining forward, the upper part of her face must have been thrown into deep shade, which would have had a bad effect. The infant is seen foreshortened. Its head is visible, and part of its face; and one hand and one foot shew themselves through the swaddling-clothes. An old shepherd stands rather obliquely; a younger one, addressing him with emotions of joy, presents nearly a full face. This contrast marks the judgment of the artist. A shepherdess behind, with a pair of doves in a little basket, holds up one hand to prevent her eyes from being dazzled by the light emanating from the child. Behind the Virgin is Joseph, and behind him again are two shepherds; this management gives great depth to the picture. An ass and an ox are discernible, and a ladder is distinguishable, reared against a wall of the hovel. Above are angels conducting the shepherds: one of them, in purple drapery, is addressing other persons out of the picture, and, by the expression of his hands, is pointing the way to the new-born Saviour of the World. The light upon the angels is also derived from the child.

This work is not to be looked at as an ordinary window in a church, made up of patches of gaudy colours. Corregio having shewn some striking effects of light in the original, it became a proper subject for a transparency. As the time is night, however, we might naturally expect some strong shadows, and a good deal of that sober hue which painters call "repose," The piece should be viewed, as one would look at a good picture of that great master, set in a favourable position.

Antonio Allegri, called Da Corregio, from the place of his birth, was born A. D. 1490; and died March 5, 1534 (the 26th of Henry VIII.); Pearson is still living, 1806.

The original of this picture, in the Dusseldorf Gallery, has ever been famous among artists: and Sir Joshua Reynolds has not disdained to compose, on the same principles, his celebrated *Nativity*, in the window of All Souls College, Oxford.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.

Abolition of Slave Trade.—Ordnance Estimates.—Training Act.—Treaty with America.—Army Estimates.—Finances.

On the night that the Negociation Papers were discussed in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville presented an *Act for the abolition of the Slave Trade in Africa*; on which Lord Hawkesbury, alluding to what had passed in the preceding session on the discussion of a similar bill, wished to be informed what communication had taken place between his majesty's government and foreign powers respecting the most effectual means of abolishing this trade in all foreign parts. Lord Eldon expressed a similar wish, but Lord Grenville declined entering into the subject until the bill came regularly to be discussed. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed. On the motion of Lord Grenville (January 13) for summoning the house to attend the second reading, Lord Hawkesbury again adverting to the proceedings of the last session, observed, that two resolutions had been adopted relative to the proposed abolition of the Slave Trade. The first, expressive of a desire to put an end to the traffic; the second, praying his majesty to ascertain the opinions and intentions of foreign powers upon that subject. France, Spain, Holland, Portugal, and America, were extensively engaged in that branch of trade; Denmark and Sweden, rather inconsiderably. As it was important to effect a similarity of opinion on this subject, it was necessary that their lordships should be in possession of the documents of the proposed correspondence, if any had taken place; or that they should know the fact, if no such documents existed. With France an opportunity might have occurred during the progress of the late negociation; the opinions of Spain might perhaps have been ascertained through the same channel, and his majesty's government could at all times procure the determination of the Regent of Portugal, and of the executive government of America. He therefore moved an address to his Majesty, "That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order copies of such correspondence as his Majesty had thought proper to enter upon with foreign powers on the subject of the Slave Trade since June 26, 1806, to be laid on the table of that house."

Lord Grenville had no objection to the address under certain modifications. During the progress of the late negociation with France, some communications had taken place betwen the respective governments relating to the Slave Trade; and had a treaty been concluded, an arrangement on that subject would have formed one of its articles. Those communications would not be witholden from the house. With respect to Portugal, his Majesty's ministers had not judged it necessary to consult that power until the determination of France and America were ascertained. The subject had not been confined to communications with the American government, but had been actually made an article of the treaty recently concluded between the two countries. It was not the custom, however, of the British empire, to publish the provisions and articles of a treaty not ratified, and formally promulgated. On the suggestion of his lordship, it was at length agreed, that the address should be for "such copies as his Majesty should think proper."

JANUARY 7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Calcraft in a Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates observed, that considerable reductions between this year and the last, were visible in the estimates, for which, however, he did not claim the slightest credit for the present board; the reductions arose chiefly from the ample provisions made, and the large sums applied in former years for the purposes which belonged to the Ordnance. A quantity of stores had been laid in last year, to meet contingencies which had not occurred, particularly on the coast of Kent and Sussex. For Great Britain alone, the estimate this year would be less by £600,000 than last year's; the reduction for Ireland would also prove considerable; and whoever should have the honour of moving the Ordnance Estimates next year, would have the satisfaction of submitting them on a scale still more reduced. The reason was, that the lines of Chatham and Dover, and the works on the coast, would be compleated before the ensuing session; consequently, the expence of those works must cease. Since the estimates had been first laid on the table, the sum of £400,000 had been voted for them in the Committee of Supply; therefore, he had to move for £400,000 less than had been proposed in the first instance. The Honourable Member then moved the following sums, which were agreed to. For ordnance land service for the year 1805, £301,000. 5s. 9d. not made good by parliament.—For the ordnance service of 1806, £262,365. 14s. 2d. not provided for by Parliament.—Charge of ordinaries for 1807, £2,297,000. 0s. 10d.—For the charge of the Office of Ordnance in Ireland, £479,246. 19s. 1d.

JANUARY 8.—Mr. Windham, in answer to a question from Lord Castlereagh, "Whether it were intended to put into execution the Training Act passed last session; or to substitute any other measure?" stated, that the bill alluded to was already passing into execution, so far as related to the preliminary parts, and after certain regulations should have been

adopted, it was the intention of government to carry it still farther into execution, and to extend it over all the kingdom; it was however, a measure subject to the discretion of the executive government, and might be limited by circumstances. [*Vide page* 1320.]

JANUARY 12.—Lord Castlereagh, pursuant to a notice formerly given, rose to demand information relative to the military establishments of the country. The first point was, the actual effective strength of our army, including militia and artillery corps, from March 8, 1806, (the last period up to which returns had been made to Parliament) to January 1, 1807, inclusive, distinguished under various heads, and distinguishing the force at home and abroad at those periods, in order that the house might ascertain whether the army were really increasing or diminishing. The second point was relative to the sources by which that army was kept up, in order that the house might see what sources of supply they ought now to rely upon, as likely to keep up the army to that standard which the military policy of the country required. There were also two other points relating to the collateral supports of the army; the effective strength of the volunteers in January 1, 1806, for the purpose of ascertaining their standard at the present day; and also the state of proceedings in regard to the general training of the people. It was desirable that something should be done respecting the volunteers, to render them more completely applicable to the defence of the country; and as to the Training Bill, nothing could be more vague, or less satisfactory, than the answer he had received on this subject from one of his Majesty's ministers on a former evening; he therefore felt himself under the necessity of calling for an abstract of such instructions as had been issued by his Majesty's commands to Lord Lieutenants of counties in consequence of the Act for training his Majesty's subjects. If he found that the information which that motion would bring, did not give him a more favourable opinion of the efficiency of that system than he had yet collected, he should certainly not think it consistent with his duty, to permit that foundation which the right Honourable Secretary had chosen for his system (he meant the change in the Mutiny Act) to pass unnoticed. If the new plan had not greatly and rapidly increased our military force, it was evident that it had sown the seeds of the ultimate decrease of the British army. His lordship's first motion for a return of the monthly effective strength of his Majesty's military force, distinguishing the respective regiments, &c. having been put, Mr. Windham considered it as liable to objection, on account of its conveying too much information to our enemies. If it could be modified, so as to prevent that improper effect, he should not oppose it. Lord Castlereagh accordingly consented to render the motion less particular; after which it was put and carried, as were his other motions relative to the desired information.

JANUARY 14.—Lord Howick in answer to a question from General Gascoigne, respecting certain prohibitory laws of the American government, stated, that a treaty had been signed by the commissioners appointed by his Majesty, and by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America; and that when the treaty should be ratified by the respective governments, the Prohibitory Laws, or Non-importation Act alluded to by the honourable gentleman, would naturally cease.

This evening also, Lord Howick, alluding to the order of council of the 7th instant, respecting the trading of neutral ships to and from the enemy's ports, observed that his Majesty had made a reserve; but it was in the province of his Majesty's prerogative to exercise that reserve as circumstances, the conduct of the enemy, or that of neutrals, required, and which certainly would be the case.

JANUARY 21.—The House of Commons in a Committee of Supply, took into consideration the Army Estimates which had been presented by the Secretary at War on the 14th, and the estimates of the barrack department presented by Mr. Vansittart on the 15th preceding.

Previously to the formation of the committee, Mr. Windham, in answer to a question from Lord Castlereagh, stated, that not any of the men belonging to the army, who had completed twenty-one years, had been discharged, but that they had the advantage of pay and allowances.

Mr. Hobhouse having taken the chair, General Fitzpatrick, the Secretary at War, observed, that he found the difference between the present estimates, and those voted in former years so very immaterial, that it was not requisite to enter into a minute detail of the items. The cavalry regiments would continue at an establishment of 800 men, the infantry battalions at 1200, 1000, 800, 600, or 400, as circumstances might require. The two first estimates were for guards, garrisons, and plantations; which of course included the whole body of our military force both at home and abroad. On these estimates there was an increase this year, of £241,537. The first article of this increase was, a new regiment of infantry for Ireland; the second, six garrison battalions to receive those men who had been raised under the Defence Act, and limited to home service. There was also an increase under the following heads of service:—Ten battalions for Canada, two companies to the African corps, and the regiments in the West Indies; eleven companies of Sicilian troops now serving in Sicily, and the staff for

foreign service, owing to the different expeditions which had been undertaken. The increase under these and other collateral heads, was £110,000 since June last; the total amount was £439,732; from that sum was to be deducted the decrease of expence on other estimates:—First, the reduction of the 25th Dragoons in India; second, the reduction of the Royal Waggon Train to four companies; third, the reduction of different battalions. The decrease in consequence of these reductions, left the balance of increase £241,573. The next estimate was an increase for the public department, £44,222; £40,000 to defray a deficiency of £20,000 last year, and £20,000 the year before. There was a farther increase, in consequence of a number of offices having being included in the estimates, that were formerly paid out of the extraordinaries of the army. These were, the Commander in Chief, £7560; Adjutant-General, £3077; Quarter-Master-General, £2467; these with the Inspector-General of Recruiting Service, and the Army Medical Board, made a total of £19,361. There was also some addition to other offices, particularly that of Judge Advocate, in the whole, about £4223. On the next estimate for the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, there was an increase of £113,171. On the estimate respecting volunteer corps, although there was a considerable sum to be provided for, the decrease was £248,504; the decrease would have amounted to £368,000, had it not been necessary to retain the volunteer system in Ireland four months on permanent duty, instead of one. On the estimate for the foreign corps, there was a decrease of £153,368, but with no saving to the public; this arose from the transfer of the German Legion Artillery to the war estimates. The last estimate, called the Compassionate List, was entirely new; it had hitherto been voted out of a fund supposed to arise from savings on the half-pay, but in fact, no such fund existed. He had taken the estimate at £12,000, but should any extraordinary causes arise, a farther sum would be requisite. That the present estimates had been made with the utmost attention, and strictest economy, he trusted would be obvious. Those of last year amounted to £13,936,321; those now voted, including the additional pay and allowances, were £13,710,929, making a difference of £225,492. The additional expence of the whole of the military measures adopted last year, was £450,000, and was composed of the following heads:—Additional pay for regulars, additional pay for militia, out pensioners, and widows' pensions. In 1806, when the present Ministry came into office, the establishment, if provided for, would have amounted to £14,800,000. With respect to the volunteers, all the alarm which prevailed last year had subsided; as, with few exceptions, they adhered to the cause in which they had engaged, though their pay had been diminished. Their number taken from the establishment was 363,446. As to the alteration in the system of recruiting, he believed that as far as it had been tried it had succeeded; the present regulations had taken up a great deal of time, and it was not till the month of October last, that the measure could be said to be in activity. Two great and material objects had been attended to; the bounties had been lowered, and there had been a considerable diminution of deserters. General Fitzpatrick concluded with moving the first resolution:—"That 113,795 effective men, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, be employed in the service of his Majesty for Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of December 1806, to the 25th of December 1807, inclusive."

Lord Castlereagh conceived that it was almost impossible for any person, even after giving the utmost attention to the subject, to state his opinion thereon with accuracy and precision. He had imagined when Parliament was convoked at an unusual period, that some great measure of public utility was to be proposed; instead of which, excepting the late discussion on the Negociation, nothing had been brought forward beyond the common routine of business. A new Parliament was placed in an aukward predicament, in being called upon at the very moment of its assembling, to vote for a system with the nature of which it was impossible that it could be thoroughly acquainted. In his opinion it would have been more proper to vote a certain sum on account. As to the boasted economy of ministers, the £240,000 alluded to as saved, was a saving on the establishment alone, and not on the actual strength of the country, or on the effectual means of defending ourselves against the enemy. It formed part of the plans of the late ministry, to add an effective force of from 20,000 to 25,000 men to the army. Mr. Fox, too, had expressed a marked dissatisfaction, and even indignation, at the idea of diminishing the army; and it had been fully intended, that a great augmentation of military force should take place, beyond that of last session. The house, therefore, had a right to expect much from his Majesty's present Ministers; particularly from Mr. Windham, who had attacked Lord Sidmouth's administration, as well as Mr. Pitt's, which succeeded it. The rank and file of the army, at the beginning of last March, (when the change of ministers took place) amounted to 248,782; the gross amount on the 1st of January last was, 254,665, making an increase in the course of ten months of 5,883 men. The increase, as far as respected the militia, was during the

same period something better than 1000 men. Even with respect to the nature of this increase, it appeared from the accounts on the table, that between the beginning of January and the middle of June last, 5,854 men had been raised under the Additional Force Act; so that had it not been for the increasing operation of that Act, the army would not have received any increase whatever since Parliament last deliberated on the subject; and had not the motion of an honourable friend of his been acceded to, in relation to the recruiting the army in Ireland, the Minister must at this time have appeared before Parliament under the humiliating circumstance of a decreased army. Government in the mean time, had been diverted from the idea of active operations on the Continent, by the late protracted negociation. The result of one single effort of Lord Sidmouth's Ministry had been to raise the army, from July, 1803, to July, 1804, from 99,342 men, to 140,190, an increase of 40,777 men. That administration continued in office till February, 1806, when the military force actually amounted to 173,600 men, making an additional increase of 33,481; whereas, from the middle of February last, to the present time, there had been an increase of scarcely 5,000 men. Lord Castlereagh declared that he anticipated the failure of Mr. Windham's plan, from the absurdity of the object that was aimed at, which was the reverse of adopting a sober practicable system of military policy. The produce of 1805 did not differ beyond 1,000, or from that to 2,000 above the average produce of former years; with regard to the produce of 1806, it amounted to 11,800, including the new regiment of Yagers; whilst the produce of 1805, was 11,677, exclusive of that new regiment. The right honourable gentleman had also had, during the last five months, the advantage of men coming directly into the service instead of the former circuitous mode. In 1805, there were obtained on the exploded system, above 33,000 men, exclusive of above 9,000 foreigners, while the whole amount of the new system, with all the advantages attending the military volunteering in Ireland, was between 13 and 14,000 men. This the new plan had occasioned an increased expence of £493,000, without producing to the country a single man. Nor was this the whole expence; for the noble Lord (Howick) then at the head of the Admiralty, found the necessity of carrying forward the additional expences of the Navy, in a correspondence with the increased pay to the army; so that this unfortunate experiment might be computed at £500,000; and including the additional expences of the Navy, at between 7 and £800,000, without producing any practical advantages to the country. The new plan too, had been forced upon Parliament, even at a time when the Additional Force Act, under a very imperfect administration of its power, was continuing to produce above 300 men weekly; or from 15 to 16,000 yearly. It appeared from the speech of the rt. honourable the Secretary at War, that 37,000 men were proposed, above the present effective strength of the army; yet no attempt had been made to produce those men, though credit was wished to be taken in the estimate for them. Here a new Parliament was bound to make a stand, and not to commit themselves to the disadvantages, mischiefs, and dangers, of such a system; especially when accompanied by a new code of regulations. This new code went so far as to allow the soldier to claim his pension on the footing of a legal demand, instead of being introduced by a representation from his superior officer; claims were also to be established on the part of the soldier who should be found unfit for service, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per day. Noticing the respective pensions, allowances, &c. granted to the army, according to the new plan, Lord Castlereagh here entered into a series of calculations on the principle of life insurances, to prove that the expence so incurred, would be greater than the country could possibly bear. Towards the close of his speech, his Lordship accused Ministers of neglecting to send timely succours to the new conquest of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Windham commenced his speech in reply, by vindicating the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers respecting Buenos Ayres; clearly proving the impossibility of sending out a reinforcement which could have reached that settlement by August 12, the day on which it was recaptured. Mr. Windham observed, that the basis on which the noble Lord had founded his arguments, respecting the expence of the military pensions, was, that a soldier's life was to be calculated after the fatigues of twenty-one years service, like the life of any other man. "Give the noble Lord his *datum*," said he, "and then he triumphs; but take away that, as I am bound to do, and all his conclusions fall to the ground; though I doubt whether even his *data* would bear him out in the inferences which he draws from them." The noble Lord calculated abstractively upon the expence, but he considered, that expence ought always to be proportioned to the object; and he considered also, that it was an important object to encourage the soldier, by contributing to his ease and comfort. The volunteer expences, it should be remembered, had been reduced above £300,000 sterling, and that, chiefly by equalising the expences of those corps. The noble Lord had asserted, that an increase of pay to the Navy was the consequence of the system which made an addition to the allowances of the Army, but here he

had been guilty of an anachronism; for the increase of pay to the Navy was not only prior, in point of time, to that of the Army, but the naval increase made a proportionate augmentation of military pay absolutely necessary. To say that the country was unable to afford the efficient subsistence required, was to assume a proposition to which the resources of the empire were the best refutation. Even with respect to the principle of economy, the present system had strong claims to preference; for under its auspices, not only had the recruiting, compared with the corresponding periods of the last year, actually increased in the proportion of two to one; but on a comparison with respect to the bounties, there was an actual reduction of five guineas in each bounty. He was convinced, that when the system should be thoroughly known and acted upon, the total extinction of the bounty would be the consequence.

Mr. Perceval made a number of objections against the new military system; and renewed the attack upon Ministers for neglecting to send reinforcements to Buenos Ayres within the proper time. This attack was repelled by a clear statement of facts on the part of Lord Howick. His Lordship also delivered a variety of observations in favour of the new military system. After a short explanatory conversation, the original resolution was agreed to.

Lord Henry Petty then rose to move estimates for two departments of the public service, which formerly used to be included in the Army Extraordinaries; these were the Commissariat, and the Barrack Estimates. The expence of the former, was neither increased nor diminished since last year; but it included one charge which would soon cease, namely, £57,000 for the Royal Military Canal. With respect to the Barrack department, the expence had last year been reduced from £1,100,000, to 550,000, and in the present year, there was still a farther reduction of about £50,000. The estimate, however, included a new charge, which amounted to £57,000; an expence, which, perhaps might not be all incurred, as it was determined not to undertake any new works, unless found to be absolutely necessary. Of the £57,000 charged in the Barrack Estimates, £47,000 was for the works at Hilsea. His Lordship concluded with moving resolutions for the following sums:—For the Commissariat Department, £841,526, for the Barrack Department, £506,237. These resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*; after which, the several military estimates, returns, &c. &c. which had been presented to the house, were ordered to be printed.

On the 23d of January, General Porter brought forward a motion on the subject of Mr. Cawthorne's retaining a seat in Parliament. He professed himself not to be actuated by any motives of a personal nature against Mr. Cawthorne; but as that gentleman had been tried by court-martial, on fourteen charges, and convicted on eleven of them, he considered him as an unfit person to hold a seat in that House. He thought that the best mode of proceeding in the first instance, would be to have a recurrence to the Journals of the House in 1795-6; and he accordingly moved, "That the proceedings of the court-martial, and the sentence pronounced upon J. F. Cawthorne, Esq. and the proceedings of the House, which took place thereon, be now read." This motion which was considered as involving a constitutional point of material importance, was at length superseded by the following amended motion of Lord Howick as a preliminary step: "That a committee be appointed so search the Journals and Records of Parliament, for precedents of orders, by which members having been expelled, were thereafter returned, and served in Parliament."

On the same evening, Mr. T. Grenville, in a Committee of Supply, proposed a vote of 10,000 seamen for the Navy, in addition to 120,000 already granted for the year 1807. In the course of his speech, he also stated the outline of a new plan, which it was intended to follow in future, in making up the accounts relative to the Navy; by which the expenditure incurred under each particular, of timber, cordage, &c. &c. would be separately laid before Parliament. The resolution was at length put and agreed to; as were also various resolutions under the following heads of estimates:—Wages, £240,500, Victualling, £247,000, Wear and tear, £390,000, Ordnance, £32,500, Ordinaries, £1,135,434 9*s.* 2*d.* Building and extra works, £2,134,903, Transports, £1,500,000, Sick and wounded, at home and abroad, £300,000, Prisoners of war, £500,000.

Mr. Vansittart then moved a number of resolutions for services of a miscellaneous nature, the principal of which were; Alien office, £6,853, Public offices, £12,000, Subsistence of convicts, £51,350, Contingents in the department of the three secretaries of state, £15,000, Messengers belonging to the same, £12,000, Foreign and secret services, £175,000, Law charges, £20,000, Conviction of felons, £11,600, Relief of French Emigrants, £140,189. 17*s.* Deficiency of former grant for this purpose, £1,432. 13*s.* 6*d.* Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, £5,210, Repairs and new works, in and about both houses, £34,760, Deficiency of former grant for this purpose, £11,801. Agreed to.

JANUARY 26.—Lord Folkstone moved for reprinting of some papers on the Oude charge, against Marquis Wellesley, with the view of moving certain resolutions on

those papers, but without any reference to the measure of an impeachment. On the question of the Carnatic, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Whitbread both pledged themselves to give to the gentleman, who should submit it to the consideration of the House, their most active and cordial support.

JANUARY 29.—Lord Henry Petty moved the Order of the day for the House of Commons going into a committee on the state of the Public Finances. He then addressed the chairman, by confessing that it was unusual to open a knowledge of the supplies prior to the negociation of a Loan; but he hoped to satisfy the Committee of the propriety of this procedure, by the nature of the statement he should make to it. His Lordship then enumerated the various services, the expences for which, had been voted. Navy, £16,977,837, Army, £10,202,967, Army in Ireland, £3,445,131, Barracks, £506,237, ditto Ireland, £469,450, Extraordinaries, £2,718,474, Ordnance, £3,264,469, ditto Ireland, £479,246, which, with various other items amounted to £43,811,340, to which must be added, £200,000, Deficiency of Malt, £280,000, Discounts to Lottery and Loan, Interest of Exchequer Bills, £1,200,000, and some other articles, making the grand total, £45,841,340. Deduct the proportion of Ireland 2-17ths, £5,314,275, left charge on Great Britain, £40,529,065. To meet these expences, his Lordship enumerated as Ways and Means, the Duties on Malt and Pensions, £3,500,000, War Taxes, £19,900,000; the Property Tax, formerly stated at £10,500,000, will it is expected produce £11,500,000, Customs and Excise, £9,000,000; but his Lordship thought proper to take the whole of these at only £19,900,000, Lottery, £450,000, Exchequer Bills, £2,400,000, Loan, £12,200,000, the total £41,500,000. But the Committee ought to look forward, not only to the supply of the ensuing year, but to the future exigencies of the state. We might continue borrowing on the present system, taxes might be imposed, though this has its difficulties; but the system was, he hoped, capable of variation for the better, especially by a proper attention to two great objects, the War Taxes, and the Sinking Fund. The War Taxes are intended to raise a great proportion of the Public Expenditure within the year. The Sinking Fund was first adopted by Mr. Pitt, in 1786, "and I cannot advert to that great statesman, on this or any other occasion, without feeling all that satisfaction, and warm enthusiastic approbation, which naturally arise in the contemplation of extraordinary talents." *(hear! hear! hear!)* In 1786, £1,000,000 was appropriated to the Sinking Fund, when the National Debt was £238,231,248, being 1-238th part of the whole. It continued to operate gradually till 1792, when £400,000 was voted in addition it, and £200,000 annually. In 1793, there was another Sinking Fund created, of 1 *per cent.* on the capital borowed, which, it was calculated, would redeem the principal in forty-five years. Lord Sidmouth united this Sinking Fund with the former. In February, 1803, the Debt was, £400,872,476, the whole Sinking Fund, £6,311,622, being 1-77th part of the Debt. The Debt at present is £580,351,684, the Sinking Fund, £8,339,709, being one 1-63d part of the Debt; or in other words, 1-42d part of the *money value* of the Stocks which form that Debt. The attempt at raising the War Taxes, was first made in 1797, taking the Assessed Taxes for the basis of impost; but this was laid aside the following year, and the principle of Income was substituted. The taxes so raised, were charged with the interest of the Loan by way of mortgage, intended only to continue during the war; so that in 1801, there was charged on the Income Tax a debt of £56,000,000, which by its interest swallowed up the whole produce of the Income Tax.

This rendered it necessary, when the Peace took place, to find in one year, £96,000,000 of Stock, in order to free the country from the Income Tax. Afterwards when war again broke out, the Property Tax was resorted to; and though certainly an unequal and vexatious tax, yet it was found productive, and a large proportion of the War Taxes were raised within the year. They amounted last year to £18,000,000. His plan, therefore, was that the Loan for the present year should be charged on the War Taxes for its interest and security; and the succeeding Loans in the same manner, taking 10 *per cent.* of the produce of these taxes; 5 *per cent.* for the interest, and 5 *per cent.* as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the principal; which would hereby be effected in fourteen years. If indeed the War should continue fourteen years, the Loans in the latter part of that period might increase from twelve to fourteen or sixteen millions; but at that period, the loan of the present year would be redeemed, and the Loan of the following year, at the year succeeding that, so that the resources of the country would continue unimpaired. It would, however, be necessary to have a small Supplementary Loan of about £200,000; but in the year 1807, annuities would fall, in £13,056,—in 1808, £83,000,—in 1809, £173,343, in all, £270,999; the surplus of this sum over the interest of the Supplementary Loan, to be divided among the next seven years; and if expences should increase, there was a prospect of the income increasing also; and at the end of ten years, stating things very unfavourably, the new taxes would not exceed £3,459,000. The too sudden re-

duction of the National Debt, he considered as a great evil, as it would depress the value of all goods, wares, and merchandizes; and ruin both Stock-holder and Merchant. According to the plan now suggested, in the course of ten years, the proposed Sinking Fund will be increased to 1-17th part of the present debt; and the excess, by means of the proposed plan, will amount to £90,000,000 more than by the present system, shortening the period of complete redemption five years. Upon the whole the Property Tax would be carried no further, and he hoped that the War Loans, and War Taxes would shortly be raised without infringing on this tax; and that at the end of ten years, should the War last so long, that tax might be repealed. His Lordship afterwards observed, that beside the Resolutions which he moved should be read, and taken into consideration on a future day, there would be delivered to each member a table, which could not with propriety be laid before the House.

[*Our Readers will observe, that these Tables referred to by the Noble Lord, with other papers on the subject, which we have been so fortunate as to procure, are the foundation of those reasonings which we have submitted in the first article of the present Number; and as the plan is confessedly of great importance, we have given specimens of these calculations, with some other papers entire. To that article, therefore we must refer, for a view of the subject at large.*]

Mr. Johnstone observed on the omission of the Irish finances, and the poverty of that country, [denied by Mr. Corry, and the next day by Sir John Newport], and cautioned the proposer of the plan against being led away by the usual partiality of projectors. Lord Henry Petty replied, that there being no War Taxes in Ireland, this system of course could not apply. Mr. Parnell observed, that the revenue of Ireland had lately increased half a million, in consequence of regulations.

Mr. Wilberforce introduced the subject of the abolition of the Slave Trade, by moving that the Resolution of the House passed May 9, should be read; he concluded that no definitive measures would be taken on this subject, till the House had received communications from another branch of the Legislature, which was understood to be occupied with it. But if any delay should arise, he should think it his duty to propose additional Resolutions on the subject.

The Bill has since been passed by the House of Lords; and has been read in the House of Commons.

Mr. Wilberforce has since published a Work on the subject, for a report on which, *vide Panorama, p.* 1209.

TRAINING ACT.—[Vide page 1309.]

An Apportionment of 200,000 *Men, out of* 820,420, *being the whole Number returned as liable to serve his Majesty in the several Counties of England and Wales.**

Counties.	Liable to serve.	Apportioned to serve.
Anglesea	2449	597
Bedford	3870	944
Berks	12439	3032
Brecon	2658	648
Bucks	11996	2924
Cambridge	8993	2192
Cardigan	4174	1018
Carmarthen	5538	1350
Carnarvon	3271	797
Chester	21185	5164
Cornwall	15402	3755
Cumberland	9720	2370
Denbigh	4841	1180
Derby	14954	3646
Devon	28954	7058
Dorset	7072	1724
Durham	18033	4396
Essex	23179	5651
Flint	3161	771
Glamorgan	10823	2638
Gloucester	21134	5152
Hants	15558	3788
Hereford	6356	1598
Hertford	10418	2540
Huntingdon	3027	738
Kent	18906	4631
Lancaster	58051	14151
Leicester	13469	3282
Lincoln	24094	5898
Middlesex	67135	16366
Merioneth	1934	472
Monmouth	5551	1353
Montgomery	4145	1010
Norfolk	18152	4425
Northampton	8894	2169
Northumberland	14718	3588
Nottingham	15245	3716
Oxford	10263	2502
Pembroke	5364	1064
Radnor	1581	385
Rutland	917	224
Salop	16537	4044
Somerset	17937	4373
Stafford	23638	5762
Suffolk	21800	5314
Surrey	30319	7391
Sussex	16742	4081
Tower Hamlets	14989	3654
Warwick	21108	5146
Westmorland	4134	1008
Wilts	13062	3184
Wight (Isle of)	1532	374
Worcester	17841	4349
York — North Riding	12401	3023
York — East Riding	13899	3389
York — West Riding	57457	14007
	820,420	200,000

* Our readers are requested to turn to pages 235, 236 and 237 of Panorama, where they will find the abstract quotas of armed men, &c, furnished by the nation in Edward VI's and Elizabeth's reigns: for comparison with the present.

POETRY.

EPILOGUE * TO ASSIGNATION.

[*Vide page* 1228.]

SPOKEN BY MISS DUNCAN.

" What foe to Genius, in an evil hour,
" That make-weight threw into the Muse's pow'r
" An Epilogue! That extra, useless jest,
" Like garnish lavish'd on an ample feast,
" Which neither proves it good, nor better drest."
Thus cries our fretted author—" Custom, Madam,
" Creeps into law among the sons of Adam;
" And *here*, in treating, as in *greater* places,
" The *uti possidetis* forms a basis;
" Else why should we such beaten paths retread,
" Why say again the things so often said?"
But *who* so sweetly says—" then, only try:"
Her flattery had its charms—for here am *I*.
Say, in which character shall I appear?
The playful wife, who rails her heart's fond fear?
Or sapient dealer in predictions bold,
Who only tells you what she first was told?

Oh, you would all your fortunes gladly learn—
Well then, I wave my wand—and now discern
A fair horizon there—no stormy traces—
Delightful sight! whole rows of happy faces!
Eager for mirth, in social pairs ye came,
Your hopes, fears, prospects, still thro' life the same:
To you I nought can promise, and but pray,
Fortune such sweet content may never take away.

Thus to survey you, *Lords of the Creation*,
Will you not say—I quit my sex's station?
'Tis dangerous looking, Sirs, tho' I'm a spouse,
Along the potent circle of *your* brows;
So prudence bids me, as the matter stands,
More humbly to implore of you your hands:
Those hands that bid the trembling Poet live,
And to the Patriot nobler plaudits give.
Could *I in your's my Country's fortune tell*,
How proudly would I try my strongest spell.
Ev'n with the glorious thought my bosom fires,
And forms the vision which it most desires.—
Oh! while you grace the bust of *Dead Renown*,
For Heroes yet to come prepare a crown—
Britannia's spear inclines not to the grave,
But upward points—a magnet to the brave.
And ye surrounding fair, with eyes so bright,
Ye wou'd not, sure, resort to *second sight*,
When to secure such sight of beauty's throne,
I need but bid you well employ your *own*.

Our author wishes I her fate would tell,
But oh! 'tis now *your* turn to cast a spell;
This wand has lost its power, and thus I break it,
Her fortune *I* but promise—*you* can make it.

* Want of room, obliges us to defer the insertion of the Prologue and Epilogue to THE CURFEW till our next Number.

VERSES BY A LADY ON HER LITTLE GIRL.

I love thee, dear Mary, I know not how well,
On each little feature with fondness I dwell;
May infantine graces expand with thy years,
And smiles on thy face be more frequent than tears.

To form thy sweet mind may it still be my part,
And to know thou art good, what delight to my heart!
When age shall steal o'er me, what joy will it be
To derive all my comfort and pleasure from thee!

When summer enchanting wafts health in the gale,
May thine be the rosiest cheek in the vale;
Yet beauty of feature I do not desire,
Good sense and sweet temper I value much higher.

In winter, when icicles hang all around,
Thy voice sweetly soothing the page shall expound;
Thy dear little hands from the window be spread
To call the poor robins to pick up their bread.

ELEGIAC LINES WRITTEN ON THE DECEASE OF A YOUNG LADY.

And has thy gentle spirit wing'd its flight?
Is Susan summon'd to the realms of light?
Mild as soft gales which Zephyr lightly blows
To fan the bosom of the fragrant rose!
Thy accents fell like music from thy tongue,
While friendship on thy voice enamour'd hung;
Thy form replete with elegance and grace,
The soft'n'd charms that play'd aronnd thy face,
Thy polish'd wit, that shone devoid of guile,
Thy lips of coral, and thy graceful smile,
All swept away by Death's relentless power,—
As the fierce storm uproots the tender flower!
Could fond affection, or fraternal care,
Or the strong pleadings of a parent's pray'r,
Avail to deprecate thy early doom,
Then hadst thou triumph'd o'er the fatal tomb.
But Death's cold ear no eloquence can charm;
Nor Love, nor Beauty can arrest his arm:
Yet spotless Innocence his power defies,
And mounts on Faith's bright pinions to the skies.
So, lovely maid, and as thy spirit fled,
Did kindred seraphs watch around thy bed;
With pious care assuag'd thy suff'ring pains,
And softly sooth'd thee with melodious strains.
Sweet maid, whom Heav'n, in its bounty kind,
Sent for awhile to captivate mankind:
But form'd to bloom beneath a purer sky,
Withdrew from Earth to happier realms on high.
The tender blossom wither'd ere 'twas blown—
Sought brighter worlds, and Heav'n reclaim'd its own!

New street, Birmingham.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA.

State of Population.

In the statistic tables of the United States of America, published in 1805 by M. Blodget, the progress of population, commerce, and industry, is thus stated.

	1774	1805
Number of inhabitants, including slaves . . .	2,486,000	6,280,000
Capable of bearing arms . . .	421,300	1,100,000
Sailors	13,000	66,000
Value of goods exported, piasters,	6,100,000	95,566,011
Average price of day labour . . .	6*d.*	15*d.*
Average price of a bushel of wheat	12*d.*	26*d.*
Expences, civil list, and incidents, piasters	400,458	604,795
Estimated quantity of circulating coin piasters . . .	4,000,000	18,000,000
Bank securities in circulation . .	2,000,000	15,000,000
Number of Banks	3	72
Funded Debt in 1784 . . .	72,237,301	97,232,000

CHINA.

Vaccination.

Sir George Staunton, son of the secretary who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, resides alternately at Canton and Macao. He has translated into the Chinese language a work on Vaccination; a report affirms, that the Chinese at Canton have adopted the practice. Whether this usage will become permanent, or will spread in other parts of this immense empire, time will shew.—(Compare Panorama, p. 978.)

FRANCE.

Prize Questions.

Paris.—The distribution of the Prizes on account of the exposition of the productions of French industry, lately took place. The rewards decreed to the manufacturers who had not been rewarded on any former occasion of the like kind, were divided into five classes;—1. Those deserving of gold medals to the number of twenty-six. 2. Those deserving of silver medals of the largest size, to the number of sixty-four. 3. Those who received silver medals of the second size, in number fifty-four. 4. Honourable mentions. 5. Citations. The number of manufacturers present at this fair, was much greater than on former occasions; and the reporter stated that evident improvement had been made in their productions.

Effect of Criticism.

The Society of Sciences and Arts at Montauban, have proposed among other questions for 1807, the consideration *to what degree harsh criticism is injurious to the progress of talent.* This subject is of considerable importance to literature, especially if the opinion of our English bard may be taken, that

> Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss:
> Critics from Heaven must derive their light,
> These born to judge, as well as those to write.

More Instances to Return of former Ideas.

The Council General of the department of the Upper Loire, has lately solicited from the Prefect, the restoration of the ancient tomb of Bertrand du Gueselin, who died during the siege of Chateau-neuf-Radnor, near the town of Puy. The Council General has voted the sum of 3,000 francs to repair this monument, which was erected July 28, 1380.

The citizens of Niort, propose a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Du Plessis Mornay, the loyal and faithful friend of Henry IV. The subscription is 12 francs (half-a-guinea).

Prisoners of War. English, Russians, Prussians, Swedes.

A letter from *Lorraine* dated January, 1807, describes the towns in that province as deriving considerable advantage from the number of officers prisoners of war resident among them; some of these officers, are doubtless under the necessity of maintaining the strictest frugality, but others are in better circumstances, and some spend their money freely.

The *English* are fixed at Verdun. These have preserved their national character, as well as manners and customs, more tenaciously than the officers of any other nation. They live very much to themselves, and associate but little with the inhabitants; but as they spend considerable sums, their residence is extremely beneficial to this town, which suffered severely in 1792, and 1793.

Metz is the residence of the most part of the *Russian* officers: many of them are settled in small towns in the neighbourhood. Some of them are very rich, but many are in deep distress. This is the more wonderful, as their appointments are punctually paid; and all of them moreover receive directly, or indirectly, assistance from their court; but gambling ruins most of them. It is almost the only occupation of the officers, whether Russians, English, or Prussians.

Nancy, is the principal establishment of the *Prussian* officers; but as their number is great and surpasses by far that of the prisoners of the other nations, they are divided among sundry of the adjacent towns. These are more familiar among the inhabitants, and

best understand the manner of rendering themselves beloved by them. Prince Augustus and many generals are at Nancy; others are expected, whose presence will greatly enliven this city.

The *Swedish* officers, of which there are not many, are at present placed at Luneville. The major part of these officers are perfectly well bred, and appear in every respect to much greater advantage than those of the other nations.

Commerce.

Bordeaux.—During the fifteen months and ten days previous to January 1, 1807, there have entered into this port 1711 vessels, navigated by 9715 men, and measuring 168,421 tons. There have sailed from hence 1725 vessels, navigated by 10,011 men, and measuring 175,519 tons.

Religious Impostors.

Mount Cenis.—Not long since, a number of swindlers professing themselves to be religious of the hospital of St. Bernard, on this mountain, perambulated the southern, and other parts of France; also some places in other countries; they solicited charity for the support of the institution, and especially of the buildings. The government has thought it necessary to give notice, that the monks of Mount Cenis never quit their monastery except to assist travellers lost in the snows, or to procure articles with which they cannot be supplied by agency. Vide Panorama, p 734.

GERMANY.

Theatrical Diversions.

The state of public taste for the Theatre in different towns of Germany, may be partly inferred from the profits of benefits lately given in favour of the heirs of Schiller, the poet: at Riga, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, the receipt was 1800 florins, at Hamburgh, a city of 11,000 inhabitants, four times at least as rich as Riga, 800 florins, that is to say, half of an ordinary receipt; at Berlin, a city of 160,000 inhabitants, but few very great fortunes, and no commerce, the receipt was nearly 5,000 florins.

Haydn.

Towards the end of the month of August, Music suffered a great loss, in the death of *John Michael* HAYDN, the brother of the famous *Joseph Haydn*. This professor had consecrated his talents particularly to Church Music.

Discovery in Physic.

Suabia.—The late M. Stutz, physician at the little town of Gnund, was famous for a new method of treating the *tetanus*, or those horrible convulsions which prove fatal to great numbers of wounded soldiers. The analogy of a simple fact led M. Stutz to this valuable discovery. M. de Hurmboldt had reported, in his work on the nerves, that in subjecting the nervous fibre to the alternate action of opium and carbonate of pot-ash, it may be made to pass four or five times, from the highest degree of irritability to the state of absolute privation of that power. The method employed by M. Stutz, and adopted with the greatest success in the Austrian Hospitals, consists in administering the opium and carbonate of pot-ash alternately and internally.

Cases have occurred in which 36 grains of opium administered in the space of twenty-four hours, produced no effect; but the alkaline solution being given, 10 grains of opium have afterwards greatly relieved the patient. The German Journals speak highly in praise of this practice; whence it may be thought to be justly entitled to great attention from the faculty.

New University.

Dusseldorf.—A University is spoken of as likely to be established in this city. The Council of State has already been occupied, during several sittings, on the plan and particulars of this institution.

Astronomical Observations.

Munich.—The Counsellor Seyffer, during a late eclipse of the sun, made sundry very curious observations on the heights of the mountains of the northern hemisphere of the Moon. These observations have lately been verified by the celebrated astronomer Schroeter of Lilienthal, near Bremen. He determined that the highest of three mountains seen by him, was nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height. It is singular that of the many observations of this eclipse made in different places in Germany, this should be the only attention paid to the Lunar mountains.

French Requisitions.

Schwerin, January 24.—The French have not laid any *contributions* on Mecklenburg, but they have made *requisitions* of 1500 horses, 1500 oxen, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 40,000 bushels of wheat and rye, 75,000 gallons of brandy, 18,000 quintals of hay, 12,000 quintals of straw, 84,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 pairs of boots, 1,200 harnesses.

Loss of Privileges.

Leipsic.—By the new order of things in Germany, this city has lost its privileges; and among others, that of having its garrison composed of troops raised, paid, and officered by itself.

Dr. Gall's Lectures.

On the 14th of August, Dr. Gall commenced his Lectures on Craniology in Marburg, which continued until the 22d of same month; but his philosophy, so called, finds few advocates. On the 24th, he went accompanied by some learned friends to the Hospi-

tal of Haine. Of his particular observations on Maniacs nothing has transpired. Dr. Gall went from Marburg to Heidelburgh, to confute his opponent Acherman *viva voce*; but he was not so happy as to procure even a small number of auditors.

HOLLAND.

Decline of Commerce.

Amsterdam, Jan. 24.—The intire suspension of trade with England presses very heavily already on our merchants, it is to be hoped that a speedy peace may put an end to these rigorous measures; for it is feared that our commerce may not only receive a shock for the present, but that it may even never recover from its losses; especially, if, as is said, the seat of commerce should be removed from this city to another situation. (Compare Panorama, p. 683-916.)

ITALY.

Theatre.

Milan.—The troop of French actors, under the direction of Mademoiselle Raucour, began its representations October 10, with the tragedy of *Iphigenia in Aulis*, and the *False Infidelities*.

Forced Vaccination.

Lucca, January 7.—An edict dated December 25, directs that in order to extirpate intirely from these states, that cruel pestilence the Small Pox, three days after this publication, every father of a family shall be bound to report every one of his household who may be taken with the Small Pox, under penality of 100 livres. Reward for detecting a concealed case of Small Pox, 50 livres; every house in which the Small Pox shall occur, shall be surrounded with soldiers, and all communication with the citizens cut off; whoever attempts to escape, shall be confined forty days; fifteen days after publication of this edict, all children, and other persons who have not had the Small Pox, shall be vaccinated; all children hereafter born, shall be vaccinated within two months from the birth; parents or guardians disobeying this order, to be fined 100 livres, or imprisoned fifteen days, the vaccination to be performed gratis; a gold medal to those members of the faculty who promote this object with most zeal; a case of Small Pox after vaccination will receive 100 livres.

Penny Post. Reduction of Priests.

Naples, December 30.—The Penny Post is lately established here; it carries letters and parcels three times a day. Report expects a regulation of the Lazaroni; lights in the streets, passages, and stair cases; and porters to the palaces and great houses of the city. The number of Priests is to be reduced to five for each thousand souls. Only sons are to be forbidden from embracing the ecclesiastical life.

INDIES (WEST).

Character of Dessalines.

St. Domingo.—Contracted as our means of information are with regard to what has passed, or is passing in this island, we take advantage of a letter which has appeared in a foreign journal of November 26, 1806, to throw some light on the character of the late emperor of Hayti Dessalines, whose fate we have noticed elsewhere. M. Roulet, a French physician, who had lived many years at St. Jago, in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, was taken prisoner in the last expedition of the Negroes against the city of St. Domingo. As his talents were esteemed, he was soon named first physician to the black army, and in this character he visited all the posts of this people in the Mornes. He afterwards escaped, and arrived safely at St. Domingo; he says the blacks were busy in strongly fortifying all their positions in the mountains; that Dessalines was extremely anxious about European events, that his troops were riotous, his finances disordered, and his subjects discontented.

M. Roulet asserts that the massacre of a great number of Spaniards in the church of St. Jago, at the first expedition, and of which he was an eye witness, was ordered by the mulatto Clervaux; who also was the man that shot Father Vasquez, priest of that town. At the fatal moment, this priest summoned his executioner to appear in two months time at the bar of God; Clervaux derided this summons, but at the time prefixed he died, leaving a strong sensation on the minds of the Negroes. At that time also, Dessalines carried off to the French side of the island, about 2,000 Spaniards of all ages, and both sexes; of these he directed the massacre; not one escaped.

Dessalines had appointed Negro priests in all the parishes, who performed the sacred offices according to their abilities. To put an end to the dispute which existed in the parish of Port Margot, between Father Sibot and a mulatto priest newly appointed to the same church, he caused that apostolic prefect to be hanged, which struck all the negroes with great horror.

M. Roulet adds, that Dessalines was suspected of intending the same fate for the other catholic priests under his dominion.

This relation gives some colour to the assertions of those who deprived Dessalines of his life and emperorship. It marks his character as equally impolitic and cruel.

NORWAY.

Discovery of English Coins

About a year ago were discovered at *Drontheim*, thirty-two pieces of silver coin, struck by Eric, king of Pomerania. Since that time, in the district of Meldalen, near *Drontheim*, have been found in a bank of sand, between

seventy and eighty silver coins, and four or five vases of a beautiful metallic composition, which contained only *cendres* blue. The coins were of Etherald, king of England. On one of them the device was a cross, and the frontispiece of a temple. They are thought to have been struck about the eleventh century.

Ethereld the second was king from 978 to 1016; but if the cross and temple be supposed to allude to the croisades, these coins must be referred to some later monarch. The publication of these coins might be useful to English Antiquaries.

RUSSIA.

Voyage Round the World

[*Vide Panorama, p.* 167-207.

The Petersburgh Gazette of September 25, gives the particulars of the voyage round the world, which has lately been performed by the captains Krusenstern, and Lissanski.

The ships the Hadesha and the Neva, left Cronstadt July 26, 1803, under the command of Captain Krusenstern. M. Resanow, chamberlain of the emperor, was charged by government with the commercial conduct of the enterprise. Many other men of learning were on board; also professors of Astronomy and of Natural History.

December 21.—The two ships arrived at Brasil, near the Isle of St. Catharine; they sailed February 4, doubled Cape Horn; and in the beginning of June reached *Owaiga*, one of the Sandwich Islands. From this group the Neva, under the orders of Captain Lissanski, proceeded on its voyage with the cargo intended for the Russian settlements in America, steering for the island of Kadjak, at which she arrived in June. The Nadesha commanded by Captain Krusenstern, in the begining of July entered the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, whence she visited the coasts of Japan; and at her return to Kamschatka, July 26, 1805, M. Resanow took his departure in a vessel belonging to the company, in order to examine and improve the state of the American settlements, especially in respect to their civilization and commerce.

The two vessels joined company, December 2, 1805, arrived the 27th at Canton, where they bartered without difficulty the goods they had on board in exchange for Chinese productions, and were treated in the most friendly manner by the Chinese governors. They weighed anchor February 10, and passed the straits of Sunda. In their return, the Nadesha put in at St. Helena; the Neva did not touch any where till she came to Portsmouth; she arrived at Cronstadt August 4, and her consort August 19. The Nadesha has not lost a man of her company in the whole voyage; the Neva has lost only two men by death.

SWEDEN.

Mild Season.

Stockholm.—The winter is so mild, that the lakes and rivers are not frozen over sufficiently to admit of being passed over; so that there has hitherto been no opportunity of employing sledges.

SPAIN.

Vaccination.

The Madrid Gazette of October, 1806, gives an account of the return of Dr. Francis Xavier Balmes, surgeon extraordinary to the king of Spain, from a voyage round the world, taken for the sole purpose of conveying the benefits of Vaccination to all the transmarine possessions of the crown of Spain, and other countries in the vicinity.

This expedition set out from Corunna in 1803, carrying out twenty-three children who never had the Small Pox, as the means of preserving in due efficacy the Vaccine matter, by successively transmitting it from one to another during the voyage.

It stopped at the Canaries, at Porto Rico, and at the Caraccas. In that province it was divided into two branches, one destined for South America, the other for the Havannah and Yucatan.

The latter by a sub-division spread Vaccination through New Spain; and uniting again at Vera Cruz, proceeded with twenty-six fresh children across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippine Isles, where this salutary disease was propagated through all the Islands subject to Spain, and among the natives of the Visayan Archipelago. It thence reached Macao and Canton, where it was successful in bringing the matter in an active state, in which the English practitioners had hitherto failed. Dr. Balmis proceeded to Europe in a Portuguese vessel, and touched at St. Helena, where he prevailed upon the English settlers to adopt Vaccination, which they had before neglected, though communicated to them by Dr. Jenner. The branch of the expedition sent to South America, though it underwent shipwreck, was successful in saving the children and the matter in an active state; and spread Vaccination in New Granada, from whence, in March, 1805, it proceeded to Peru.

TURKEY.

Fire.

Constantinople.—A fire in the suburb of Galata has consumed 2,000 houses. The old towers and thick walls, built by the Genoese, when established in these parts, stopped the progress of the flames, which at some periods threatened the arsenal, and even the suburb of Pera.—Another fire is said to have consumed 6,000 houses.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

London, Feb. 23.

Melancholy Disaster.

It is many years since this city has been thrown into such anxiety, as agitates it this day. That kind of inexplicable spirit of curiosity which possesses a certain class of people, and those of the youthful period of life, principally, and impels them to witness the execution of the law upon criminals, was excited in the highest degree, by the knowledge that two malefactors, condemned for the robbery and murder of Mr. Steele in 1802, and a woman, condemned for the murder of a man in a fit of jealousy, would suffer, according to their sentence, at the door of Newgate. Some persons took their stations very early in the morning, in order to witness this execution: and the throng of people proceeding to the fatal spot was observed by the residents in the streets leading to it, to be uncommonly great. This observation was repeatedly made in Holborn, about half an hour before eight o'clock in the morning. As the criminals were to be executed at eight o'clock, the pressure of the crowd became more violent, and about that time the influx from Skinner Street (the avenue from Holborn) was so overpowering as to bear a number of these spectators off their feet. Some of them falling, soon afterwards, a scene of confusion ensued, in which many others also fell, and those who were down, being trampled on by the immense waves of people, a number were killed; and a much greater number have sustained injuries of which they will feel the effects all their lives.

The proximity of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the scene of calamity, was favourable to the immediate assistance of those to whom medical aid could be of any avail. The report from thence is *twenty nine* men *dead*; somewhat more than half that number dreadfully bruised and wounded; hopes of recovery, various, of course: *three* women dead, several others injured. [On these deaths, the coroner's inquest has reported, *accidental death.*] What other instances of suffering may have occurred, we cannot tell; as sundry individuals were removed by friends: but we have reason to believe, from cases that have come to our knowledge, that many persons have received injuries externally, or *internally*, (the most to be dreaded of the two) the effect of which they may feel, when little suspected, in future years.

The Court of Common Council has ordered an enquiry to be made into the causes and circumstances of this melancholy event: and we hope those who have the charge of investigating it, will also direct their attention to the prevention of similar misfortunes in future. The last public fireworks that were exhibited on Tower-hill, according to then annual custom, now nearly forty years ago, were the occasion of a calamity of the like nature, by means of a bar, which giving way, all who had trusted to it for safety, were thrown down, and killed, or maimed. Something of the same nature proved fatal to *eleven* persons in the entrance to the Haymarket Theatre, on the evening when the Duchess of York, then lately arrived in England, was expected to be present.

These events should induce caution—on individuals, who, in a crowd, ever risque their persons and lives:—and they call imperiously on magistrates to *foresee* incidents which *may* happen; and by their foresight to prevent them. It ought to be recollected that on various occasions, when great crowds have been expected, precautionary orders have actually been issued by government, and sometimes served on individuals; whereby many lives have unquestionably been saved, which otherwise must have been lost, by the failure of weak scaffolding, old houses, dangerous situations, and other hazards which curiosity will run, though danger stares it, evidently, full in the face.

Astronomy.

It has been suspected by several astronomers that the sun is not absolutely fixed as to the station which he occupies in general space. M. Lalande after the rotatory motion of the sun was demonstrated, suspected another motion, *viz.* a change of place. Herschell undertook to determine this question by observation; he even thought it might be ascertained toward what point in the heavens this motion of the sun, with all his planetary train, was directed. M. Prevost, Academician at Petersburgh, was led to the same result. But, M. du Sejour having examined this question analytically, considers it as incapable of solution, when viewed on more extensive and general principles. Herschell has resumed his enquiries into this subject in the Philosophical Transactions for 1806. If the motions which have been observed in certain stars are only apparent, being produced by a real motion of the sun, which advances toward some, but, consequently, recedes from those in the opposite part of the heavens, then all these apparent motions will be parallel among themselves, and the motion of the sun also. These motions are very slow, and what portion of them has hitherto been observed, forms very small arcs: but if these are prolonged by supposition, they would form great circles, all of which would cut each other in the same point of the heavens, and this point would be that toward which the whole solar system was advancing. The

well ascertained motions of two stars, are sufficient to determine this point, if the observations are exact, and if the principle be true. The same examination of two other stars should lead to the same conclusion as the two first, and the same result would be established by the other stars also, any two of which may be combined in the calculation. This investigation Mr. Herschell undertook in reference to some of the brighter stars. But it still remains dubious whether the sun alone moves, while the stars are perfectly at rest, or whether the stars also move, and if the whole visible heaven moves, then the problem is pronounced by M. du Sejour to be incapable of solution. Notwithstanding this opinion M. Burckhardt has lately renewed the analytical examination of this question. His forms are more convenient, and facile of application than those of M. du Sejour; and much less laborious than the trigonometrical calculations of Herschell. He has very dextrously approximated the distances of the stars which we behold, and which form one of the necessary elements of this calculation, but which probably we shall never be accurately acquainted with. If the sun only moves, we may attain in time, and after careful observations, to the knowledge of this fact, and to some information as to the quantity of his motion; but if the stars possess their motion, also, the separation of the unknown elements of the calculation will be impossible. Hence would result a degree of embarrassment to future astronomers, if similar observations should be interrupted during several ages, and if after a period of unlearned ages, when science should again revive, the astronomers should endeavour to calculate anew the celestial motions, by comparing their own observations with those now made. Nevertheless, if such an event should happen, though the observations of the eighteenth century might in that case, be thought rather inaccurate, yet they would furnish much superior assistance to what science in these later ages derived from the few and rude observations which have been transmitted to us from the Greeks and Romans.

Medical Notices.

The London Medical Society proposes to confer the Fothergelian gold medal upon the authors of the best essays on the following subjects:—

For the year 1807. The best account of the epidemic diseases which have prevailed at several times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, since the year 1793, and whether they are the same, or different diseases.

For the year 1808. What are the best methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dysentery.

For the year 1809. What are the criteria by which epidemic disorders that are not infectious may be distinguished from those that are?

For the year 1810. What are the qualities in the atmosphere most to be derived under the various circumstances of the pulmonary consumption.

Commercial Shares.

The average prices of navigable Canal shares, and Dock stock for January 1807, were: The Coventry Canal £420 to £433 per share; the last half-yearly dividend was £12 per share nett. Ashton and Oldham £100 per share. Grand Junction £86 to £87 ex dividend. Rochdale £451 including the last call of £5 per share. Worcester and Birmingham at £39 per share all calls paid. Lancaster £191. Monmouthshire Navigation at £97 ex dividend. West India Dock Stock £144 ex dividend of £5 per cent. for the half year to Christmas. East India Dock £120 to £122 per cent. London Dock £100 to £105 ex dividend of £2. 15. per cent. nett half yearly dividend to Christmas. Globe Insurance £102 per cent. ex dividend of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. half yearly to Christmas.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Cider.—The result of a course of experiments was laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society a few days since, by T. A. Knight, Esq. by which it appeared that the *strength* of the juice of any cider apple was in exact proportion to its *weight*. Thus, the juices of the inferior apples were light when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The forest Styre outweighed every other until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

LANCASHIRE.

Natural Curiosity.—On Monday the 9th Feb. as the men belonging to Messrs. Bradshaws, of Lancaster, were sawing an American Maple Log in two, they were much surprized at finding a cavity in the centre of it containing about five, or six, quarts of wheat, which must have remained there for many years, as there was no hole on the outside of the log, which was about 25 feet in length, and 13 inches square. The cavity was about the centre of the log, 6 feet in length and about 3 inches in diameter.

NORFOLK.

Improvements of Norwich.—His Majesty having granted the castle of Norwich, with the gaol, hill, and land adjacent thereto, and vested the same by an Act of Parliament in the Justices of the Peace for the said county, it has been by them ordered, that the same should be improved on an extensive scale. In the first place, both courts in the Shire-hall are to be immediately altered

and enlarged, and galleries erected therein, when finished they will possess the four grand requisites for such public places, viz. accommodation, ventilation, adaptation for hearing, and exclusion from external noise. The bridge is to be repaired and palisaded on each side, and except towards the north-west, the hill is to be inclosed at its base, with a wall and palisaded, river water is to be conducted to the county gaol from the main pipes in the Golden Ball Lane, and other improvements effected on an improved plan of that able architect, Mr. F. Stone, under whose direction the whole will be completed.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Wednesbury Church.— A correspondent requests us to notice a circumstance highly interesting to antiquaries. In repairing the roof of Wednesbury Church, the workmen found, very carefully wrapped up in lead, a piece of oak, on which was engraved the date of the erection of the church, 711. With a view to preserve this curious relic it is now placed over the vestry door. The discovery proves beyond doubt, that the church of Wednesbury is the most ancient in the county of Stafford.—*In what characters was this date?*

SUSSEX.

New Road.—To aid the convenience of travelling, a new road it is said will soon be formed between Brighton and Steyning, which will completely avoid the dangerous hills of Beeden, and Steyning, and increase the distance not more than a mile. The new road we understand is to branch off by Beeding-bridge along the east side of the river, nearly to Shoreham Bridge, and from thence passing by Adur Lodge, the Villa of General Porter, it will run through part of Mr. Bridger's land, and part of Mr. Goringe's, and join the present road to Shoreham from Brighton. Such an alteration, we conceive will be much approved of by the public.

WALES.

New Road and Dock.—A plan has been again revived and sanctioned by some of the principal gentlemen of the counties, to improve the great turnpike road between Carmarthen and Milford. It is intended, not only to lower such of the smaller hills as are found in that part of the road meant to be preserved, but to give a new direction in part to avoid the larger eminences; with this view it is proposed to make a new road between Haverfordwest and St. Clere, commencing near Canston bridge, and by that route, avoiding the hilly stage between the two towns. The estimate of the expense is upwards of £6,000. A plan for a graving dock, on a large scale, at Milford, is likewise under consideration.

IRELAND.

Catholic Meeting.

The following is an account of the proceedings at the Catholic Meeting in Dublin, January 24, 1807.—Lord French in the Chair.

Resolved, That a Petition to Parliament, on behalf of the Catholics of Dublin, be prepared, and laid before our next Meeting; to be held on Saturday, 7th February next.

Resolved, That twenty-one persons be appointed as a Committee, to prepare such Petition.

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to give immediate notice of our next Meeting on the 7th of February, to the absent Noblemen and Country Gentlemen; and to assure them, that their attendance will give general satisfaction.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed, in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution, be also empowered to communicate to the principal Roman Catholic Gentlemen, of the different counties of Ireland, the proceedings of this Meeting on the subject of a Petition

EDWARD HAY, Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Catholics of Dublin, to transmit to you the above Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed upon, at a very numerous and highly respectable Meeting, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

I am further directed to state, for your information, that those Resolutions were adopted, as the Result of much consideration, and many previous Meetings; and after having made a respectful communication of the expectations and the claims of the Catholics of Dublin, to the persons entrusted by his Most Gracious Majesty with the Government of Ireland. It is at the same time necessary that you should be apprized, that sufficient time has not as yet elapsed to enable those persons to make any decisive reply.—This interval occasioned by the distance from the seat of Government, will be employed by us, in preparing the Form of a Petition to Parliament; upon the adoption or postponement of which, the Catholics of Dublin are likely to determine at their next Meeting.

It is the anxious desire, as well as the confident hope of the Catholics of Dublin, that the line of conduct they have pursued will meet with, not only the sanction of your approbation, but also the support of your active and zealous co-operation.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD HAY.

Dublin, No. 4, Capel-street, 26th Jan. 1807.

[We understand that Lord Grenville has advised the postponement of this measure for the present.]

LITERARY RETROSPECT.

AMERICA.

Philology.

Noah Webster, Esq. author of several valuable works, has lately published a compendious Dictionary of the English Language, in which five thousand words are added to the number found in the best English compends; the orthography is, in some instances, corrected, the pronunciation marked by an accent, or other suitable direction, and the definitions of many words amended and improved. For the benefit of the merchant, the student, and the traveller, the following Tables are added:—1. Tables of the monies of most of the commercial nations in the world, with the value expressed in sterling and cents. 2. Tables of weights and measures, ancient and modern, with the proportion between the several weights used in the principal cities of Europe. 3. Divisions of time among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, with a table exhibiting the Roman manner of dating. 4. An official list of the post-offices in the United States, the counties in which they are situated, and the distance of each from the seat of government. 5. The number of inhabitants in the United States, with the amount of exports. 6. New and interesting chronological tables of remarkable events and discoveries.

Mr. N. G. Dufief, of Philadelphia, has published a work entitled Nature Displayed in her Mode of teaching Language to Man; or a new and infallible method of acquiring a language in the shortest time possible, deduced from the analysis of the human mind, and consequently suited to every capacity: it is adapted to the French language. Mr. Dufief adopts as a principle, that languages are most readily acquired by the ear, by memory, and practice; or, as it is usually termed, by rote. Several instructors in different parts of the United States now teach the French language on Mr. Dufief's principles.

Theology.

The Rev. Abel Flint, pastor of a church in Hartford, has translated a volume of Sermons selected from Massillon and Bourdaloue: the work also comprises a spiritual paraphrase of some of the Psalms, in the form of devout meditations and prayers.

Topography.

Mr. R. Munro has published at New York a Description of the Genessee Country in that State: it notices its situation, extent, civil divisions, soil, minerals, productions, lakes and rivers, curiosities, climate, navigation, trade, and manufactures, population, and other interesting information relative to that country: an appendix contains a description of the military lands.

FRANCE.

M. Azuné has published a Dissertation on the origin of the compass, in order to prove that the French were the first who made use of it: it was known in France so early as the twelfth century, under the name of *marinière*; it was used under the reign of Lewis IX. Givia d'Amflai, who is said to be the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The flower-de-lis has been adopted in all countries for the compass. The same author, in his Navigation, observes, that "Father Ximenes, a celebrated Italian astronomer, proved the priority of the French, in his work entitled, *Del Gnomone Fiorentino*; p. 59."

GERMANY.

Chemistry.

M. Fröhlich, in Berlin, has published a German translation, by F. Wolff, of T. Thomson's (of Edinburgh) System of Chemistry, in four volumes, from the second English edition.

The translator of this work has proved throughout that he possesses not only a competent knowledge of the English language, but an intimate acquaintance with the subject of the work. The sense of the original is strictly kept to. The remarks are appropriate, in part complete later discoveries, and in part elucidate some passages of the original.

Miscellanies.

M. Geisler, artist, and travelling companion of the celebrated Pallas, assisted by M. J. Richter, who published, two years ago, Miscellanies relating to Russia, has published a work entitled *(Spiele und Belustigungen der Russen)* The Sports and Pastimes of the lower classes of the Russians: it is printed in folio, on vellum paper, and embellished with twelve coloured plates. This may be regarded as a continuation of the works published at the same place, entitled, Picturesque Travels in Russia; and, the Manners, Customs, and Dresses of the Russian People.

History.

At Pest, in Hungary, M. Martin George Kovachich has published the first part of a collection of small unpublished Pieces of Hungarian History. This first part contains six pieces: these M. Kovachich proposes to continue, as he says there are more than one thousand of them well worth publishing. This work is a kind of supplement to Mr. Kovachich's former work in two volumes, *Scriptores Rerum Hung. minores.* It is published in the German language.

Mathematics.

M. von Muhr, of Nurenburg, has sent to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia three manuscripts of the great mathematician Johannes Regiomontanus, together with some rare printed works of the same author; these have been placed in the Imperial library, and M. von Muhr, has been honoured by his Majesty with a present of a superb brilliant ring.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

In the press, and in a few days will be published, a Collection of Debates in Parliament, on the Act of Navigation, on the Trade between Great Britain and the United States of America, and the intercourse between the latter and the British West India Islands, on the Tortola Free Port Bill, &c. from 1783 to 1807, inclusive; with a variety of important documents.

Mr. Beloe is arranging materials for two more volumes of his Anecdotes of Literature.

Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press; he has been assisted greatly by some manuscripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

G. Dyer begs leave, through the medium of the Literary Panorama, to apprize his friends and the public, that he is proceeding with the "Inquiry into the State of the Public Libraries of this Kingdom," which was announced by him some time ago. He had free access to various public libraries in different parts of England, and has visited every one of those in Scotland. The Inquiry will make three volumes, and comprehend a short account of every public library, of a particular description, in the island, with biographical sketches, and literary observations.

Mr. Banks has a little volume in the press, entitled a Manual of Nobility.

A fourth volume of the Lounger's Commonplace Book is in preparation.

New and enlarged editions of the Rev. Mr. Daniel's Rural Sports are in great forwardness.

Mr. Isaac Crookenden has just completed for publication a Treatise on the Human Soul, in which he controverts many opinions of Mr. Drew, Dr. Priestley, and other writers.

The Works of Sallust, translated by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. will be published immediately.

Mr. Bryant's celebrated work on Heathen Mythology is reprinting.

Mr. Kidd has collected all the scattered remains of that eminent critic Ruhnkenius, and is about to publish them under the title of *Opuscula Ruhnkeniana*.

The Musical Essays by Dr. Callcott, are in great forwardness, and will be published in the course of the year.

The prospectus of a new periodical work, to be published by subscription, has just appeared. It is to consist of a series of short and simple essays and songs, calculated progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding schools, it will be called The Musical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School; by Mr. Dibdin. The publication will consist of twenty-six numbers, one of which will be issued every fortnight. Price of each number 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of the Particulars of the MSS. Collations and Books with MSS. Notes, of the late James Philip D'Orville, Esq. purchased by the University of Oxford in 1805, for £1025, will shortly be printed.

A *Catalogue Raisonnée* of the very extensive and valuable collection of Books deposited in the British Museum, is in contemplation; and it is hoped that it will not be long before the public will be favoured with a specimen of it.

Mr. Lawrence, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has in the press a translation from the German of Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy, with numerous additional notes.

A new work is nearly ready, by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, on Muscular Motion.

A new edition of Dr. Lind on the Diseases of Hot Climates is in the press, and will be published in the course of the spring.

Speedily will be published, in one quarto volume, a Pathological Disquisition concerning the Gout, by George Lipscomb, surgeon.

Dr. Bardsley, physician to the Manchester Infirmary, will speedily publish a Selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hospital practice; including clinical histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia.

Dr. P. A. Wilson, of Worcester, has nearly ready for publication an Essay on the Nature of Fever.

Speedily will be published the Modern Practice of Physic, which points out the Characters, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, Morbid Appearances, and improved method of treating the diseases of all climates, by Robert Thomas, M.D.: second edition, revised, altered, and enlarged.

Rev. Mr. Crutwell, of Bath, has, for several years past, devoted his whole time to preparing a new edition of his General Gazetteer, which is in the press.

The second edition of Rev. Lant Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament is in the press.

R. H. Peckwell, Esq. Barrister at Law, who has published a Collection of Cases of Contested Elections of the last Parliament, is engaged on a Treatise upon the Laws of Elections, with a Collection of the Statutes, Resolutions of the House of Commons, &c. relative to those subjects.

Mr. Parkinson will shortly publish a new and enlarged edition of his Experienced Farmer.

The London Booksellers are engaged in bringing out a Translation of Cicero's Works, which will be sold separately, as well as collectively.

The Clarendon press is about to issue The Public Orations of Demosthenes, with various readings and notes; two volumes octavo.

Speedily will be published, A History of Birds, for the use of young people, by the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

The seventh volume of Dr. Shaw's Zoology, containing Birds, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Southey's Specimens of English Poetry, in continuation of Mr. Ellis's much admired works, will appear this month.

A new translation of the Epistles of Ovid is in the press, from the pen of the late Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas.

Partonepex de Blois, a poem in three books, with notes from the French of M. le Grand, by William Steward Rose, Esq. will appear very soon from the press of Ballantyne, of Edinburgh; with fine engravings from paintings by Smirke, Esq. jun. in which the costume of the time has been an object of uncommon attention.

Mr. Nathaniel Howard, of Plymouth, has completed a translation, in blank verse, of the Inferno of Dante, with notes.

A new edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is preparing for the press; it will be continued to the time of Pope.

The volume of Poems by Mr. Thomas Noble, of Blackheath, will not be much longer delayed. He has added a canto to the principal poem (entitled Blackheath, or a Morning Walk in the Spring of 1804), which embraces a variety of subjects, commerce and agriculture. A translation of the first book of the *Argonautica* of C. Valerius Flaccus, concludes the volume, in quarto, ornamented with views on and near Blackheath, by Mr. William Noble, and engraved by Mr. Samuel Noble (both brothers of the author), and with wood cuts, as vignettes, by Austin. Price 24s. The prospectus forms a handsome specimen of the type and engraving.

Dr. Percy, of St. John's College, nephew to the Bishop of Dromore, is preparing, with his approbation, a fourth volume of the Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

Wm. Wordsworth, Esq. author of Lyrical Ballads, has nearly ready for publication the Orchard Pathway, a collection of Poems.

Mr. Northmore has been for a considerable time engaged in writing an Epic Poem, to be completed in ten books, entitled Washington, or Liberty Restored.

In the press, to be published by subscription, A new Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses into English blank verse by J. J. Howard, Esq. two vols.

Will be published in the present month, The Poems of Ossian in the Original Gaelic, with literal translations into Latin, by the late Robert Macfarlan, A.M. with a Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbé Cesarotti's Critical Dissertation on the Controversy respecting their authenticity, with notes and a supplemental Essay, by John M'Arthur, LL.D. three vols. royal octavo.

Mr. Byerly's long promised volume of Poems may be expected to make its appearance about the middle of the present month.

A novel, entitled Griffith Abbey, by the late Mrs. C. Mathews, is in the press; two volumes.

Soon will be published, Gabriel Forester, or the Deserted Son, by J. Lathy.

Mr. Belfour, translator of the Musica, and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publish a new and improved edition of Jarvis's version of Don Quixote, embellished with superb engravings, and illustrated by notes historical, critical, and literary, from the pens of Mayans, Bowles, Vicente de los Rios, Pellicer, and other able commentators: containing remarks on the life and writings of Cervantes, anecdotes of his contemporaries, and particularly of the manners, customs, and state of literature of the time in which he lived; forming a faithful, spirited, and classical edition of that immortal work.

Mr. Byerly's translation of M. de St. Venant's popular novel of Leopold de Circé, or the effects of Atheism, will be published in the present month.

Mrs. Pilkington is engaged on a novel entitled Ellen, Heiress of the Castle.

The Benevolent Monk, a novel, by the author of the Knight, will soon appear.

The author of the Family in Switzerland will soon publish a novel entitled the Soldier's Family.

Mrs. Byron, authoress of Anti-Delphine, will shortly produce a novel entitled Drelincourt and Rodalvi, or Memoirs of Two Noble Families.

The author of Louisa, and the Orphan of Lenox Abbey, is preparing for publication a romantic Legend, in two volumes, under the title of Mandeville Castle.

Mr. Dibdin has in the press a novel in three volumes; it will be ready for publication about Easter.

The Ruins of Rigonda, or the Homicidal Father, a romance, is in the press.

A translation of Edward and Annette, from the German of Lafontaine, will be speedily published by I. F. Weise.

The first number will very shortly be ready of Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes in Scotland, from Pictures by William Scrope, Esq. F.L.S. Numbers, each one guinea.

Soon will be published, in large quarto, No. I. of the British Gallery of Pictures, in two series. The first series containing a description of the cabinets and galleries of Pictures in Great Britain, embellished with en-

gravings, on a small scale, from all the best and most interesting paintings. Each collection of magnitude being illustrated by a concise history of its formation and a description of its contents.

The second, containing a history of painting and its professors, embellished with highly finished specimens from the works of the most celebrated masters, selected from the finest examples in Great Britain; with a descriptive elucidation of the peculiar excellence of each painting, and anecdotes of the pictures. The historical and descriptive part by William Young Ottley, Esq. The engravings by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, historical engraver to her Majesty, who conducts the executive part of the work; Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent engravers: the whole under the superintendance of Henry Tresham, Esq. R. A.

Mr. Edward Orme will publish by subscription An Essay on Transparencies; it will be dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia; one large quarto volume, price two guineas.

The same gentleman has issued proposals for a new work, entitled British Field Sports, from drawings by Samuel Howett, to be executed under the direction of Mr. Orme; same size as the Oriental Field Sports, just completed, and in the same manner; in ten monthly numbers, at 21s. each, containing two highly finished coloured engravings.

Mr. Landseer is engraving an Emblematical Monument in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson, in which will be introduced the bust of his Lordship, and allusions to his most celebrated victories; from a drawing by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R. A.

Rev. G. S Faber, author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel and the Destruction of Antichrist.

Mr. White Wilkinson intends to publish, in the course of a few Weeks, A Review of the Bishop of Llandaff's Two Apologies for Christianity and the Bible.

Mr. W. W. intends also to publish a companion volume to the above, and about the same time, under the title of The Religion of Reason.

Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Fellow of Hertford College, will issue from the Clarendon press, a New Translation of Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion. The numerous testimonies in the notes, which, in the edition of the original, now issuing from the same press, are accommodated to editions prior to 1680, will in this translation be adapted to recent editions. A few notes will be added by the translator.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, a volume of Sermons, by Dr. Benjamin Grosvenor, selected from a collection in the possession of Rev. John Davies, of Lymington, Hants. The volume will contain his most admired Sermons, which are exceedingly scarce, and others equally excellent which are little known. The work will be edited by Mr. Davies; with a recommendatory preface by Rev. David Bogue, A. M.; price seven shillings to subscribers.

Rev. Dr. Mant is printing a small Volume of Lectures on the Occurrences of the Passion Week.

The Rev. William Turner, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has ready for publication, an Abstract of the History of the Bible, for the use of young people, with questions for examination, and a sketch of Scripture geography, illustrated by maps.

Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, is preparing a new edition of a scarce and valuable tract, entitled the Student and Pastor, by the Rev. John Mason, A. M. author of the celebrated treatise on Self Knowledge; to this edition it is intended to add the author's Letter to a Young Minister, with notes and enlargements, particularly an Essay on Catechising, by the editor.

A new edition of Harmer's Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, enlarged and corrected by the Rev. Adam Clarke, A. M. is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. W. Shrubsole's Christian Memoirs, or New Pilgrim's Progress, the third edition improved, with a Life of the Author, by his son, is in the press.

Lord Valentia, eldest son of the Earl of Mount Norris, repaired a few years since to India, with a view to contribute to the extension of science, and to gratify his own curiosity. From Calcutta he repaired overland to Lucknow, and having accepted an invitation from Mr. Paull, an eminent merchant there, he resided at his house during several months, when the rainy season commenced: he was accompanied by that gentleman down the Ganges; and they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with whatever related to a river so famous in the annals and religious rites of the eastern world. In the course of several years residence abroad, Lord Valentia has visited and examined a large portion of Asia, and has seen parts of Africa. He has made a very valuable collection of whatever is rare or worthy of notice: and we are informed that the public will speedily be gratified with an account of his extensive travels, printed at the expence of his lordship; it is supposed that it will consist of two or three volumes in quarto, with a folio volume of engraving: these travels, and those of Dr. Buchanan (announced in our last), will bring us better acquainted with our vast possessions in Asia.—Comp. Panorama, p. 863.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

In our last article on this subject, p. 1122, we suggested our doubts as to the extent of those calamities, which report described as having befallen the French armies in Poland: later information has justified those doubts to more than their full extent. It is however acknowledged on the part of the French, that their force is withdrawn to this side of the Vistula; a retrograde movement, which certainly was not adopted without a cause. *We* find that cause in the nature of the country, and the privations suffered by the French armies, which are exposed at the same time to the inclemency of the weather, the disadvantages of marshes and forests, the predatory warfare of their opponents, a war of posts, and a *want of brandy*. Whether these sufferings are likely to affect the health of the soldiers, will be the subject of better reasonings than those too pompously displayed to be true, which appear in the French *bulletins*. In the mean time, an immense army is assembling; from France, from Holland, from wherever it can be spared in Germany: a pretty sure proof that the former army has proved inadequate to its purpose. Nor is this all: for French intrigue has excited Turkey to a struggle with Russia: for what purpose?—that a portion of the Russian army may be drawn away from opposing the French forces, in Poland, to keep the Turks in check. To counterbalance this in part, at least, Britain has sent a fleet of eight or ten capital ships to visit Constantinople, and to cruize in the Black Sea. The effect of this fleet may be considerable: it is certainly very embarrassing to the French party in the Divan: and the least result of its operations, will be a command of the supplies which reach Constantinople by water. These are two thirds of its consumption. We say nothing as to offensive proceedings, because we hope they may be dispensed with; and because we mean to state the opportunities afforded by the nature and defences of the coast, with the condition of their works, and the character of their defenders, from sources not known in this country; some of them derived from M. S. Journals of British officers; others from surveys made under the direction of Buonaparté; and for his use.

Russia, for self-defence, will meet Buonaparté with corresponding numbers; and with forces, some of them of a peculiar description. We have no fear for the behaviour of the Russian troops; the superior skill of their commanders remains to be decided by events. We shall be glad to hear, that the system adopted holds Buonaparté in check: when his advance is rendered impossible, he is on the very point of being beat——when the French have nothing to brag of, they are discomfited: if they do not gain, they lose.

Sweden still holds Stralsund, and the probability is, that the French cannot spare an army to besiege it: but should they be able so to do, the affair would be serious.

Denmark remains as it did: it may thank Danish bravery at the battle of Copenhagen, in part, for its tranquillity: the French respect *that* bravery, which they have not yet bought.

Holland is mortified by the loss of Curassoa; the particulars of which capture we have given: neither are its expectations improved by the loss of its spice ships, as reported from Batavia: they cost 1,000,000 dollars.

Spain has, after a manner, regained the colony of Buenos Ayres: we doubt much whether the gain proves permanent; and moreover, whether this instance of *colonial exertion* will ultimately benefit the mother country. Had the mother country herself effected this recovery, the action had been different, and so had the event been, also: but now the colonies have given a proof of their strength, which will not escape recollection, at some future period. We shall be extremely sorry, if fact should justify what is whispered as to the misbehaviour toward the inhabitants of some part of the British forces at Buenos Ayres. We are reluctant to give these reports credit:—but, if they be true——!

Sir Home Popham is arrived in England from Rio de la Plata, where he left the British army encamped at Maldonado, after a feeble attack on Monte Video. We have every reason to expect further advices of importance from these places, in a short time. Sir Home is under arrest, and will be tried by a Court Martial, without delay. It is understood, moreover, that Governor Patton at St. Helena, is also suspended, for weakening the defence of that island, by furnishing troops for the expedition against Buenos Ayres. We hope, nevertheless, that these evils will end in good.

Malta and Italy continue much as before: but the importance of Malta as a place of refreshment for our ships in the Levant, and as giving a command over the Morea, and other parts of the Turkish dominions, will be felt very sensibly, should Britain have occasion to exert her power in those seas.

We understand by recent information that India is quiet: long may it continue so.

America has, it is said, settled her differences with us: but on what terms is not publicly known.—Our merchants and shipowners, are not perfectly easy on the subject.

If the voice of humanity *could* be heard amid the clashing discordances of politics, we would willingly raise that voice: but, alas! for the hopeless sufferings of mankind, when a savage thirst of blood deludes their rulers, under the disgraceful disguise of, would-be-glorious ambition!

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, February 20, 1807.

The inconveniencies of a state of warfare have certainly been experienced among our merchants during the course of the present month; the activity of the French marauders in picking up neutral vessels *per fas et nefas*, has somewhat contributed to this; the uncertainty respecting the terms of the treaty with America, the sinister events at Buenos Ayres, and other occurrences, have rather kept trade from advancing. The East India trade has appeared so tempting to the merchants of Ireland, that a disposition has been manifested in that country for engaging in it to a greater extent than the present system is calculated to facilitate. While all the goods intended for India must be shipped from the port of London, there certainly is a deficiency of accommodation to those distant places which incline to venture a part of their own productions as articles of sale in this commerce. The same may be said of the returns; while all Indian goods are landed in London, distant towns must fetch them under certain expences, and at certain disadvantages.

The West India trade labours under the disadvantage of a glutted market, and expectation of future events. Expectation alone is always sufficient to effect a kind of suspension of trade; but when so considerable a branch of traffic as the Slave Trade is on the point of being abrogated, the various interests which are concerned in it, will naturally be looking out with anxiety; and till the measure be decided, and its effects be understood, if not also till they are felt, a kind of suspicion hangs over the mind and judgement, and repells that confidence which is the life and soul of a brisk and vigorous commerce.

To relieve the West India merchants, the Minister has proposed a bounty on exportation of sugars:—1*s. per cwt.* on raw sugars worth from 40*s.* to 45*s.*—2*s. per cwt.* on those under 40*s.*—and 10*s. per cwt.* on double refined sugars. These bounties will, no doubt, act as a diminution of the expense of freight, and as a premium of insurance against capture, and against detection, in favour of the Continental purchaser; who, if he can have his sugars delivered to him carriage free, will certainly be enabled, as well as tempted, to purchase: and what he has bought he will sell, and to good profit, in spite of all the prohibitions of Bonaparte.

A second measure adopted by the Minister is half-crown a gallon duty on brandy; purposing hereby to promote the home consumption of rum. If the people of Britain could be persuaded that rum is superior to brandy, more wholesome, and more genuine, this measure would not fail of its effect Whatever *French* brandy is consumed in our army and navy, is a premium to the commerce of our enemies; as to what is obtained from Spain and Portugal, we know that circumstances counterbalance the evil, which, indeed, is not justly to be described as of the first magnitude.

Another step, taken to diminish what losses might have occurred in the speculations sent to Buenos Ayres, has been, to open the trade to St. Domingo by the following proclamation.

George R.—Additional instructions to the commanders of our ships of war, given at our court at St. James's, February 11, 1807.

Our will and pleasure is, that all British vessels which have cleared out from any of the ports of our United Kingdom to Buenos Ayres and the River Plata, may be permitted either to proceed without interruption to any port of the island of St. Domingo, not in the immediate possession, and under the controul of France or Spain, there to dispose of their cargoes, and to lade produce in return, and to carry the same to any port of our United Kingdom, or to tranship their cargoes on board neutral vessels, and to send the same for sale to any hostile colony, and to bring back returns on board such neutral vessels to any port of our United Kingdom. By his Majesty's command, (Signed) SPENCER.

As the French party in America had found reason to repine at the trade which it had inadvertently thrown into the hands of the English, this permission cannot fail of adding to to its present vexation.

The Resolutions of the Ship Owners, complaining of the present depressed state of British shipping may be seen, Panorama, p. 1166. These have since been formed into a petition and presented to the House of Commons.

By what we can learn, Manchester has speculated pretty largely in some late adventures; our letters from thence describe trade as rather dull. Sheffield and Birmingham have little more to boast of, at present.

The trade to America offers no symptoms of decline. The exports to the East Indies are as much as, and perhaps more than ever. The trade to Africa may be expected to be this year immense. The trade to Portugal suffers little. We have lately received from thence, a fleet containing 13,200 pipes of wine. The trade to Malta may be considered as extending to Italy in general; it suffers till the new regulations fulminated against it by the Continental despot, shall either be eluded, or their violence abated. To the Islands trade passes as before.

The Continental manufactories cannot work, for want of those materials with which Britain used to supply them. Whatever little mischief the Corsican can do to this island, he is doing an hundred times more to those whom he ought to protect. If they cannot procure the raw material, how can they produce finished goods? If they cannot export their productions, how long will they continue to produce?

CAPTURE OF CURASSOA:

Extraordinary Gazette, Feb. 23, 1807.

Copy Letter from Vice Adm. Dacres, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated Port Royal, Jan. 11, 1807.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the capture of the island of Curacoa, on new year's day in the morning, by the frigates Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard, under the orders of Capt. Brisbane, of the Arethusa; a copy of whose letter I inclose.—Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in its different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how sufficiently to admire the decision of Capt. Brisbane in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct displayed by himself, the other three captains, and all the officers and men under his command: it is another strong instance of the cool and determined bravery of British seamen.—Capt. Brisbane being from his situation obliged to act as governor, I have, as an acknowledgment and high approbation of his conduct, continued him in that situation, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and request, in the strongest manner, that their Lordships will be pleased to recommend him for that appointment.—Capt. Lydiard, (who will have the honour of delivering this, and who fully partook of the conquest, and has before distinguished himself off the Havannah), I beg to refer their Lordships to for any information. I shall put an acting capt. into the Anson, until his return or I receive directions thereon.

I am, &c. J. R. DACRES.

Copy Letter from Capt. Brisbane to Vice Adm. Dacres, dated on board H. M. S. Arethusa, Curassoa, 1 *Jan.* 1807.

Sir,—It is with the most lively and heartfelt satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's squadron under my command has this day opened the new year with what I humbly flatter myself will be deemed an enterprize of considerable consequence to my country.—I proceeded in the execution of your orders the 29th Nov. with every possible avidity, but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st inst. In my way I met Capt. Bolton, of the Fisgard, going to Jamaica; I took him under my orders, according to your directions, and proceeded with the squadron off this port, having previously resolved on that system of attack which British seamen are so capable of executing. My arrangements having been previously made known to the respective captains, I was satisfied nothing further remained for me than to put it in execution. My line of battle consisted of the Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard; and very soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail with the ships in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the squadron in a style far surpassing my expectations. Being still desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I writ the enclosed, No 1, on the capstan of the Arethusa, during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tier of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 60 pieces of cannon; the entrance only 50 yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate Hatslaar, of 36 guns, and Surinam of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch commodore; a chain of forts was on Miselburg commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress, Fort République, within the distance of grape shot, enfilading the whole harbour.—At a ¼ past 6 o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued, the frigate, sloop and schooners were carried by boarding; the lower forts, the citadel, and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which, by 7 o'clock, were in our possession. For humanity's sake I granted the annexed capitulation; and, at 10 o'clock the British flag was hoisted in Fort République;—the whole island is in our quiet possession. The strength, commerce, and value, I understand, is immense. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do justice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of Capts. Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storming, and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines, for following up so glorious an example. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's squadron. I have not yet been able to ascertain that of the enemy, except those in the ships. The Dutch commodore was killed early in the action, and the captain of the Surinam severely wounded. I have appointed, by proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th inst., for the inhabitants (which amount to 30,000), to take the oath of allegiance to our most gracious sovereign; those that do not choose will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any farther particulars, I must beg to refer you to that gallant officer Capt. Lydiard.—I have the honour to be, &c. CHARLES BRISBANE.

No. 1.—*To the Governor of Curacoa.*

SIR,—The British squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at any one of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have 5 minutes to accede to this determination.—I have the honour, &c.

This Gazette further contains the articles of capitulation, which stipulate for the protection of person and property; the garrison to be prisoners of war.—Also, Capt. Brisbane's proclamation appointing himself governor of the island.—Also his proclamation for the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty on the 7th of January, or to quit the island. The Governor pledges himself to do all in his power to promote the prosperity of the colony.

Total killed, 6,—wounded, 28.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Jan. 12.

On Saturday arrived at Port Royal, his Majesty's frigate Anson, of 40 guns, Capt. Lydiard, from Curassoa, with 300 prisoners and the colours captured at that island, which was taken in the most extraordinary and gallant manner, by a squadron of frigates, consisting of the Arethusa, 38, Capt. Brisbane; Latona, 38, Capt. Wood; Anson, 40, Capt. Lydiard; and Fisgard, 38, Capt. Bolton. For skill in planning, singular boldness in executing, this event will rank amongst the first of heroic actions—it is, indeed, perfectly in unison with every thing glorious in the past, and an example of every thing glorious to the future.

As our squadron did not possess the means of laying regular siege to the place, Capt. Brisbane came to the determination of sailing into the port, and storming forts hitherto considered as impregnable, or perishing in the attempt, for retreat was impossible. The time chosen was day dawn on the morning of the 1st of January, when all boats were hoisted out, and the squadron stood in with a strong breeze, the Arethusa leading. The enemy were panic struck at such unexpected temerity; all was confusion—here soldiers without officers—their officers without soldiers—alarm drums beating in all directions—A British squadron in their very harbour, and within pistol shot of their batteries before sun-rise. Troops collected at Otra Bandy were prevented from crossing the water, our ships interposing. Not more than three broadsides were fired from our frigates, when the ships' companies and officers of the Arethusa and Anson, with the Latona, headed by Captains Brisbane and Lydiard, were landed, Fort Amsterdam stormed, and all the out-works had British colours flying before eight, Fort Republic on the hill, and Caraccas Fort excepted. The Fisgard had orders to act against Otra Bandy, two batteries distinct from the main land, she took possession of, to one of which the men absolutely swam, the enemy being previously dislodged. The guns of Fort Amsterdam were fired but once; on our people storming the place the Dutch did not act in a body, but retreated in confusion firing round corners, and from houses. The Militia amounting to 3000, had not time to collect, nor could they cross the water in boats. The Dutch frigate Kenau Hatslaar, was boarded by Capt. Brisbane, the Latona warped along-side and took possession, when Capt. Brisbane proceeded to the shore. The Surinam corvette was boarded from the larboard bow of the Anson, while her starboard guns were firing at the batteries. The Flying Fish, a large national schooner, was boarded by the boats of the Arethusa; the officers and crews of those vessels fought most gallantly; Commodore Cornelius Evertz was killed; the Capt. of the Surinam mortally wounded, and the first Lieut. dangerously, besides several others. The moment the town, Fort Amsterdam, &c. were completely in Capt. Brisbane's possession, a Lieut. of Marines was sent with a flag of truce, requiring Fort Republic to surrender. The officer discontinued firing, but would not surrender without an order from Lieut. Gen. J. P. Changuion, the governor, who was at this time a prisoner, with all his staff, in Fort Amsterdam. We understand that Captain Brisbane desired the council to be collected, and gave them five minutes to capitulate for the whole island, but as they intreated for a longer period, it was extended to half an hour; in the mean time, the most active preparations were made for the storming this almost inaccessible fort. The ship's company of the Fisgard, commanded by Capt. Bolton, were in boats ready to proceed by water. The Marines of the squadron with about 300 sailors of the Arethusa and Anson were prepared to advance by land, the remainder of the sailors on shore, including an officer and 60 men from the Latona, manned such guns as could bear on the object of attack, every thing was ready on a signal being made, when a capitulation was signed, and the troops in Fort Republic alone, marched out with the honours of war, piling their arms and becoming prisoners. All private property is respected, and the troops to be sent to Europe and exchanged. Capt. Bolton took possession of the Fort Republic. Captains Brisbane and Lydiard landed nearly together; the former was the first man who scaled the walls, the latter the second, closely followed, and supported by their respective officers and ships companies. Capt. Wood remained afloat in the command of the squadron; about 200 of the enemy were killed: our loss is very trifling, about 6 killed and 30 wounded in the whole squadron; had our ships been half an hour later in the attack, the slaughter must have been dreadful—nothing could be better timed. The Arethusa may be expected in a few days with the remainder of the prisoners and the prizes the ci-devant Governor comes a passenger on his way to Europe. Capt. Brisbane remains at Curassoa, in the situation of Governor.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

November 18, 1806.

18*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. Deane to be capt. by purch. *v.* Loscombe promoted.—J. E. P. Laughaine to be ens. by purch. *v.* Ferguson promoted.—Serj. Maj. F. Finlay to be quarter master, *v.* Haythorne, dec.

23*d do.*—Assist. Surg G. Power to be surgeon

26*th do.*—Lieut. J. E. Hunt to be adj. *v.* Haggerstone, who resigns the adjutancy only

27*th do.*—Ens. J. Garland, 44 foot.—Ens. R. Hancock, H. Hall, Brown, P. Gordon, B. T. Duhigg, Mc. Pherson, H. P. Davison, J. Young. Ens. and adj. W. Mc. Lean to be lieuts.

C. Manley, G. Lloyd, J. Peddie, C. Chitty, T. Miller, E. Hughes, E. Dewar. to be ens.

28*th do.*—Ens. J. Green to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Patterson, promoted.—J. Potter to be ens. *v.* Green

37*th do.*—G. H. Glover to be ens. without purch. *v.* Gibbons promoted in 16 foot

41*st do.*—H. Westenra to be ens. by purch. *v* Colt

46*th do.*—C. R. Beauclerc to be ens. without purch. *v.* Walton.——W. Hemphill to be ens. without purch. *v.* Stehelm

50*th do.*—Lieut. G. Killikelly, 18 lt. drag. to be lieut. *v.* Plunkett

53*d do.*—Lieut. T. Poppleton 66 foot, to be capt. without purch. *v.* Thornton promoted

54*th do.*—Lieut. F. Rundell to be capt. by purch. *v.* Campbell retired

64*th do.*—Ens. G. Jobbing, New Bruns. Fencibles to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Middleton

68*th do.*—J. Burrell to be ens. without purch. *v.* Tatum whose appointment has not taken place

70*th do.*—Ens. J. Keir to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Owen promoted.—Lieut. J. Anton, 68 foot, to be capt. *v.* Lyons deceased.—T. Moore to be ens. *v.* Keir

74*th Foot.*—Ens. W. Tew, 12 foot, to be ens. *v.* Baynes whose appointment has not taken place

84*th do.*—Ens. S. Prendergast, 35 foot, to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Nicholson, retired

85*th do.*—Lieut. Col. H. Cuyler, 3 foot, to be lieut col. *v.* Mellifont, deceased—Capt. H. Worsley, 89 foot, to be capt. *v.* Grant, deceased

89*th do.*—Lieut. J. Hogg, 85 foot, to be capt. *v.* Worsley

90*th do.*—E. P. Henslow, Esq. to be paymaster of the 2d battalion

New South Wales Corps.—Brig. Maj. J. Johnstone to be maj. without purch.—Lieut J. Piper to be capt. *v.* Johnstone.——Ens. H. Piper to be lieut. *v.* J. Piper.—Ens. W. Lawson to be lieut

1*st W. I. R.*—J. Mc. Namara to be ens. *v.* Manning

3*d do.*—P. S. Hunt to be ens. without purch. *v.* Campbell

4*th do.*—F. Thompson to be ens. *v.* Burgess.—A. W. Malben, to be do. *v.* Langstaff.—Ens. R. Piddock, 14 foot. to be ens. *v.* Grant.

5*th do.*—Lieut. J. D. C. Mc. Kay to be adj. *v.* Safe

6*th do*—Ens. E. Langstaff, 4 W. I. R. to be lieut. v Dungette, dec.—Ens. W. E Grant, 4 W.I.R. to be lieut. *v.* Heshusius, dec.—Lieut. J. Rains to be adj. *v.* Plensker

7*th do.*—Ens. Timbrell York, L. I. V. to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Bunn resigned

8*th do.*—Lieut. N. O'Donnell, 4 W. I. R. to be capt. *v.* Dougan, dec.—Ens. J. Donaldson to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Casey, resigned.—Ens. and Adj. W. Ryan to rank as lieut.—E. Yates to be ens. *v.* Donaldson.—A. Clarke do. without purch. *v.* Lorimer

Royal W. I. Rangers.——Lieut. J. Britton, York L. I. V. to be capt. without purch.—Lieut. T. E. G. Tiddeman, 38 foot, do.

J. Barney, T. Donald, R. Hopwood, to be ens. without purch.

Royal African Corps.—Maj. R. Lloyd to be lieut. col. without purch.—Capt. W. Thornton, 53 foot, to be maj. *v.* Lloyd.—Lieut. M. Towes, 50 foot, to be capt. *v.* Short, dec.—Ens. W. H. Scott to be lieut. without purch.

York L. I. V.——P. Quartel to be ens. without purch. *v.* Timbrell

Maj. Gen. Champagny's Reg.——Capt. M. Prager, Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be capt. *v.* Downes who exchanges

Maj. Gen. Ramsay's Reg.—Maj. A. Chaplin, H.P. 9 G. B. to be maj. *v.* Stewart, exch.

Watteville's Reg.—Capt. R. De May to be maj. without purch.—Lieut. F. Hecken to be capt. *v.* De Granger.——Ens. W. Mittelholzer to be lieut. *v.* Hecken

Nova Scotia Fencibles.—Capt. C. Downes, Champagny's reg. to be capt. *v.* Prager

Hospital Staff.

J. Phelan, M. D. from H. P. to be physician to the forces

Barracks.

C. Drodibussel acting quarter master to a corps of Sicilian Volunteers, to be assistant bar. mas. at Malta, *v.* White, dec.—Dep. B. M. J. Caldwell to be bar. mas. in Great Britain, *v.* Boys, retired.

Memorandum.

Lieut. T. Macdermott, 9th lt. drag. is superseded, being absent without leave

November 22—*Ordnance.*

J. Harper to be 2d lieut. *v.* Holberton, promoted

November 25.

7*th Lt. Drag.*——Lieut. S. G. Duckinfield to be capt. by purch. *v.* Champion

14*th do.*—Cornet C. Reade to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Stevenson, retired

19*th do.*—Cornet R. J. Edgar to be lieut. by purch *v.* Cobb, retired

1*st foot.*—W. T. Graham to be ens. by purch. *v.* Gibson, promoted.——Mc. Donald to be ens. without purch. *v.* Galbraith, promoted.—J. Ingram to be ens. without purch. *v.* Hare

6*th do.*—Capt. R. D. Pattison, Ramsay's regiment to be capt. *v.* Steel. exch.—Lieut. C. Peat, 54 foot, to be lieut. *v.* Barbault, exch.

7*th do.*—Ens. W. Smith, 59 foot, to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Crowder, promoted.——Ens. J. H. Colt, 24 foot, to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Pevey, promoted.

14*th do.*——Capt. J. L. Winslow, 77 foot, to be maj. without purch. *v.* Greaves

17*th do.*—Lieut. W. Croker to be capt. by purch. *v.* Sanders, retired

26*th do.*—H. Law to be ens. by purch. *v.* Chevers

31*st do.*—J. Gudlestone to be ens. by purch. *v.* Hutton, promoted

43*d do.*—G. Houlton to be ens. by purch. *v.* Pollock, promoted

44*th do.*—C. Mortimer to be ens. without purch. *v.* Garland

40*th foot*—Lieut. F. Heriot to be capt. by purch. *v.* Plenderleath, promoted
52*d do.*—Lieut. A. Shaw, 43 foot, to be lieut. and adj *v.* Wallis who resigns the adjutancy
53*d do.*—H. B. Mends to be ens. without purch. *v.* Young, promoted
54*th do.*—Lieut. F. Barbault, 6 foot, to be lieut. *v.* Peat
59*th do.*—F. Mair to be ens. without purch. *v.* Smith, promoted
60*th do.*—Serj. Maj. F. Strobeck to be adj. with rank of ens. *v.* Green who resigns the adjutancy
68*th do.*—Ens. G. Archbold, Royal African corps to be ens. *v.* Delisle, who exch.
76*th do.*—Lieut. W. Cosgrove to be paymaster
95*th do.*—Lieut. W. Johnstone, 52 foot, to be 1st lieut. without purchase
Royal African Corps.—Ens. G. Delisle, 68 foot, to be ens. *v.* Archbold
8*th W. I. R.*—A. Kirwan to be ens. *v.* Mc. Carthy, whose appointment has not taken place
New South Wales Corps.—Capt. J. Cummings, 1 G. B. to be capt. without purch.——Lieut. J. Mill, 1 W. I. R. to be lieut.—J. Henderson to be ens. *v.* Piper, promoted.—Masters to be ens. *v.* Lawson
Royal W. I. Rangers.—Ens. E. Hughes, 27 foot, to be lieut.
Ramsay's Reg.——Capt. C. H. Steel, 6 foot, to be capt. *v.* Pattison
Meuron's Reg—J. d'Yverdun to be ens. *v.* Corsy, promoted.—Lieut. C. de Rhamm to be adj. *v.* Gachter
3*d G. B.*—Ens. Haire, royals, to be ens. *v.* Drake promoted in 4 G. B.
4*th do.*—Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Hastings, Bt. 65 foot, to be col.—Col. F. Carruthers, H. P. 61 foot, to be lieut. col.——Capt. John, Earl of Portarlington, 16 light drag. to be maj.——Capt. H. Rogers, 2 W. I. R.——Lieuts. G. Prescott, 75 foot.—J. Trewen, 1 drag. guards.—E. J. Eliot, 62 foot.—S. Hext, 50 foot.—J. Payler, 52 foot. E. A. Angelo, 52 foot.—J. Gibbes, 40 foot.—J. S. Cocks, 16 light drag.—Hon. H. Neville, 14 light drag. to be captains.——Ens. H. R. Drake 3 G. B.—J. J. Maling, 87 foot.—J. Shearman, 26 foot.—E. Dewar, 27 foot, to be lieuts.——Galpine, J. Snow, J. Robe, G. H. Semphill, F. Elliott, W. Bruce, R. J. Nealson, G. Lindsay, to be ensigns
5*th do.*—Lieut. Gen. E. P. Trench, H. P. of 27 foot, to be col.—Maj. J. Greaves, 14 foot, to be lieut. col.——Capt. W. Belford, 13 foot, to be maj.—Capt. N. Ramsay, 2 foot, to be do
6*th do.*—Lieut. Gen. G. Beckwith, 37 foot, to be col.—B. Lieut. Col. K. G. Dana, 13 foot, to be lieut. col.—Capt. R. Dale, 39 foot, to be maj. Capt. C. Crigan, 24 foot, do.—Lieut. J. Elliott, 92 foot, to be capt.
7*th do.*—Maj. Gen. P. Wauchope, 50 foot, to be col.—Maj. H. Poulett, 44 foot, to be lieut. col. Capt. C. Powell, 9 foot, to be maj.—Capt. R. Davey, 85 foot, do
8*th do.*—Maj. Gen. F. Champagne, 20 foot, to be col.—Maj. J. Gubbins, 18 foot, to be lieut. col. —Capt. W. Sullivan, 31 foot, to be maj.—Cap. J. Welsford, 60 foot, do
9*th do.*—Maj. Gen. B. Spencer. 40 foot, to be col. —B. Lieut. Col. B. D'Urban, 89 foot, to be lieut. col.

Garrison.

J. Kirkman to be garrison surg. at Hull, *v.* Melling, deceased

Barracks.

Lieut. W. H. Carrington on H. P. of the marines, to be dep. bar. master in Great Britain

German Legion.

2*d Drag.*——Cornet W. Quentin to be lieut. *v.* Bornemann who resigns.—Ens. L. de Hugo, 7 line, to be cornet, v. Quentin
6*th Line.*—Cadet Serj. Arnold Volger to be ens. *v.* Brela, resigned
7*th do.*—Cadet Serj. C. de Windham to be ens. *v.* de Hugo

Memorandum.

Lieut. T. Macdermott of 9 light drag. who was superseded in the Gazette of 18th inst. is re instated in his rank.

November 29.—*Royal Engineers.*

Gentleman Cadet, W. B. Tylder, to be 2d lieut. *v.* Mc. Cullock, promoted

Royal Artillery Drivers.

T. Peall to be Veterinary surgeon

December 2

4*th Drag. Guards.*—Cornet H. W. Hutton to be lieut. without purch. *v.* Dougan, prom.—T. Comber to be cornet by purch. *v.* Phibbs.—H. Trafford, do. *v.* Hutton
10*th Light Drag.*——B. Harding to be cornet by purch. *v.* Darby
11*th do.*—Ens. J. Duberly, 35 foot, to be cornet by purch. *v.* Worsop
12*th do.*——Lieut. G. W. Stamer to be capt. by purch. *v.* Lyons, retired.—Lieut. Hon. W. E. Cochrane, 15th light do. to be capt. by purch. *v.* Bird, retired.——Cornet A. Saunders to be lieut. *v.* Stamer
13*th do.*——Cornet S. C. Turner to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Bund
16*th do.*—Lieut. Col. C. D. Smith, H. P. Tarleton's late drag. to be capt. without purch. *v.* Lord Portarlington.——Cornet W. Perse to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Murray
18*th do.*—Cornet and adj. R. Russel to have rank of lieut.—Cornet G. Ball to be lieut. by purch. *v.* Clements
1*st foot.*——Capt. G. A. Wetherall, Nova Scotia fencibles, to be capt. *v.* Chisholme, exch.
3*d do.*——Ens. A. Herbert to be lieut. without purch.—Ens. J. Shepherd, do.—W. S. Tomlinson by purch.—S. Beamish, J. Fenwick
13*th do.*—B. Major E. Weller to be maj. without purch. *v.* Dana.—Capt. A. Moncrieffe, 36 foot, *v.* Mc. Leod, Lieut. Jas. Blake, Lieut. J. F. O'Reilly, to be captains without purch.
15*th do.*—M. Irwin to be ens. without purch. *v.* Irving, superseded
17*th do.*—H. A. Holder to be ens. by purch. *v.* Goff
18*th do.*—B. Lieut. Col. R. Honyman, 93 foot, to be lieut. col. without purch. *v.* Smith
24*th do.*—Ens. P. Kelly to be lieut.—C. A. Stuart to be ens. by purch. *v.* Hall.—R. Adams, do. *v.* Kelly.—J. Maxwell, do. without purch. *v.* Vardy
26*th do.*—C. B. Turner to be ens. without purch. *v.* Shearman
27*th do.*—Stuart, do. *v.* Hughes.—Jameson, do. *v.* Dewar.—Assist. surg. H. West, 58 foot, to be surg. *v.* Degan

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Dec. 23. S. Burhage, late of Fenny Stratford, Bucks, innholder

BANKRUPTS.

Dec. 23. J. Spearing, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, cabinet-maker. *Attorney*, Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn

G. A. Child, Bristol, scrivener. *Att.* W. Thomas, Bristol

W. Berridge, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, London, hosier. *Att.* Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-inn

T. Cooke, late of the city of Gloucester, merchant. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-inn-square

J. F. Curtis, Minories, London, linen-draper. *Att.* Dobie and Thomas, Crane-court, Fleet-street

A. M'Craith, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square

W. Hughes, Queen-street, Southwark, porter and cyder dealer. *Att.* Burn, Old Jewry

J. I. Levy, late of Haydon-street, Minories, merchant. *Att.* Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate

S. C. Pringle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Moggison, Hatton-garden

W. Waller, late of Exeter, ironmonger. *Att.* Williams and Darke, Bedford-row

W. Williams, of Bedwelity, Monmouthshire, maltster

T. Jones, High-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, carpenter. *Att.* Rogers, Frith-str. Soho

T. Warwick, Great Sutton-street, Middlesex, watchmaker. *Att.* Lyon, Cornhill

Dec. 27. C. Clarke, Bristol, corn-factor. *Att.* Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple

T. Bailey, late of Liverpool, timber-merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings

W. Knight, late of Stonebreaks, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Townsend, Staple-inn

G. Oxlade, Hoddesdon, Herts, money-scrivener. *Att.* Williams, Cursitor-street

J. Smith and E. Meredith, of Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen-drapers. *Att.* Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street

M. Gillies, Southampton-place, New-road. *Att.* Shawes and Le Blanc, Tudor-street

A. M'Craith and J. Marshall, late of Lower Brook-street, Middlesex, wine-merchants. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street

W. Harrison, of Berwick-street, Oxford-street, currier. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho

Dec. 30. J. Yates, of Shelton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, manufacturer of china-ware, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, London

C. S. Richardson, of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, linen-draper. *Att.* Long, Middle Temple, London

R. Cundall the younger, of the suburbs of the city of York, common-brewer. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple, London

P. Phillips, late of the parish of Marshfield, in the county of Monmouth, coal-merchant, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn, London

1807. *Jan.* 3. C. Chard, of High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, chemist and druggist. *Att.* Smith, Hatton-garden

T. Goodyer, now or late of Market-street, in the county of Herts, grocer. *Att.* Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square

J. Tumner, of Mary-le-bonne-street, in the county of Middlesex, vintner, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westm.

W. List, late of Cateaton-street, in the city of London, warehouseman, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Pasmore, Warnford-ct., Throgmorton-st.

A. M. Pereira, of Old Bethlem, in the city of London, merchant. *Att.* Hunter and Rikards, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house

H. Green, of Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, farmer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Bremridge, Temple, London

J. Rutter, late of Ormskirk, in the county of Lancaster, innkeeper, dealer and chapman (but now a prisoner for debt in Lancaster Castle). *Att.* Hulme, Brunswick-square, London

J. Hesketh and W. Jones, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, grocers. *Att.* Wiatt, Liverpool

W. Branwhite, of Tobacco-roll-court, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, warehouseman, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Reardon, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street

G. Potts, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Berry and James, Walbrook, London

B. Bates, of Sherringham, in the county of Norfolk, shopkeeper, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Harmer, Norwich

J. L. Topping, of Bishopsgate-street, in the city of London, grocer, tea-dealer, and chapman. *Att.* Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard

Jan. 6. T. Shepley, of Selby, in the county of York, brewer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New-inn, London

J. Julian, of Bobber's Mill, in the county of Nottingham, miller, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn

C. N. Langdale, of Thirsk, in the county of York, wine and spirit merchant, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Chippendale, King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple, London

B. Hunt, late of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, builder, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Smith, Furnival's-inn, London

J. Jackson, of Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's-inn, London

W. Butt, of Page's Walk, in the county of Surrey, hair-merchant. *Att.* Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane

Jan. 10. J. Epworth, of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, grocer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Harvey and Bryant, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, London

T. Kidd, late of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-manufacturer. *Att.* Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn, London

B. Trickey, of the borough of Plympton Earl, in the county of Devon, butcher. *Att.* Street and Woolfe, Philpot-lane, London

J. L. Cox, of High-street, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, victualler, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road

J. Lucy, of Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock, Temple, London

T. Tills, of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, cordwainer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Follett, Paper-buildings, Inner Temple, London

W. Blindell, of Welwyn, in the county of Hertford, maltster, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Taylor, Old-street-road, London

J. Osment, late of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, victualler, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Batten, Yeovil, Somerset

T. Barton, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant. *Att.* Greaves, Liverpool

G. Boorne, of the city of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, draper. *Att.* Harmer, Norwich; Colvard, Wakefield

Jan. 13. J. W. Dixon, of the Crescent, near the Minories, in the city of London, merchant, ship and insurance-broker. *Att.* Hillyard, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street

J. Hawkey, of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, army accoutrement-maker. *Att.* Cole, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square

G. Godwin, of Stafford, in the county of Stafford, cordwainer and shoemaker. *Att.* Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street, London

R. Weaver, of Hardwick, in the county of Hereford, miller, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-sq., London

J. Taylor, of Micklehurst, in the county of Chester, cotton-spinner, manufacturer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

W. Garland, of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, innholder, dealer and chapman. *Att.* King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, London

T. Smith, of Coseley, in the county of Stafford, coal-seller, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Nicholls, Tavistock-place, London

A. Thomas, of Duke-street, St. James's, in the county of Middlesex, and C. H. Roslein and C, Schenling, of No. 9, Arundel-street, Strand, in the said county (lately carrying on trade together at No. 30, Walbrook, in the city of London), merchants, dealers and chapmen. *Att.* Berry and James, Walbrook

C. Swannack, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, grocer, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London

CERTIFICATES.

Nov. 25. M. Furniss, J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, silver-platers. T. Jackson, Liverpool, hatter. J. Lowis, jun. Spilsby, Lincoln, linen-draper.

Nov. 29. J. Pendred, Brook-green, Hammersmith, dealer. G. Sidgreaves, Preston, cotton-manufacturer. W. Sherman, Penton-street, Pentonville, ladies shoemaker. E. M'Cabe, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, hat-maker. F. Beesley, and T. Owen, late of Rood-lane, wine-merchants. J. Moore, Walworth, merchant. W. Blunt, Hartwell, Northamptonsh. farmer.

Dec. 2. M. White, Portsmouth, wine-merchant. S. Lenton, Market Harborough, Leicester, horse-dealer.

Dec. 6. J. Holland, Gray's-inn-lane, oilman. F. Reynard, Scotton, Yorkshire, butcher. J. M'Nish, Wigan, Lancashire, timber-merchant. W. Beattie, St. Paul's Church-yard, pocket-book-maker. T. Williams and Mary Field, Aldersgate-street, packers. J. Orgill and J. Burton, Manchester, manufacturers. W. Guy, Devizes, tinman. H. R. Bowen, Bath, chinaman. G. L. Gibson, Colchester, taylor.

Dec. 9. J. Morgan, Noyaddfach, Carmarthenshire, timber-merchant. T. Simpson and N. Simpson, Northallerton, Yorkshire, merchants. J. Partington, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, broker. T. Hobson, Louth, Lincolnshire, furrier. S. Davies, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and weft.

Dec. 13. C. Chervet and J. Fletcher, Walbrook, London, merchants. G. Rayson, Leeds, druggist. M. Furnis, J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, silver-platers. J. Ayres, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, tallow-chandler. J. Waters, Old Bethlem, turner. W. Skinner, East-lane, Greenwich, victualler. H. Hancock and J. B. Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.

Dec. 16. F. Bate, Vigo-lane, printseller. S. Solomonson, New-street, Bishopsgate, merchant. J. Nevil, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer.

Dec. 20. E. Cheverton, Newport, linen-draper. J. Collier, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. T. Hadfield and W. Hadfield, Wakefield, dealers. J. Woodford, Oxford-street, cheesemonger. J. Critchley, Orford, cotton-spinner. C. Swain, Birmingham, tobacconist. A. Durham, Birmingham, grocer. R. Mathews and T. Jones, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, merchants. W. Leith, St. Margaret, Rochester, rope-maker.

Dec. 23. W. Altham, Tokenhouse-yard, London, broker. W. Surtees, J. Surtees, R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Embleton, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers. C. Flude, Camden-street, St. Mary, Islington, coal-merchant. R. Rawlinson, Liverpool, sadler. W. Hudson, late of Whaley, Cheshire, innkeeper.

Dec. 27. F. Scurry, Kent-road, Southwark, coal-dealer. J. Unthank and R. Meredith, Manchester, manufacturers.

Dec. 30. S. Goodwin, of the Haymarket, hardwareman. J. Lythgoe, Liverpool, tobacconist. W. S. A. Middleton, Liverpool, tobacconist. J. Barns, Truro, Cornwall, mercer. E. Howard, Henrietta-str. Covent-garden, money-scrivener.

1807. *Jan.* 3. W. Smalley, Nannerch, Flint, wire-maker. J. Wakefield, Bouverie-street, wine-merchant. W. Parr, Lower Shadwell, grocer. J. Brewer, Richmond-hill, victualler. J. Wake, Whitby, York, ship-builder. B. Hole, Painswick, Gloucester, clothier.

Jan. 6. T. Smith, Mawdesley, Lancaster, tanner. J. Horth, Norwich, upholsterer. A. Midghall, Liverpool, joiner and builder. A. Harvey, Wigan, Lancaster, milliner. W. Vinicomte, Bath, umbrella-manufacturer. T. Walley, Liverpool, merchant. J. Chadwick, Manchester, manufacturer. M. Swancott, Foster-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. R. Ockenden, Bexhill, Sussex, shopkeeper.

Jan. 10. F. Kampf, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker. D. Reed, Wapping High-street, victualler. J. Hopkins, Alcester, Warwick, grocer. T. Taylor, Birmingham, common-carrier.

Jan. 13. T. Hester, New Cross, Deptford, carpenter. W. Burwood, Sun Wharf, Wapping, wharfinger.

THOUGHTS ON THE INCREASE OF THE PERMANENT AND WAR TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1805 AND 1806: TO WHICH ARE APPENDED, TABLES SHEWING THE RELATIVE INCOME OF EACH QUARTER OF THOSE YEARS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING COMPARED WITH EACH OTHER.

THE foregoing pages have comprised a succinct account of the state of foreign countries; composed chiefly with a view to render intelligible what allusions to the state of those countries, or what information as to their principal events, as they occur, may appear in our Work. But a more intimate acquaintance with the sources of British power and welfare is the natural wish of every friend to his country. This we have endeavoured to gratify on various occasions, according to our opportunities and abilities. The subject of the finances of Britain has repeatedly occupied our pages. Particularly, in consequence of the Minister's late proposal for suspending the progressive increase of taxation, we have thought it our duty to contribute all in our power to the elucidation of that important proposition. But it is natural when the difficulty of suggesting fresh subjects of taxation is mentioned and acknowledged on all hands, that inquiry should be made as to what has been already taxed, and what has been the produce of those taxes. We are therefore happy in an opportunity of submitting to our readers the following Tables, which shew, 1. The articles taxed. 2. The produce of these taxes quarterly, for the years 1805 and 1806, whereby we learn the comparative state of each article, and its effect on the whole, for these two years. 3. The divisions of these taxes under their respective heads, enables us at one view to distinguish their nature, and the sources which support them. It appears, that the total for the year 1805 is £13,171,449; for 1806, the total is £14,821,252. The increase being £1,649,756. Moreover, this increase does not appear to have affected the enjoyments of the public, in any essential degree, for the result is derived from a general advance on most of the articles, not from a sudden or exorbitant requisition from any in particular. If we take what are commonly called the Assessed Taxes as instances, we find that in 1805 the produce of the tax on Inhabited Houses was £471,185; in 1807 it was £584,860. Riding Horses produced in 1805 £496,119; in 1806, £583,986. Male Servants are increased from £249,820 to 338,435. Carriages, from £260,088 to £302,349. Dogs, from £90,145 to £112,628. The same may be said of various other articles. That tax which might be supposed to suffer essentially in times of distress, the Licences for Lottery Offices, is augmented from £5,108 to £8,292. As the purchase of lottery tickets is a tax not imposed, but willingly submitted to, it should seem that this can only occupy the spare cash of the purchasers, and if there were a falling off of purchasers, we should hardly find an increase of offices for the sale of tickets.

These Tables also shew the arrears of taxes which, though left outstanding in former years, have been gathered in the present years: for, after the utmost diligence in collection, arrearages are unavoidable. These Tables are, as their titles express, the register of the produce of the Permanent Taxes and War Taxes. They enable us therefore to judge, in some degree, of the nature of those taxes, which the Minister proposes to pledge, and of the propriety of pledging them. They afford many points of comparison applicable to the state of public affairs, and shew the resources of the kingdom in a striking point of view.

We are far from considering the powers of any nation upon earth as infinite, or inexhaustible, as incapable of abuse, or of being dissipated "like a summer cloud," by increasing prodigality. At the same time as we wish to prohibit despondency, we equally wish to prohibit that pride and self-sufficiency which is usually the forerunner of evils, and not unfrequently the occasion of calamities. The medium, the golden mean, is the most desirable, and the most safe: the happiness of a nation should be the object of its government, and this depends on other causes also. For, however the exchequer of a people may abound, and the conveniences or elegancies of life may be studied: there may, nevertheless, be much misery, much immorality, and much discontent, which are more than adequate drawbacks from the general sum of national prosperity. This has appeared so evident to our most considerate statesmen, that they seem to be determined to examine it, with all their powers, and we heartily wish that every plan may meet with success, which has for its object the alleviation of the public burdens, together with an amelioration of the public manners.

If that alleviation of those very burdensome rates which are collected for the poor, nominally, but which include other expences, of various kinds also, that has lately been proposed by Mr. Whitbread in the Commons House of Parliament, should take place, it may lead us to expect an improvement in morals as well as in finances, throughout the nation. In every point of view, the immense sums drained from the public under that tax deserve investigation, and we doubt not but the wisdom of Parliament will devise some mode by which the effect of their *onus* may be diminished.—*Vide* Lord Suffolk's Plan, Panorama, p. 102 and 103.

NET PRODUCE of the PERMANENT and WAR TAXES, in GREAT BRITAIN, for the YEAR, ending Jan. 5, 1806, distinguishing each QUARTER.

	QUARTERS.				YEAR.
	April 5, 1805.	July 5, 1805.	Oct. 10, 1805.	Jan. 5, 1806.	Jan. 5, 1806.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CUSTOMS—Consolidated, after reserving £62,500 per quarter, according to 43 Geo. III. cap. 68	820,418 0 7½	686,671 14 1	1,383,214 4 7½	900,218 2 1	3,790,572 1 5
Duty, Quarantine	1,512 9 7	7,804 3 0	3,757 12 7¼	4,287 16 2	17,362 1 4¼
£4½ per Cent.	9,046 6 2	8,623 17 0½	620 15 6	239 10 0	18,530 8 8½
Dock and Canal Duty	4,715 3 8	12,742 16 0	6,335 6 2½	8,172 11 7	31,965 17 5½
EXCISE—Consolidated	3,268,557 0 0	3,623,080 11 7	3,674,189 14 6	3,153,100 6 2½	13,718,927 12 3½
STAMPS—Reserved from Consolidated Duties £769,365 19s. 6d. per quarter, according to 44 Geo. III. cap. 98, from October 1804, reserving surplus of duty on receipts 1803	693,828 0 0	816,572 19 0	756,842 19 6	756,936 5 10	3,024,180 4 4
Stamps, Compositions for, per Bank	14,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	38,000 0 0
Selling Lottery Tickets, Licences for	— —	— —	— —	5,108 2 0	5,108 2 0
INCIDENTS—Letter Money	257,000 0 0	231,166 13 4	231,166 13 4	231,166 13 4	950,500 0 0
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Houses and Windows	79,473 16 11	49,640 8 4½	23,364 17 6	26,453 12 1½	178,932 14 11
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Houses Inhabited	27,675 5 1½	17,564 8 11	21,192 0 8½	11,273 14 8	77,705 9 4½
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Riding Horses	16,843 5 1½	20,693 7 2½	14,013 13 4	16,871 13 9	68,421 19 5½
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Husbandry Horses	13,330 16 6½	11,476 6 7	24,173 4 1	10,776 9 4	59,756 16 6½
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Male Servants	11,355 7 10	10,302 10 8	5,522 12 11½	10,593 5 8	37,773 17 1½
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Carriages	17,875 18 9	16,653 0 2½	12,482 2 3	12,106 2 4	59,117 3 6½
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 161; out of — Dogs	9,375 17 10	7,849 1 4	5,579 14 9	5,370 4 0	28,174 17 11
£10 per Cent. — Arrears	— —	— —	0 0 6	— —	0 0 6
£20 per Cent. — Arrears	— —	— —	— —	172 3 2¾	172 3 2¾
Clocks and Watches — Arrears	— —	— —	— —	689 5 0	689 5 0
Hawkers and Pedlars	640 0 0	2,680 0 0	3,715 0 0	1,110 0 0	8,145 0 0
Hackney Coaches and Chairs	6,584 0 0	7,411 0 0	5,938 2 0	4,390 0 0	24,325 2 0
6d. per £ on Pensions	10,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	19,340 0 0	57,340 0 0
1s. do Salaries	8,000 0 0	13,329 6 9	11,000 0 0	18,445 0 0	50,774 6 9
Seizures	1,154 15 2	30,346 12 8	20,400 0 0	31,289 17 8¼	83,191 5 6¼
Profers	— 15 1	533 0 0	130 12 6	13 14 5	678 2 0
Compositions	1 6 8	— —	1 6 8	— —	2 13 4
Rent of Alum Mines	480 0 0	— —	480 0 0	— —	960 0 0
Do a Light-House	— —	6 13 4	— —	— —	6 13 4
Alienation Duty	3,977 18 8	— —	— —	— —	3,977 18 8
First Fruits (Clergy)	— —	3,847 14 3¾	— —	— —	3,847 14 3¾
Tenths (Do)	— —	9,872 2 4½	— —	— —	9,872 2 4½
Forfeitures and Fines	1,017 8 3	110 0 0	— —	— —	1,127 8 3

Arrears of	Servants, Female	1785																	
	Hair Powder Certificates	1795	9,076	14	4½	9,389	11	7	1,920	10	9	2,252	19	12½	22,639	16	7
	Licences, Horse Dealers	1796	1,887	16	6½	676	0	9½	153	15	1½	911	12	10½	3,629	5	4
	Armorial Bearings	1798	4,768	8	1	4,324	1	11½	509	9	2½	1,885	16	1½	11,488	5	4½
43 Geo. III. cap. 68.	Hair Powder Certificates		1,100	0	0	13,020	0	0	6,480	0	0	13,992	13	8	34,592	13	8
	Licences, Horse Dealers		—		—	1,140	0	0	330	0	0	1,408	19	5	2,878	19	5
	Armorial Bearings		650	0	0	5,400	0	0	2,640	0	0	7,866	0	4½	16,556	0	4½
Reserved out of Houses and Windows, 43 Geo. III. cap. 161. £474,474 per quarter; from April 1804			238,762	4	6	649,350	0	0	252,251	0	0	638,440	5	4½	1,778,803	9	10½
Houses Inhabited			52,950	0	0	211,320	0	0	103,050	0	0	103,865	4	3½	471,185	4	3½
Riding Horses			40,411	0	0	214,660	0	0	58,900	0	0	182,148	6	2	496,119	6	2
Mules, Horses			26,443	0	0	190,860	0	0	45,400	0	0	159,986	4	10½	422,689	4	10½
Servants, Male			13,900	0	0	126,720	0	0	41,550	0	0	67,650	11	0½	249,820	11	0½
Carriages			24,600	0	0	106,930	0	0	47,250	0	0	81,308	4	7½	260,088	4	7½
Dogs			4,700	0	0	37,830	0	0	15,350	0	0	32,165	0	11	90,045	0	11
		£	5,696,115	5	5¾	7,182,598	1	0¾	6,801,905	8	7½	6,530,016	9	0½	26,210,635	4	2½
DUTIES, 1803.																	
Consolidated Customs, after reserving as 43 Geo. III. cap. 68.			62,500	0	0	62,500	0	0	62,500	0	0	62,500	0	0	250,000	0	0
Duty on Receipts, Surplus of 1803, after do cap. 126.			7,824	0	0	20,507	0	0	12,523	0	0	12,429	13	8	53,283	13	8
Houses and Windows, do 1804, do cap. 161. from Apr. 1804			—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—
		£	5,766,439	5	5¾	7,265,605	1	0¾	6,876,928	8	7½	6,604,946	2	8½	26,513,918	17	10½
DUTIES, 1804.																	
Consolidated Stamp Duties, Surplus of, after reserving as 44 Geo. III. cap. 98. from October 1804			—		—	215,515	1	0	243,383	0	6	334,536	8	8	793,434	10	2
		£	5,766,439	5	5¾	7,481,120	2	0¾	7,120,311	9	1½	6,939,482	11	4½	27,307,353	8	0½
DUTIES, 1805.																	
Consolidated Letter Money, estimated Amount of additional Duty on Postage of Letters, 45 Geo. III. cap. 11.			—		—	22,833	6	8	82,833	6	8	16,833	6	8	122,500	0	0
Goods, &c. 1805			—		—	50,436	18	10½	94,864	12	5½	61,884	17	6	207,186	8	10
Legacies			—		—	—		—	1,924	0	0	3,033	12	2	4,957	12	2
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III.	Salt		—		—	45,379	6	2¼	80,442	13	3¾	112,534	0	6¼	247,356	0	0
	Auctions		—		—	8,776	0	0	8,064	0	0	8,175	0	8	25,015	0	0
	Bricks and Tiles		—		—	797	0	0	15,574	0	0	23,874	0	0	40,245	0	0
	Coffee		—		—	3,891	0	0	4,646	0	0	5,722	0	0	14,259	0	0
	Cyder and Perry		—		—	462	18	7¼	1,157	13	4	634	6	8	2,254	18	7¼
	Glass		—		—	18,721	0	0	24,551	0	0	19,897	0	0	63,169	0	0
	Vinegar		—		—	286	2	1	3,713	13	4	1,840	13	4	5,840	8	9
	Wire		—		—	1,358	18	9	1,679	12	3	1,477	13	3½	4,516	4	3¾
		£	5,766,439	5	5¾	7,634,062	13	2¾	7,448,762	0	6	7,195,389	1	6	28,044,653	0	8½

NET PRODUCE of the PERMANENT and WAR TAXES, in GREAT BRITAIN——*continued.*

DUTIES, 1806.	QUARTERS. April 5, 1805.	July 5, 1805.	Oct. 10, 1805.	Jan. 5, 1806.	YEAR. Jan. 5, 1806.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wines 1803 } added to Duties 1806, by 46 Geo. III. cap. 44.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Do 1804 }	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
From Consolidated Excise, 46 Geo. III. cap. 44. { Wines, 1803	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
{ Do 1804	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
{ Tea	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
£10 per Cent. 1806	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
£	5,766,439 5 5¾	7,634,062 13 2¾	7,448,762 0 6	7,195,389 1 6	28,044,653 0 8½
Surplus of Duties granted annually after discharging Exchequer Bills { Malt and Sugar	204,505 16 4	— —	— —	534,047 2 6	764,345 11 7
{ Malt	45,651 0 0	250,430 0 0	381,178 0 0	79,087 0 0	764,796 0 0
{ Tobacco	104,317 0 0	24,965 0 0	18,150 0 0	43,313 0 0	202,745 0 0
£	6,120,913 1 9¼	7,909,457 13 2¾	7,848,090 0 6	7,851,836 4 0	29,776,539 12 3¾
Duties to discharge £2,000,000 Exchequer Bills, 1805 { Malt and Sugar	55,645 7 0	372,673 16 10¾	513,993 3 3¾	673,485 16 7	1,590,005 11 0¾
{ Malt	8,450 0 0	600 0 0	7,351 0 0	154,929 0 0	162,880 0 0
{ Tobacco	19,174 0 0	82,742 0 0	110,995 0 0	64,774 0 0	265,685 0 0
£	6,204,182 8 9¾	8,365,473 10 1½	8,480,429 3 9¾	8,745,025 0 7	31,795,110 3 4
WAR TAXES.					
British Spirits, 1803	259,611 0 0	256,427 0 0	157,918 0 0	86,591 0 0	760,547 0 0
Foreign do	194,210 0 0	193,841 0 0	209,376 3 6	228,476 0 0	825,903 3 6
Wines	106,350 0 0	78,356 0 0	114,726 0 0	66,650 0 0	366,082 0 0
Malt	123,324 0 0	611,380 0 0	1,051,375 0 0	580,654 0 0	2,366,733 0 0
Shipping and Goods	245,810 17 2	471,350 5 9¾	469,865 12 3¾	449,140 19 5½	1,636,167 14 8
Tea	357,536 0 0	383,935 0 0	588,922 0 0	381,475 0 0	1,711,868 0 0
Sweets	1,198 0 0	1,039 0 0	1,671 16 6	165 0 0	4,073 16 6
Property Duty	421,234 3 8	208,669 13 0	206,066 2 2	92,615 18 10	928,585 17 8
Do do 1804	335,483 0 0	1,044,234 17 10	1,186,365 15 8½	712,102 14 7	3,278,186 8 1½
Wines	79,920 0 0	51,895 0 0	81,143 0 0	51,785 0 0	264,743 0 0
Wares and Goods	110,281 19 11¼	231,711 0 6½	319,790 0 0½	167,076 1 4	828,859 1 10½
Property Duty, 1805	— —	— —	106,950 0 0	92,800 0 0	199,750 0 0
Tobacco 1806	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Wares and Goods	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Property Duty	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
£	2,234,959 0 9¾	3,532,838 17 1¾	4,394,169 10 2¾	2,909,531 14 2¾	13,171,499 2 4

Property Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	2,234,059	0	0¼	3,532,828	17	1¾	4,494,169	10	2¾	2,909,531	14	2¾	13,171,499	2	4

NET PRODUCE of the PERMANENT and WAR TAXES, in GREAT BRITAIN, for the YEAR, ending Jan. 5, 1807, distinguishing each QUARTER.

	QUARTERS.												YEAR.		
	April 5, 1806.			July 5, 1806.			Oct. 10, 1806.			Jan. 5, 1807.			Jan. 5, 1807.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS—Consolidated, reserving £62,500 per quarter, according to 43 Geo. III. cap. 68	795,458	6	3¾	683,814	16	0½	1,359,174	17	5	1,167,517	2	3	4,005,965	2	0¼
Duty, Quarantine	4,867	12	10	3,476	7	9	4,345	18	4	2,403	3	5	15,093	2	4
£4½ per Cent.	2,516	1	0½	2,616	17	3¾	339	15	9½	1,318	3	1½	6,790	17	3½
Dock and Canal Duty	9,790	3	7½	8,511	9	10½	8,522	9	11	8,924	19	7½	35,749	3	0½
EXCISE—Consolidated	3,130,312	17	10	3,761,838	0	0	3,541,946	16	5	3,395,073	0	0	13,829,170	14	3
STAMPS—Reserved from Consolidated Duties £769,365 19s. 6d per quarter, according to 44 Geo. III. cap. 98, from October 1804, reserving surplus of duty on receipts 1803	754,091	19	6	754,766	19	6	752,202	19	6	756,523	19	2	3,017,585	17	8
Stamps, Compositions for, per Bank	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
Selling Lottery Tickets, Licences for	—	—		—	—		—	—		8,292	1	7	8,292	1	7
INCIDENTS—Letter Money	231,166	13	4	231,166	13	4	231,166	13	4	231,166	13	4	924,666	13	4
Arrears of Duties repealed by Act 43 Geo. III. cap 161; out of ..... Houses and Windows	11,169	5	9½	16,206	13	10	4,644	1	10½	440	5	8¼	32,460	7	2¾
Houses Inhabited	6,500	19	11¼	5,793	16	8¼	4,398	4	11¾	27	16	6¾	16,020	18	2¾
Riding Horses	11,811	0	7¾	5,675	6	1	2,750	13	11	465	18	4¾	20,702	19	0¾
Husbandry Horses	12,702	18	11	4,862	4	0	4,107	5	10½	606	19	7	22,279	8	4½
Male Servants	9,811	15	4½	3,263	11	4½	2,574	13	1½	484	15	7	16,134	15	5½
Carriages	17,948	4	11¼	5,165	10	1	4,228	19	5¼	1,215	12	5	28,558	6	10¾
Dogs	8,776	6	1½	2,938	19	0¾	1,663	15	8	718	14	11	14,097	15	9
£10 per Cent. Arrears	—	—		—	—		7	2	3¾	0	9	4	7	11	7¾
£20 per Cent. Arrears	—	—		—	—		50	0	0	—	—		50	0	0
Clocks and Watches	845	1	5	—	—		—	—		—	—		845	1	5
Hawkers and Pedlars	1,650	0	0	3,720	0	0	4,335	0	0	1,930	0	0	11,635	0	0
Hackney Coaches and Chairs	8,337	0	0	7,600	0	0	5,650	0	0	4,270	0	0	25,857	0	0
6d. per £ on Pensions	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	27,279	0	0	63,279	0	0
1s. do Salaries	12,440	12	4	12,500	0	0	13,000	0	0	17,028	0	0	54,968	12	4
Seizures	9,893	5	0	5,129	12	9	208	6	8	556	16	1	15,788	0	6
Profers	1	5	4	573	8	5	32	17	6	13	7	9	620	19	0
Compositions	—	13	4	1	3	4	—	—		—	—		1	16	8
Rent of Alum Mines	480	0	0	—	—		480	0	0	—	—		960	0	0
Do a Light-House	—	—		6	13	4	—	—		—	—		6	13	4
Alienation Duty	3,797	6	5	4,394	0	4	—	—		808	16	7	9,000	3	4
First Fruits (Clergy)	—	—		4,156	10	0	—	—		—	—		4,156	10	0
Tenths (Do	—	—		9,834	17	10	—	—		—	—		9,834	17	10
Forfeitures and Fines	416	13	4	—	—		40	0	0	224	16	4	681	9	8

NET PRODUCE of the PERMANENT and WAR TAXES, in GREAT BRITAIN——*continued.*

	QUARTERS.				YEAR.
	April 5, 1806.	July 5, 1806.	Oct. 10, 1806.	Jan. 5, 1807.	Jan. 5, 1807.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Servants, Female 1785	—	—	35 13 2	—	35 13 2
Arrears of Hair Powder Certificates 1795	6,731 8 10½	1,844 16 0½	3,225 17 5	661 13 9	12,463 16 1
Arrears of Licences Horse Dealers 1796	1,371 3 1	294 2 11½	324 5 5	99 9 11½	2,089 1 5
Arrears of Armorial Bearings 1798	4,420 16 8½	640 8 11½	1,032 2 1½	221 0 9½	6,314 8 7
43 Geo. III. cap. 68 Hair Powder Certificates	7,088 16 10½	12,115 3 8	7,791 4 0	16,449 3 9	43,444 8 3½
43 Geo. III. cap. 68 Licences, Horse Dealers	58 7 10	2,631 2 7	704 16 1	2,352 14 0	5,747 0
43 Geo. III. cap. 68 Armorial Bearings	1,342 3 6	7,862 14 11½	4,374 17 4	8,173 9 4½	21,753 5 2
Reserved out of Houses and Windows, 43 Geo. III. cap. 161. £474,474 per quarter; from April 1804	286,250 0 0	733,570 9 3	278,221 1 10	605,258 18 0	1,903,310 9 1
Houses Inhabited	92,750 0 0	227,240 19 7	120,024 11 6½	141,844 11 6½	584,860 2 8
Riding Horses	36,816 14 10	202,989 11 6	74,222 16 4½	209,957 2 8	583,986 5 4½
Mules, Horses	45,262 11 6½	211,542 3 9½	73,107 5 3	171,755 10 1	501,667 10 2
Servants, Male	31,971 8 9½	145,612 7 5½	54,448 0 7½	106,404 2 1	338,435 18 11¼
Carriages	31,731 16 5	143,297 13 3	35,912 0 11½	91,407 12 6½	302,349 3 2
Dogs	6,744 8 5¼	45,886 16 2½	16,083 8 4	43,913 12 1	112,628 5 0¾
DUTIES, 1803. £	5,616,315 19 10¾	7,352,542 1 1½	6,637,388 12 6½	7,036,789 12 4	26,643,046 5 10¾
Consolidated Customs, after reserving as 43 Geo. III. cap. 68.	62,500 0 0	62,500 0 0	62,500 0 0	62,500 0 0	250,000 0 0
Duty on Receipts, Surplus of 1803, after do cap. 126.	15,274 0 0	14,599 0 0	17,163 0 0	12,842 0 4	59,878 0 4
Houses and Windows, do 1804, do cap. 161. from Apr. 1804	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
DUTIES, 1804. £	5,694,039 19 10¾	7,429,641 1 1¼	6,717,051 12 6½	7,112,131 12 8	26,952,924 6 2¾
Consolidated Stamp Duties, Surplus of, after reserving as 44 Geo. III. cap. 98, from October 1804	124,114 0 6	201,425 0 6	348,381 0 6	301,340 16 2	975,270 17 8
DUTIES, 1805. £	5,818,224 0 4¼	7,631,066 1 7½	7,065,432 13 0½	7,413,472 8 10	27,928,195 3 10¼
Consolidated Letter Money, estimated Amount of additional Duty on Postage of Letters, 45 Geo. III. cap. 11.	44,833 6 8	34,833 6 8	64,833 6 8	31,833 6 8	176,333 6 8
Goods, &c. 1805	47,278 11 4¾	54,550 17 7¾	128,428 7 1¾	78,030 19 0½	308,788 15 2¼
Legacies	4,734 0 0	7,937 0 0	13,837 0 0	12,981 10 8	39,489 10 8
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Salt	146,388 19 1	113,475 0 0	86,880 0 0	117,071 0 0	463,814 19 1
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Auctions	9,035 0 0	10,099 0 0	7,437 0 0	8,761 0 0	35,392 0 0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Bricks and Tiles	5,489 0 0	657 0 0	11,688 0 0	22,630 0 0	40,464 0 0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Coffee	12,970 0 0	4,797 0 0	6,711 0 0	7,080 0 0	31,558 0 0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Cyder and Perry	2,137 6 8	566 0 0	1,643 0 0	1,198 0 0	5,544 6 8
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Glass	20,770 0 0	16,638 0 0	20,013 0 0	10,300 0 0	67,721 0 0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Vinegar	2,517 13 4	2,870 0 0	5,018 0 0	2,344 0 0	12,749 13 4
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, 45 Geo. III. Wire	1,427 3 1	1,368 0 0	1,586 0 0	1,410 0 0	5,791 3 1

PRINT IN BIND

Vinegar				15,638	0	0	20,013	0	0	10,300	0	0	67,721	0	0
Wire	2,517	13	4	2,870	0	0	5,018	0	0	2,344	0	0	12,749	13	4
	1,427	3	1	1,368	0	0	1,586	0	0	1,410	0	0	5,791	3	1

DUTIES, 1806.

Wines 1803 } added to Duties 1806, by 46 Geo. III. cap. 44.		—	—		18,593	0	0	2,000	0	0	—	—		20,593	0	0
Do 1804		—	—		12,615	0	0	1,500	0	0	—	—		14,115	0	0
From Consolidated Excise, 46 Geo. III. cap. 34. £10 per Cent. 1806	Wines, 1803	—	—		42,675	0	0	80,672	0	0	65,257	0	0	188,604	0	0
	Do 1804	—	—		30,670	0	0	51,334	0	0	44,927	0	0	126,931	0	0
	Tea	—	—		—	—		10,183	0	0	4,595	0	0	14,779	0	0
		—	—		—	—		—	—		6,800	0	0	6,800	0	0
	£	6,116,365	0	6½	7,983,410	5	11¼	7,559,196	6	10¾	7,828,692	5	2½	29,487,663	18	6½
Surplus of Duties granted annually after discharging Exchequer Bills....	Malt and Sugar	729,952	6	8½	—	—		—	—		186,635	17	7¼	916,588	4	3¾
	Malt	33,694	0	0	272,945	0	0	495,114	0	0	101,218,	0	0	902,971	0	0
	Tobacco	114,114	0	0	49,258	0	0	9,000	0	0	31,343	0	0	203,715	0	0
	£	6,994,125	7	3	8,305,613	5	11¼	8,063,310	6	10¾	8,147,889	2	9¾	31,510,938	2	10¼
Duties to discharge £2,000,000 Exchequer Bills, 1805	Malt and Sugar	185,292	0	0	381,886	4	5	587,022	7	2½	406,143	6	3½	1,560,343	17	11
	Malt	—	—		—	—		14,162	0	0	225,202	0	0	239,364	0	0
	Tobacco	27,978	0	0	73,354	0	0	79,813	0	0	57,241	0	0	238,386	0	0
	£	7,207,395	7	3	8,760,853	10	4¼	8,744,307	14	0¾	8,836,475	9	1¼	33,549,032	0	9¼

WAR TAXES.

British Spirits, 1803		177,513	0	0	310,486	0	0	125,434	0	0	145,883	0	0	759,316	0	0
Foreign do		311,413	1	3	195,904	0	0	196,323	0	0	253,710	0	0	957,350	1	3
Wines		69,617	0	0	16,038	0	0	—	—		—	—		85,655	0	0
Malt		73,094	0	0	634,290	0	0	1,311 825	0	0	793,082	0	0	2,812,291	0	0
Shipping and Goods		232,426	14	4	368,903	4	4	512,321	4	9¾	450,438	10	11¾	1,564,089	14	5
Tea		133,355	0	0	628,769	0	0	382,577	16	5	141,249	0	0	1,286,150	16	5
Sweets		1,547	18	9	1,203	0	0	1,720	0	0	140	0	0	4,510	18	9
Property Duty		51,445	1	1	85,449	5	9½	21,420	8	4¾	23,466	2	1½	181,780	17	4¾
Do do 1804		400,215	12	5	253,213	4	7½	173,595	15	11	132,911	1	0¾	959,935	13	11¾
Wines		81,639	0	0	10,126	0	0	—	—		—	—		91,765	0	0
Wares and Goods		129,308	11	8½	173,404	11	10¾	266,128	9	0¾	252,223	5	6¾	821,064	18	2¾
Property Duty, 1805		380,493	13	8	1,039,576	13	11	1,343,093	18	10½	1,070,402	3	9	3,833,566	10	2½
Tobacco, 1806		—	—		26,321	0	0	72,478	0	0	65,166	0	0	163,965	0	0
Wares and Goods		—	—		30,938	4	0½	134,668	2	2¾	126,273	11	5¾	291,879	17	9
Property Duty		—	—		—	—		664,291	7	11	343,640	0	0	1,007,931	7	11
	£	2,041,968	13	2¼	3,774,622	4	7¾	5,206,077	3	6¼	3,798,584	14	11	14,821,252	16	2¾

Exchequer, Feb. 10, 1807.

Wm. Rose Haworth.

DUNT IN BINDING

CONSCRIPTS, à la Buonaparte, *FLYING TO THE ARMY.*

DRAWN FROM ACTUAL OCCURRENCES, JANUARY, 1807.

VIVE LA LIBERTÉ! ET SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR ET ROI, NAPOLEON LE GRAND!

As many among us are so ignorant and obstinate, as to doubt whether the Conscripts ordered out from their families and fire-sides by Bonaparte, do actually FLY to the army, notwithstanding the solemn and incessant assurances of it by all the Newspapers, Arguses, Journals, Gazettes, Moniteurs, and Mercures de France, we esteem ourselves highly obliged by a gentleman who has communicated to us an original delineation, explaining the manner in which that *delightful manœuvre* is performed; and shewing at one view, the preparatives necessary for that purpose, the attitudes assumed during the exercise itself, the nature of the *wings* used in effecting this rapid movement, the irresistibility of its nature, and the precautions used to prevent turning the heads of those who have not been accustomed to it—adapted to the meanest understanding.

We can safely assure our Readers, that spectacles of the same nature, equally interesting, and often times much more so, by reason of the greater number of individuals, whose "*zeal for the service* TRANSPORTS *them with an* ALACRITY *difficult to be restrained,*" are very frequently exhibited in the streets of those towns which are situated in the neighbourhood of the principal military dépôts.

In the original drawing, the *gensdarmes* (on horseback) are portraits, and were neighbours of the draughtsman. The further ceremonies observed on such occasions, are described from actual knowledge in the following extracts.

The following are extracts from letters written by a gentleman whose description may be relied on, as he writes from actual observation. He is personally known to us: but as part of his family has not been so fortunate as himself, in escaping to his native land, there are reasons, evidently prudential, for concealing his name.

As it is our earnest desire that Great Britain may be properly *enlightened* before Bonaparte favours us with a visit, *to finish our education*; and as we wish to save HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING from trouble, we take the liberty of entreating that our readers will *read these letters till they are fully masters of the subject*, and have formed a clear and distinct acquaintance with the present inexpressibly felicitous state of the *Low Countries*: by this means, we hope and trust, that when the CHIEF *of the* GREAT NATION makes his appearance on our shores, our countrymen will be prepared to give him a reception suited to his character, and be perfectly well acquainted with every *point* of their DUTY.

On Monday, January 5, 1807, all the young men in France that had, since the conscription of 1806, attained their twentieth year (except those who laboured under such infirmities as rendered them incapable of bearing arms) drew lots, as conscripts, at the prefectures in the departments throughout France; in order to raise 80,000 men, agreeable to an *arrêté*, or decree of the senate. The lower numbers fell into the *conscription*, and were hastily marched off *the next day*, to their different depôts, or fortresses on the Rhine, to be organized. The higher numbers fell into the *reserve*, from which they take those who drew the next lowest numbers, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the desertion of the conscripts. One-fifth of the conscripts, at least, desert; half of them, at least, are taken, and in time of war conducted to their depôts in the manner represented [in the opposite page]. Such as do not attend at the prefectures, to draw lots, agreeable to the *arrêtés* at the commencement of the year, are brought in this manner, and are thus conducted to the depôts. Therefore, by filling up the vacancies occasioned by desertion, from the reserve, and by refractory conscripts brought in, their conscription of 80,000 is thereby augmented to 100,000 conscripts at least. They have also in each department a departmental or prefect's guard, consisting of a company of grenadiers, and one of chasseurs, of 100 men each, formed out of the reserve of the conscription. Fifty men from each company have been draughted and sent to the grand army (I presume they will be completed from this year's conscriptory reserve). In each department there are also from twenty to twenty-five *gendarmes* employed on the police service, to bring in criminals, deserters, and refractory conscripts. They consist chiefly of cavalry, though a small number of them are infantry; and they are all picked men, from different regiments of the line, that can read and write, as that is required. They have also a national guard, from the northern departments (which only are organized), consisting of 15,000 men, taken from the different or several towns and *arrondissements*, or districts, within those departments. The most wealthy and easy circumstanced citizens are selected for that service. The officers are nominated by the senators Generals Rampon and Jaqueminat, chiefs of legions, and must march in person down to a corporal. Those nominated common soldiers may, at their own expence, send substitutes. The active were, in November and December last, all marched to St. Omer's, from the different northern departments, to be there armed and organized. These 15,000 men are now stationed at St. Omers, *chef lieu*, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. They have also a sedentary reserve, consisting of the inhabitants of the towns and villages of these northern departments, from the age of 21 up to 60, who do town duty in turn, but are, hitherto, not armed, exercised, or organized. When cohorts, or detachments, of the National Guards are ordered to be formed, they have only eight or ten days notice to march to the general depôt at St. Omer's.—Thus, under Bonaparte's usurpation, no man is certain for a moment of personal liberty. By conscription the father is deprived of his sons, or may be required to march himself, in the National Guard, and leave all his concerns. If he proves *refractory*, force is instantly employed; rigorous persecution and imprisonment ensues. The dissatisfaction is general throughout the country, particularly in the maritime towns along the coast; where misery is at the highest pitch

Extract of a Letter, 15th January, 1807.

Englishmen experience no lenity at the hands of the French, but the most cruel persecution, as you will read of in the newspapers, in their late *arrêté*, wherein they declare England in a state of blockade. The English prisoners that are taken in our merchantmen by their privateers, and carried into Holland, are marched from thence to Valenciennes and Verdun, at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles a day. They have only bread and water allowed them on their march, and straw to sleep on. On the 5th inst. there were no regular troops in France or Flanders, they were all gone to the grand army. At Ostend, for

example, there are only 20 cannoniers to man the new battery at the easternmost pier or jetty head.

The refractory conscripts are brought in by *gendarmes, bound with cords round their arms*, two and two. I have seen ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY brought in together, in this way, by four *gendarmes*, two in front, and two in the rear. In each department, at present, there are about 20 to 25 *gendarmes*; they are picked men, regulars, foot, and horse, altogether about 3000 men. The French are great Gascons: they tell us of the conscripts FLYING TO THE ARMY, AND BURNING WITH ARDOR TO DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES; whereas, the greater part of them are brought in as refractory, as above recited, and near one-fifth part of them desert before they reach the depôts.

It frequently happens that on the day appointed for the conscripts to depart, they cannot be found; and when that is the case, the parents are obliged immediately to receive into their house a certain number of men, called *garnisaires*; to maintain and pay each of them half-a-crown a day, till the expiration of a particular period; when, provided the conscript is neither returned nor taken, their goods, whether few or many, and without consideration about the convenience or circumstances of the parents, are all sold, and the conscript's share* of the property is confiscated to government; moreover, he subjected, if ever found, to be shot as a deserter.

On the 4th inst. I saw on the stocks, at Antwerp, *nine sail of the line*, which are in such a state of forwardness, as I presume they may be launched by the end of this, or the beginning of next year. At Flushing, on the 9th inst. I saw them at work, widening the wet dock, or bason gates, to receive them.—They had on that day hove down in the said wet dock a French frigate of 44 guns, built at Antwerp, and were sheathing her bottom with copper. They had also a brig of 18 guns lying there, ready for sea, built at the same place; and they have in the French docks laid down the frames of two line of battle ships. As they have overrun the Continent, and are in possession of the principal sea ports, they will soon have plenty of ships; but, *as they have no seamen*, if they dare venture out, they will save us the trouble and expence of building.

Our readers will please to observe, that this information refers to the state of Flanders and the adjoining provinces of France, chiefly; what other intelligence these letters contained, with what *viva voce* evidence was in the power of the writer, has been communicated where duty and loyalty directed.

* The present laws of *free, regenerated* France, not permitting parents to leave their property from their children.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED, IN 1806.

Mr. BARKER inventor of the Panorama, was born in Kells, in the county of Meath, and began business in Dublin, but becoming embarassed, was led to the profession he afterwards adopted, of miniature and portrait painting. Leaving Ireland, he went to Scotland, and settled in Edinburgh, where he followed the line of a portrait painter. It was contemplating the varied scene of beauty and grandeur, on the Calton Hill, which first led Mr. Barker to think of painting on an entire circle. When he considered that the local beauties were heightened by a combination of the whole; he regretted the confined rules of art, and determined to try, at least, if they could not be extended. Not being regularly bred an artist, was, in this instance, perhaps, of advantage to him. Possessing a clear mind, and a quick understanding he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the laws of perspective, and was enabled, by that means, to surmount the many difficulties which so new and bold an undertaking presented to him. About 1787, he determined to execute a small half circle to prove the possibility of the undertaking; for which purpose a view of Edinburgh was painted by him, in water colours, and taken up to London. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first person he communicated his idea to, who treated it as an extraordinary thought, but impracticable. Notwithstanding, Mr. Barker took out a patent for his invention, under the title of *la Nature à Coup-d'œil*. The first entire circle was a view of Edinburgh, painted in water colours, and exhibited by lamplight in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. From the smallness of the circle, it was not sufficiently striking to attract what is called *the public*, though it met with the general approbation of those who saw it. A view of London taken from the Albion Mills, was the next subject of public exhibition. From its size, and the difficulty of procuring ground in a central situation, Mr. Barker was obliged to put up an half circle, which contained but half the view. This picture attracted much public attention; and Sir Joshua Reynolds when he saw the deception produced, was astonished, and paid Mr. Barker the highest compliments. A piece of ground becoming vacant in Leicester Square, Mr. Barker took it, and erected the present rotunda, the diameter of which is 90 feet. The first picture he exhibited upon this great scale, was a view of the Russian Armament at Spithead. His Majesty with the Queen and Princesses, honoured the first opening with their presence, and it became the object of general curiosity and attraction. Thus was compleated one of the most extraordinary efforts of the human mind; an effort which gives unlimited space to the art

of painting, and leads the astonished observer to fancy himself upon the spot represented.

The appellation PANORAMA, is compounded of two Greek words, *Pan* signifying *all*, *ora*, signifying *seeing*, it is not however, *all-seeing*, in the sense in which that word is used as an attribute of deity; but rather *circumspection*; looking to every part of the horizon: beholding the whole picture offered to the sight. It is also used for *mental perception, intelligence* or *consideration*; to see with the eyes of the understanding; and to *notice* what is seen. We hope that this elucidation of our title, will be justified in the conduct of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

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February 22.—JAMES BARRY, R. A. History Painter. He was born in 1758-9 at Cork. His parents intended him for the priesthood, but his bias was towards the arts.

He first distinguished himself, suddenly, by a prize picture painted for the Society for promoting arts, &c. at Dublin. The performance was thought wonderful for his years and opportunities, and raised him many friends. These furnished the means for prosecuting his studies; and he visited Italy in 1765. He returned to England about 1770. The first picture he exhibited, was that of *Venus rising from the sea*. This brought him effectually into fame. It is undoubtedly his best performance. It was conceived in a bold and masterly manner, and was well executed; but the colouring had its defects. It procured for its author the honour of being elected an Academician. He afterwards exhibited *Adam and Eve*, but this was not equal to his Venus, Jupiter and Juno, an attempt at the sublime of art. He composed a fall of the angels, for an intended decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, in which subject his genius was at home. He also composed a Pandora, and had forwarded this picture, containing nearly twenty figures, on a large scale. On this he intended to rest his reputation. But the most distinguished of his works are the pictures at the rooms of the Society for encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at the Adelphi. These do great honour to his science, genius, and art. They will probably come under our inspection on a future occasion.

A few months ago a subscription was opened for his benefit, and an annuity of £100 was bought for him; but he died before he had received the first quarter's income. His remains were laid in state, at the rooms in the Adelphi, whence they were removed in procession to St. Paul's Church, March 14, and deposited in a grave beneath the church, close to that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and near to that of Sir Christopher Wren. He was in his 65th year.

Barry is an instance of genius lost by grossness of manners, inattention to proprieties, and some say, ingratitude to his friends. It is at least certain, that he had many friends in the course of his life, but lost every one. He was constantly quarreling with brother artists, complaining bitterly of want of patronage for the arts, yet repelled the most noble patronage when offered to himself by the premier duke of England. He had hoarded up about £200, of which he was robbed; but bore the loss with stoical composure. His house was almost a counter part to dirty Dick's in Leadenhall-street; his appearance was that of a working plasterer; his manners those of a wild Irishman, united to talents and science of no ordinary description.

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August.—*Rev.* JOHN BRAND, A. M. Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. This society has sustained a very great loss in the decease of this worthy person, who was always *at home* in the concerns of this institution, and discharged the duties of his office, not as a duty merely, but as a pleasure. He was a native of Newcastle upon Tyne, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he was B.A. In October, 1774, he was presented by Mathew Ridley, Esq. to the curacy of Cramlington about eight miles from Newcastle. In 1775, he published a pretty poem, supposed to be written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, the retreat of the famous fair Rosamond; the subject was "Illicit Love." He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777, and that year published his "Observations on Popular Antiquities," being Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with addenda, appendix, &c. After he had taken orders he was admitted into the family of the Duke of Northumberland, by whom he was presented to St. Mary Hill, in 1784. In this year he was also elected Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789, he published the History and Antiquities of Newcastle upon Tyne, 2 vols. 4to. a splendid and valuable work, which cost its author great labour, and evidenced very resolute perseverance. He contributed also several articles to the Archæology of this society. Mr. Brand having apartments at Somerset House, was repeatedly troubled for non-residence on his cure; notwithstanding, he constantly performed parochial duties with punctuality. The day before his death, he had taken a long ramble with two friends; he was well at 7 o'clock on the morning of his death, and died before 9 o'clock in his study. He was unmarried.

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February 19.—Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER, one of those few among the ladies who have deeply studied what are called the learned languages. She was familiar with Latin, delighted in Greek, understood Hebrew, and read Arabic with discrimination, having formed

dictionary of that language. She appears also to have attained a proficiency in Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and French; of these she preferred the first two. Of the sciences, she was most interestrd by Astronomy, but had considerable knowledge in others. Her religious opinions were eminently strict and orthodox; her piety was unaffected, her conversation familiar, and divested of every appearance of superior learning. Her dress was not captivating, and her person suffered at last by time; but her conversation never suffered, to the very last.

Miss Carter was the eldest daughter of Rev. Nicholas Carter, D. D. by Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Richard Swayne of Bere, Dorset, Esq. She was born at Deal, in Kent, December 17, 1717.

Her father bestowed uncommon pains on her education, which he in a great measure conducted himself. She corresponded with the Gentleman's Magazine so early as 1734. About the age of twenty she translated from the Italian, Algarotti's *Newtonianismo per le Dame*; and was certainly, at this time, not of a recluse character. Not long after, she formed an acquaintance with Sam. Johnson, then an assistant to the Gentleman's Magazine, and mutual civilities continued to pass between them. In 1738, she gave an English version of Crousaz's Examen of Pope's Essay on Man.

Richardson the Novelist was another of her friends, but their friendship began in a manner not very promising. That writer had introduced into the early part of his Clarissa, an Ode to Wisdom, the composition of Miss Carter; but he did not know the author. Of this she complained to him in a letter from Canterbury, December 1747. His explanations brought on a correspondence which lasted seven years.

She contributed two papers to the Rambler, No. 44, and 100. Her most capital work is, the *Translation of Epictetus* from the Greek, which first appeared in 1758. This has justly placed her not only among the most learned ladies, but among the most competent translators. About 1762, she collected her Fugitive Pieces, in a small volume.

Our learned female was never married, but is commemorated by Mr. Hayley, as pre-eminent among the worthy sisterhood of old maids. Her time was divided latterly between her native town Deal, where she had built a neat little house; and London, where she met with a respectful reception in the best society. Lords Pulteney, Littleton, the bishop of London, Mrs. Montague, Miss Hannah More, and many others, were her friends. How far friendship of any description can compensate the want of that family affection,

Close twisted with the fibres of the heart,

which nature has appointed, is not for us to say; but we may be allowed to add, that the picture would have been more complete, could we have concluded it by describing her attentions and example to her family in early life, as repaid by the regard and delights of the third generation, to their venerable ancestor, at the age of eighty-nine.

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March 30.—Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire. She was the eldest daughter of the Earl Spencer, and Georgiana his Countess, daughter of Stephen Poyntz, Esq. was born June 7, 1757, and married to the Duke of Devonshire, June 6, 1774. She was educated with great care by her mother, Lady Spencer, and on her appearance in public life, attracted all eyes by the elegance of her person and deportment. After her marriage, the realm of fashion looked to her as its head, and every article of dress was recommended by her name imposed on it. On her presentation at court after marriage, she was literally loaded with jewels. Several years elapsed without any prospect of issue; but in 1782, was born her eldest daughter, now Viscountess Morpeth; and four years after, Lady Henrietta Cavendish; after four years more, William George Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, 1790. She had the good sense to suckle her own children; and her memory ought to be venerated, for her introduction into the female world of fashion, of a practice which ever was the intention of nature, and the renunciation of which, had proved every way injurious to the higher ranks of life. In the course of the summer 1792, the Duchess visited the Continent in company with her declining mother, and sister, now the Countess of Besborough. In this tour she was attentive to the foreign literati, and visited the most eminent among them. She also composed several poetic pieces with considerable taste. She was indeed, a patroness of the Muses, of their votaries, and of those polite arts which claim alliance with the divinities of Parnassus. It is even thought, that her benevolence on such occasions, not infrequently suffered imposition from the frauds of the designing; and hence, among other causes, she experienced inconveniencies which should not have attached to her rank. Politics for awhile engaged her attention too strongly; neither her person, her manners, nor her rank qualified her for an election canvasser, nor for that laborious attendance on political debates which occasionally tries the utmost powers of a masculine constitution. Her dominion was the region of fashion and taste. When her family increased, she was at home, the attentive nurse, and the careful mother. Benevolent herself, not apt to think ill of others, nor to anticipate evil; she was, nevertheless, the subject of uneasiness, and at length was carried off by a disorder of which none of the physicians who attended her could discover the nature, or the origin. They even obtained leave to open her

body after her decease, yet still remained ignorant of the true cause of that event. Whatever it might be, or from whatever source derived, her friends of the highest rank, affectionately deplored her loss. The truly ingenious, united in the same affliction, and the public opinion which censured some parts of her conduct with no little severity, subsided into a softened recollection of her beauty, her affability, and her benevolence.

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JOHN GELL, Esq. *Admiral of the White*, died, about the month of October, at his seat near Crickhowell, Brecknockshire. This gentleman, the descendant of a respectable family in Derbyshire, was made a Lieutenant in 1760, Commander in 1762, Post Captain in 1766; when he was appointed to the Lancaster, the flag-ship of Vice Admiral Durell, on the American station. Captain Gell served there for three years; after which he was without a ship till 1776, when he commanded the Thetis frigate. In this ship he served in America, the Mediterranean, and the channel fleet, till 1780, when he was appointed to the Monarca, of 70 guns, taken the same year by Sir George Rodney from the Spaniards, off Cape St. Vincent. Captain Gell sailed with the Monarca to the East Indies, where he served during the remainder of the war, and was present in the numerous actions which took place with the French squadron, under M. Suffrein, the Monarca being constantly stationed in the line, as one of the seconds to the Commander in Chief. Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784, and held no subsequent command till 1790, when he was appointed to the Excellent, of 74 guns, the last commission which he received as a private captain. In 1793, having been made Rear-Admiral of the Blue, he hoisted his flag on board of the St. George, and sailed with one of the divisions of the fleet which had been ordered for the Mediterranean. On his passage, he took the General Dumourier French privateer, and her prize the St. Jago, a Spanish register ship, which, together, formed one of the most valuable captures ever brought to England. In October, 1793, the Rear-Admiral sailed, with his division of the fleet, to Genoa, where he procured the surrender of the Modeste French frigate—a vessel which had frequently broken the neutrality of the port. On account of ill health, he returned over land to England, in the ensuing year; and, without being again employed, he passed through the intervening gradations of naval rank, till he became Admiral of the White.

SIR RICHARD KING, Bart. *Admiral of the Red*, who was born August 10, 1730, went to sea at the early age of eight years, with his maternal uncle, the late Commodore Barnet. He served first in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the East Indies; where he was made Lieutenant, February 1, 1746. He returned to England at the end of the war. At the recommencement of hostilities, in 1754, he again went to India, as Lieutenant of the Bristol, from which he was removed into the Tiger, and, after his arrival in the country, into Admiral Watson's flag-ship, the Kent. In the spring of 1756 he distinguished himself at the attack upon Geriah, for which he was promoted to the rank of Master and Commander, in the Blake fireship. In October following he commanded a detachment of seamen, under Colonel Lord Clive, at the attack of fort Bonjee Bonjee, which was carried without bloodshed. Mr. King also enjoyed the post of honour, in commanding a party of seamen, at the attack upon Calcutta in January 1757. He had been dangerously ill when the squadron sailed from Madras, but, recovering, he followed the Admiral in one of the Company's ships, but had the misfortune to find, that his fireship, the Blaze, had sprung a leak and been sent to Bombay. Thus he became merely a volunteer; and, though employed on the most active and dangerous service, the captains of the squadron resisted his sharing prize-money with them, by which he lost many thousand pounds. His character, however, for courage, promptitude, and perseverance, was fully established; and the attack upon the city and fortress of Houghley having been determined upon, he was expressly appointed to act on shore, with 150 seamen under his command. The fortress having been cannonaded for some hours, a practicable breach was made, and the place was taken by storm; Captain King, with his tars, first entering the breach. After demolishing the fort, and spiking the guns, he rejoined the Admiral, who subsequently sent him to England with the official dispatches announcing this success. He sailed from Bengal in February 1757, on board a pilot sloop of about 90 tons. "In this diminutive vessel," says the NAVAL CHRONICLE, "he sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, during the most tempestuous season of the year; and, from the high seas, and violent winds, which prevail there in winter, he was frequently in great danger. He arrived in Ireland in July, without having stopped at any place from the time he left Bengal; so that he was almost six months on board a vessel of 68 feet long and 17 broad, and so deep when she sailed from Bengal, that her gunwale was only two feet from the surface of the sea." He expected, on his arrival in England, to be made Post; but his expectations were not accomplished. In 1758, he was appointed to the Bonetta sloop, and sent to the Leeward Islands; and, in January 1759, Commodore Moore promoted him to his desired rank, in the Rye frigate, from which he was removed

into the Ludlow Castle, and from that ship into the Argo. In the Argo, at the commencement of hostilities with Spain, in 1762, Captain King made a particularly expeditious passage to India, with the intelligence; which had he not done, the enterprize against Manilla must have failed. The Argo, in company with the Panther, afterwards captured a Spanish galleon, the Santissima Trinidada, estimated at 3,000,000 dollars.—With this prize in charge, Captain King, who had removed into the Grafton, arrived in England in 1764. In 1771, he was appointed to the Northumberland, next to the Ardent, and afterwards to the Asia, guardship at Portsmouth; in which he continued three years. In 1777, he convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec, in the Pallas; and, on his return, in 1778, he was sent to assist in seizing the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, at Newfoundland. In March 1779, Captain King was nominated second in command to Sir Edward Hughes, in India, whither he sailed in the Exeter; and, on his arrival, was made commodore. He remained on this station during the whole of the war, and was in all the actions with Suffrein's squadron. In that off Fort St. George, February 15, 1782, his ship had to sustain an unequal contest, first with three, and then with five French ships; the smallest of them of equal force, and superior to her in size.—The Exeter was, at length, almost reduced to a wreck: her captain was killed close by the side of Commodore King; 10 men were killed and 45 wounded. Amid this scene of horror Commodore King displayed the most unshaken fortitude. Towards the close of the action, as two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the master asked him what he should do with the ship? to which he bravely replied,—"There is nothing to be done, but to fight her till she sinks!" The Exeter, however, was preserved; but was so completely disabled, that, for two days after the action she was under the necessity of being taken in tow. In the second action with Suffrein, April 8, the Exeter sustained a farther loss of 44 men killed and wounded. During the last, and indecisive combat, June 20, 1783, Commodore King very narrowly escaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-shot, which struck the speaking-trumpet out of his hand while he was giving orders on the poop of his ship.—When peace had taken place, he returned to England, with the first division of the fleet; shortly after his arrival he received the honour of knighthood; and, in 1792, the farther honour of a baronetage. September 24, 1787, he was made Rear-Admiral of the White; in 1791, Rear-Admiral of the Red; February 1, 1793, Vice-Admiral of the Blue; in 1794, Vice-Admiral of the Red; June 1, 1795, Admiral of the Blue; in February, 1799, Admiral of the White; and November 9, 1805, Admiral of the Red. In 1790, Sir Richard King served as Commander in Chief in the Downs; in 1791, he was appointed to the third division of the fleet at Spithead; in 1792, he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Newfoundland; And from December 1794, till April 1799, he served as Port Admiral at Plymouth. He was twice returned M.P. for Rochester. Sir Richard King married Susanna Margaret, a daughter of William Coker, Esq. of Maypowder, in Dorsetshire; by whom he had two sons, Richard and Robert; the latter of whom died in 1793; and three daughters, Harriet, Lennox, and Elizabeth. Sir Richard died at the latter end of November, at his house in Devonshire Place, London, after an illness of a few days. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only surviving son, Captain King, who, in 1803, married the only daughter of Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and who, at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded his Majesty's ship L'Achille.

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March 31.—The Rt. Honourable GEORGE EARL OF MACARTNEY. The various duties which this nobleman discharged with exemplary fidelity and good conduct, together with the progressive promotions which attended his exertions in behalf of his king and country, compose a picture at once very honourable to both parties, and pleasing to the discerning reader. George Macartney, born 1737, was son of George Macartney, Esq. by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. John Wilder, prebendary of Kilroot, in Antrim. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded M. A. 1759. He was soon distinguished at court among those who paid their respects to the new sovereign, and his abilities were thought worthy of honourable employ in the public service. He was appointed August 22, 1764, Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Russia. His address was conspicuous in the management of a treaty of commerce, then negociating with the Empress, which he brought to a happy conclusion, and he received from the British factory at St. Petersburgh, a congratulatory address highly honourable to his character as ambassador. An article in this treaty provided, that British merchants should pay the same duties only as Russian subjects; which privilege has greatly augmented the intercourse between the two countries. In June, 1766, the king of Poland conferred on him the order of the White Eagle. He soon afterwards returned to England, and married February 1, 1768, Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue. By the interest of Sir James Lowther, to whom he was now re-

lated, he was returned in April, 1768, for Cockermouth. In 1769, he was nominated principal secretary to Marquis Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in which kingdom he had a natural interest, as he was descended from an antient family settled there, and there his estates lay. In 1772, he received the Order of the Bath. In 1775, he went out governor of Grenada, where under many and great difficulties, arising from events connected with the American war, he administered the government in a manner peculiarly acceptable to the people. In 1776, he was made Lord Macartney of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1779, Grenada was invaded by a powerful French force, and the skill and resistance of the governor, which was well seconded by the people, proved unavailing; he defended himself to the last. Previous to his return to Europe prisoner, the inhabitants honoured him with a very respectful address of thanks for his conduct while governor. He was soon released. During Lord Macartney's residence in Grenada, he formed a friendship with Mr. Staunton, (afterwards Sir George) who after practising medicine some years on the island, had become proprietor of an estate, and became secretary to the Honourable Governor. December, 1780, Lord Macartney was appointed governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, where his situation was both arduous and critical. Tippoo Sultaun was then in the height of his power, harrassing the territories of the East India company. While the Officers of the Company were too little obedient to the orders of their superiors. General Stuart, intent on deposing the governor, was taking measures for that purpose; but his Lordship anticipating his intentions, directed Mr. Staunton, his secretary, to arrest the General, which was effected with singular intrepidity and discretion. His Lordship afterwards effected a peace with Tippoo, which led to the liberation of a number of British prisoners, whose captivity had been truly wretched. The Company appointed him in 1785, governor general, but this station he declined. He arrived in England, January 1786. The Company expressed its approbation of his services, and sense of his integrity, by a pension of £1,500 per annum. Sir George Staunton also received £500 per annum. In 1788, he took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, and became a trustee for the linen manufacture.

In 1792, was planned that voyage to China, in which his Lordship sustained the important situation of ambassador to the court of Pekin, to which he was nominated May 3. This is certainly the most brilliant incident in his Lordship's life; very few individuals have visited Pekin, still fewer, ambassadors; and the objects of the expedition were of that nature as to require the abilities of a well-tried man. He was now sworn a privy counsellor, and graced with the additional title of Viscount Dervock, Antrim, Ireland.

His Lordship sailed from Portsmouth, September 26, with Sir George Staunton his friend, as his secretary and companion. Many rich presents were sent by this conveyance to the Chinese sovereign from the king of Great Britain, the India company, and from the ambassador himself. He arrived safely on the coast of China, and after some deliberation in the Chinese court, was forwarded to Pekin. Mandarins of high rank were appointed to conduct him; his presents were graciously received, and what the rigid laws of China would allow to be done, was done in his favour. His Lordship managed the ceremonies of this court, with great address; and paid only those honours to the emperor which were returned by a noble of equal rank with himself, to a portrait of his Britannic majesty. It is not the custom of that court to permit the residence of foreign ambassadors; neither were all the purposes of the embassy fully answered; but the opening to a favourable intercourse between the two nations was accomplished; and the interests of Britain have sensibly felt the advantage ever since. His Lordship approached Pekin as nearly as he could by sea; but returned overland along the canals to Canton, where he arrived December 19, 1793. He sailed, March 17, 1794, and arrived at Portsmouth, September 5. The Earl of Macartney was advanced to the dignity of a British peer, June 8, 1796, by the title of Baron Macartney of Parkhurst, Sussex. On the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope by Great Britain, his Lordship was selected for the office of governor, in which station he did all that could be done for the benefit of his charge. He recommended the English implements and modes of agriculture, and set the example of their employment; but the Dutch farmers were little impressed by his Lordship's success. They retained their old prejudices, and Dutch they continued.

His Lordship dying without issue, the title is extinct. His remains were interred at Chiswick, with the utmost privacy. His property he devised to his niece Elizabeth Hulme, for life, and to her family, in the eldest son, who is to take the name of Macartney. His Countess to have £2,400 *per annum*, with his house in Curzon-street, that at Chiswick, &c. for life.

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Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. and *Admiral of the Blue.*—This respectable officer, who died at Bermuda, February 26, was born in one of the southern counties of Portland, about 1757, and received his education at the High School of Edinburgh. He lost his father when very young. Having been for some time on the quarter-deck of the Rippon, commanded by the late Sir Edward Vernon,

he proceeded to India with that officer in 1776; between which period and the summer of 1778, he obtained a lieutenant's commission. August 10, in the latter year, Sir Edward Vernon's squadron fell in with that of M. Tronjolly, off Coromandel; and, for the manner in which Mr. Mitchell distinguished himself, in the action which ensued, he was immediately made Post in the country. August 12, 1782, while Sir Edward Hughes's squadron was refitting in Madras Roads, Captain Mitchell fell in with the Bellona, a French 40 gun ship, off the island of Ceylon. Notwithstanding his disparity of force, he fought for two hours and a half, when the Bellona made sail and sheered off, the Coventry in close pursuit. The latter ship, however, having sustained much damage, was unable to come up with the enemy, before she joined the French fleet, then lying at anchor in Battacalo Road. Two line of battle ships got under weigh and chased the Coventry; but she outsailed them, and joined Sir Edward Hughes, at Madras, on the 16th of the month. The Commander in Chief thought so highly of this exploit, as to make it the principal subject of an official letter to the Admiralty; and Captain Mitchell was shortly after promoted to the Sultan, of 74 guns.—In the fifth and last battle of Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, June 20, 1783, off Cuddalore, Captain Mitchell's ship was a considerable sufferer. He had acquired a handsome sum of prize money in India; but on his return to England, at the general peace, he found his agent had made free with the fruit of his toil, and had squandered nearly the whole of it in an election contest. Captain Mitchell was not again employed till the Russian armament in 1790, when he was appointed to the Asia, of 64 guns. The differences with Russia having been amicably settled, he was again without a ship till February 1795, when he commanded the Impregnable, of 90 guns, in Lord Howe's fleet. This was his last private command. June 1, 1795, he was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue; February 20, 1797, Rear-Admiral of the White; February 14, 1799, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He first hoisted his flag, in April 1799, on board the Zealand: and, in the summer of that year, having shifted his flag into the Isis, he superintended the equipment of the expedition destined against the Helder. Having assisted in the embarkation of the troops, he sailed from Yarmouth with the squadron, and joined Lord Duncan in the North Seas, in the middle of August. Under that officer, he conducted the whole of the expedition; the progress and result of which are sufficiently known. After his return, his Majesty conferred upon him the order of the Bath, and the city of London voted him its thanks, and presented him with a sword of 100 guineas value. In the course of 1800, he had his flag in the Windsor Castle, under Lord Bridport, in the channel fleet. January 1, 1801, he was made Vice-Admiral of the White, and for some time commanded a division of the channel fleet, under Admiral Cornwallis; but in November he proceeded with a detachment of the fleet to Ireland. He continued there for some time; but on the mutiny breaking out among the ships on that station, he brought the ringleaders round to Portsmouth, and afterwards presided at their trial. Sir Andrew sailed for Halifax in the spring of 1802, having been appointed Commander in Chief there. April 23, 1804, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Red; and November 9, 1805, Admiral of the Blue. Sir Andrew lost his first wife in 1803; but he married again (the daughter, we believe, of the Judge Advocate of Halifax), and has left an infant daughter. His Majesty granted a pension of £100 a year to Lady Mitchell, and £25 a year to his daughter. Sir Andrew went to Bermuda, early in the year, for the benefit of his health; but was suddenly seized with an illness which carried him off.—His remains were interred at Bermuda with military honours, March 3. Sir Andrew was much esteemed as an officer, and much beloved as a man.

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Isaac Reed, Esq. Barrister at Law, a gentleman famous for his extensive acquaintance with English Literature, especially Dramatic works of the black letter period. This rendered him peculiarly fit for the superintendance of those Editions of Shakespeare, which the London booksellers confided to his care. His annotations on these Editions, are his principal works. He published many years ago the "Biographia Dramatica;" in which, the diligence of his enquiries were eminently useful. He edited Dodsley's collection of old plays, 12 vols. 8vo. 1780. He was, during many years, Editor of the European Magazine, but parted with his property in that work, after Mr. Sewell the bookseller's death. His collection of English books, was perhaps the most extensive of any ever possessed by an individual. He was of simple manners, of great equanimity of temper, of good morals, friendly, benevolent, and ready to assist the literary undertakings of others. His writings manifest his candour, while his strictures display sound criticism, and correct taste.

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April 20.—John Russell, Esq. R. A. son of Mr. John Russell, bookseller, Guildford, Surry, where he was born April, 1744. He was pupil of Francis Coates, an eminent portrait painter in oil; but almost singularly clever in crayons. His manner consisted in keeping his colour as thin as possible in the

shades, and loading the lights with as much colour as he dexterously could. He painted the queen of Denmark before she quitted England, and contrived to make *two* original pictures. Having copied the first (in crayons) to the same degree of finishing as when her majesty last saw the picture; he finished *this copy* from the life, and then finished the other original from this. We saw one of these pictures, and had the story of it from Mr. Russell, in his painting room. Mr. Coates also painted the Queen and Princess Royal of England, engraved by Ryland; and many other portraits among the nobility. His pupil Russell imitated his manner very closely for some years, but at length adopted a style capable of greater expression; principally enriched by the beautiful and tender tints, which best suit female subjects, for which he composed his own crayons. His portrait of Dr. Willis, had great merit, and gave so much satisfaction, that the queen and other branches of the royal family sat to him. His picture of the Princess of Wales, with the Princess Charlotte on her knee, was sent as a present to the Duchess of Brunswick. He painted a variety of *subjects* as well as portraits; and even attempted History in crayons. Many engravings have been executed after his works; chiefly by Collyer, and the late Nutter. He visited Leeds and Hull occasionally; at the latter place he died. He was a persevering student of the moon's surface; and in his portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, that philosopher holds this subject in his hand. He formed a model of that planet, which occupied nearly twelve years from 1785. He had also advanced, with a view to publication, other representations of the moon, particulars of which may be seen, Panorama, p. 892. His family intend to complete this undertaking. Mr. Russell was also a man of piety, exemplary in his family, and in his religious connections. He published a small work in quarto, on the management of crayons; but this was before he had adopted his latest improvements.

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John Graves Simcoe, Lieut. Gen. aged 55. He was a native of Devonshire; he possessed an estate called Walford Lodge, near Exeter, where he died. He entered the army in 1770, as an ensign in the 85th regiment; in less than two years was appointed Adjutant; and Lieutenant March 12, 1774. He went with his regiment to America in 1775, was promoted to a company in the 40th, and greatly distinguished himself in the war on that continent. A corps of American loyalists being raised, Captain Simcoe was appointed Major-Commandant. It was called the Queen's Rangers, and was very actively employed. His exertions merited from General Sir Henry Clinton the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In this station he also distinguished himself; and published a particular account, from his own private journal, of an affair in which the enemy had claimed the advantage, and reflected on the corps he commanded. He returned to England at the peace of 1783, but was selected to be Lieutenant Colonel of a corps to be raised in America, for service in Canada. November 18, 1790, he was made Colonel. In 1791, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, which had been part of the province of Quebec. On his arrival there, he had the province accurately surveyed; allotted lands for the purpose of increasing the population, favoured the loyalists all in his power, and endeavoured to render the settlers as happy as possible, whether officers or men, who quitted the United States to establish themselves under British protection. He placed his military, now militia, on the frontiers, knowing their spirit and capacity for defence, in case of insult from the Americans. He soon saw his province peopled: provisions, formerly imported, were now exported; and grain was sent to England, instead of receiving flour from thence. He encouraged the fisheries of the lakes. Justice was administered with integrity during his government, which lasted about five years. Oct. 3, 1794, he was appointed Major-General; was sent to St. Domingo in December 1796; arrived in February following: but his health declining, he quitted this island in July, after doing all that was possible, in so short a period, for the prosperity of the island. July 18, 1798, he received the command of the 22d regiment of foot. Oct. 3 he was made Lieutenant-General. The defence of the county of Devon, the town of Plymouth, &c. was entrusted to him. General Simcoe accompanied Lord St. Vincent to Lisbon, but returned to England when his lordship left the Tagus. He was preparing to go to India, to succeed Lord Lake in the chief command of the forces there. To expedite the necessary arrangements he went to Torbay, his lady remaining in London. He had hardly arrived when his further progress was arrested, and a few days deprived his country of his services. He was highly esteemed as a military officer, and his advice was usually desired on military affairs. His judgment was sound on affairs of a more general nature; he was a good classical scholar, and is an exemplary instance of extensive learning united with the military spirit.

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December.—George Stubbs, Esq. R. A. native of Liverpool: born in 1724. When a young man his attachment to the arts and to the studies connected with them overcame every other inclination; and he has often been known to carry a dead-horse up into his garret of the house where he dwelt, and keep

it there, till he was threatened with prosecution for a nuisance. About 1754 he visited Italy, whence he returned to settle in London; and here he became the first artist in his way, which was principally that of animal painting. We remember his pictures of a horse and lion, and lion and horse, his very fine large whole length of a tiger, which he painted, in less time than a fortnight, purposely to exhibit. This picture was universally admired. It was engraved in Mezzotinto, by Dixon. The plate was burnt, in a fire which destroyed great part of the house of Smith, the printer, near Gough Square: occasioned by burning his oil in a chimney. This operation he afterwards performed, as always should be done, in an open field. Mr. Stubbs painted several pictures of Phaeton, in which the horses were admirable. Woollett engraved his four pictures of Shooting. He painted small figures well; and landscape: but did not succeed equally in large figures. His large picture of Hope nursing Love, was not to be compared with his smaller ones, of brood mares, horses, colts, dogs, &c. In the year 1766 he published an admirable work on the "Anatomy of the Horse," on 18 plates, all designed from nature; with great labour and accuracy. The plates were engraved, as well as the drawings made, by his own hand. Professor Camper complimented him highly, on this work. He resided many years in Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, where his work-room was a stable; and where we have seen him paint. He amused himself in painting in a species of enamel on large plates, of which he was in a manner the inventor. The curiosity of these pictures was, as least, equal to the merit of most of them: the smaller were better pencilled than the larger. At the time of his death he was intent on finishing a work of comparative anatomy—shewing the conformity or dissimilarity of a man, a quadruped, (the tiger,) and a bird, (the common fowl.) Three Parts of this work were published, when he died: the whole would have been comprised on 30 plates.

Mr. S. was a robust man, inclined to fat: an early riser; and has been known, long after he was fourscore, to walk from Seymour Street to Fleet Street, and back again, before breakfast.

At one of the exhibitions in Spring Gardens, a dog having obtained admission, ran up to Mr. Stubbs's picture of a cat, which happened to hang low; but finding that it did not move, after smelling it all over very carefully, he ran away, barking at it.

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May.—Mrs. Ann Yearsley, well known as the Milkwoman of Bristol, celebrated for her poetical talents. To the patronage of Miss Hanah More she was indebted for a recommendation to Mrs. Montagu; and for a preface to her poems, in which Mrs. Yearsley is described as never having received the least education, except that her brother had taught her to write. Her mother, who was also a milkwoman, appears to have had sense and piety; and to have given an early tincture of religion to this poor woman's mind. She married very young, to a man of a turn of mind very different from her own. Repeated losses, and a numerous family, (for they had six children in seven years), in concurrence with a severe winter, reduced them very low. Her poems were published in 1785, in one volume 4to. They appear to be the offspring of a vigorous mind: they abound in imagery and personification. The structure of her verse is occasionally very harmonious; it is sometimes redundant, but more frequently obscure from compression and brevity; rarely blemished by false thoughts, or distorted images, or incongruous metaphors. On the whole, her poetry is striking and commendable; though not enriched from the stores of knowledge, or refined by art and labour to undeniable correctness.

In 1787, she published also, "Poems on Various Subjects." In 1788, she wrote a short poem, in which she inveighed against the Slave Trade. In 1790, "Stanzas of Woe," addressed to Levi Eames, Esq. Mayor of Bristol. In 1791, she wrote a historical play, entitled "Earl Goodwin," which was performed with great applause at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, to crowded audiences. In this she endeavoured to strike out a new path for theatrical pieces; and omitted the usual attraction and interest of a love story. She attempted also, to mingle tragedy with comedy; but in this even Shakespeare fail.d. In 1795, she published a novel in four volumes 8vo. "The Royal Captives," founded on the History of the Iron Mask; adopting the idea of his being the twin brother of Louis XIV. She deviates however, very greatly from the most prevalent conception of this person, and makes him a husband and a father; which affords her an opportunity of introducing the adventures of his wife and son.

Report, we hope unfounded, accused Mrs. Yearsley of ingratitude to her benefactors; and of a behaviour not free from somewhat of that assuming, of which those who have been raised up from very low situations are sometimes guilty. We should be glad to think her unblameable in this charge. She defended herself against it with great moderation and address, without recrimination or effrontery.

Whether, if her education had been liberal, Mrs. Y. might have been superior as a poet, or happier as a woman, is a problem which only those who had an opportunity of intimate acquaintance with the structure and bias of her mind, can attempt to solve with any hope of success, or any expectation, however distant, of satisfaction.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

FINANCE.

We cannot better close the intelligence comprised in the first volume of our work, than by hinting at some of those important subjects which are likely to engage our attention hereafter. We have already, p. 1158, alluded to the services which those render to their country, who detect in statesmen errors of national consequence; or who add to the advantages intended by the governors of a community. It therefore, gives us sincere pleasure to be enabled to state from undoubted authority, that the finances of this nation are at this time the theme of liberal and free discussion between the honourable and contending parties, who appear to have differed on the subject. Difference of opinion on public matters, is not seldom an occurrence extremely fortunate; and the investigation to which it leads, is the very mean of discovering the truth of facts. However we may blame and despise a captious and vexatious opposition to the measures of public men, we cannot but rejoice in those cordial endeavours, and that patriotic contention, the object of which is to render the resources of Great Britain under a judicious application, and correct intelligence, adequate to the maintenance of national superiority; and capable of perpetuating those exertions, the continuance of which, to the present moment, presents a phenomenon unexampled in politics, and extremely perplexing to the enemy of public repose. The progress of *this* contention will afford us further opportunities of expressing our satisfaction, and the result must be beneficial to our native land.

ARMY.

The Annual Mutiny Bill is undergoing such alterations by supplementary regulations and additional clauses, as are thought applicable to circumstances. We need only recall the attention of our readers to the new principles adopted in the formation of this important part of the public force; to evince the propriety, and indeed, the necessity of corresponding enactments in that law, under which this immense mass is held in obedience.

The principal change in the constitution of the army and navy arises from the admission of Catholic officers to every rank in the profession. This is now made the subject of a separate bill.

POOR.

We have been favoured with the perusal of Mr. Whitbread's *Bill for promoting and encouraging industry among the labouring classes of the community, and for the relief, and regulation of the necessitous and criminal poor.*

This proposition, for in the light of a proposition we may consider it at this moment, must necessarily undergo ample discussion, not merely in the Commons House of Parliament, but among the magistrates of the kingdom, the judges, and the various public officers who have seen the effects of poverty, and the progress of vice.

There are also in different places, local customs, manners, and regulations; in some districts, there are also prejudices, and we fear too, partial blindnesses, and wilfulnesses. To conciliate such discordances, is no easy matter; and to lay down general principles, which shall be applicable to dissimilar circumstances, requires the united wisdom and penetration of the enlightened of our land. The attempt is arduous, and, *ex animo*, we wish it success. The bill itself does great credit to the head and heart of its benevolent framer; and, if not every proviso it contains should be adopted; yet we doubt not of much good being derived from it.—The benevolent intention of Mr. Wilberforce, in pursuing the subject of the *Slave Trade* to its successful issue, cannot be questioned; the equally benevolent intention of Mr. Whitbread is no less indisputable.

Both these measures will add to the credit of our age, for humanity, and sympathy with the afflicted. We hope also, that both of them will tend to the suppression of vice, to the increase of industry and employment among the youthful poor, especially, to the consequent extension of trade, and to the promotion of virtue and public morals among us.

As a slight sketch of this bill may be acceptable to our readers, we shall state by way of abstract, that it proposes to extend the advantages of education to the poorer classes, somewhat after the manner in which education is generally communicated in Scotland, by *insisting* that the children of the poor shall be taught to read and write; and shall be required regularly to attend at some place of religious worship, or shall have worship performed in the place of teaching, &c.

We know not whether the present condition of the kingdom of Sweden has come under the notice of the benevolent author of this plan, we therefore hint, at the *necessity* laid on all youth for acquiring the art of writing, and reading of course; inasmuch, as no person is allowed to do any act or thing, as actions of majority, such as marriage, settlement in houses, removals, &c. who cannot write and read. Hence, ignorant Swedes are unknown;

and we have conversed with Swedish common sailors, whose manners and knowledge were extremely honourable to those institutions from which they were derived.

The fund to be raised for the service of the poor, the opportunity given to the poor to lay by any savings which it may be in their power to make, the establishment of offices for the purpose of directing these receipts to the best advantage, are new features of national legislation; and they will no doubt undergo correct revision, and receive abundant improvement. These therefore we only mention. The expences attending them it is proposed should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. But there are other novelties engaged in this purpose; such as exemplary punishment for the refractory, the obstinate, the dissolute, and the criminal poor; together with high rewards to the obedient and industrious. When obedience and industry are rewarded by the state as well as by the advantages attendant on those qualities, we may hope that the combined effect of these incitements will prove uncommonly effectual among us. We remember that Swift describes Justice among the Laputans, as not only punishing but rewarding; her emblems should be, says he, not only a sword, but a cornucopia. In the bill before us, this idea is reduced to action; and while British justice deters from the commission of crimes, nothing can be more honourable, or more advantageous, than a distribution of favours, distinctions, and rewards, among the bulk of the nation; which is no less sensible of such tokens of superiority and dignity, than those superior classes, to which, hitherto among us they have been confined.

PARISH APPRENTICES.

Correspondent with the above bill is another "for the better regulation of *Parish* "apprentices;"—by which is intended compulsion on masters and mistresses, having such charge to attend more to their morals and their religious duties, and on churchwardens, to see that they be not left wholly, or forsaken, when apprenticed by parishes.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In addition to the above intelligence, so honourable to humanity, and to the glory of our country, we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that an eminent barrister is preparing to lay before the public a *Plan to prevent all charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons in the several parishes of England and Wales, from loss, embezzlement, non-application, misapplication, fraud, and abuse, in future.* We have already been favoured with a sight of the manuscript; and as soon as printed we shall recur to the subject.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

We select the following occurrences as very characteristic of British seamen: and as demonstrative of their gallant conduct, no less when opposed to an enemy on shore, than when at sea. They are extracts from the London Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Brisbane of H. M. Ship Arethusa, dated off the Havannah, Aug.* 23, 1806.

I have the honour to inform you of a successful attack made by his Majesty's ships Arethusa and Anson, on the enemy near the Moro Castle, in the Island of Cuba, on the 23d inst. The result has been the capture of the Spanish frigate Pomona, of 38 guns, and 347 men, the destruction of 12 gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder, and 100 men, and the explosion of a Castle mounting 16 36-pdrs.—In justice to the officers and men under my orders, I feel it right you should be made acquainted with the particulars. On the morning of the 23d inst. I discovered the enemy within 2 miles of the Moro Castle, rather to leeward, carrying all possible sail to get into the Havannah. I therefore made the signal to lay the enemy on board on coming up with her, but my design was frustrated by the Pomona bearing up, having been joined by 12 gun boats from the Havannah, and anchoring within pistol-shot of a Castle mounting 16 34-pdrs, in 3½ fathoms water. The gun-boats advanced from her in a line a-breast. These boats were sent out expressly to protect the Pomona at her anchorage. This line of defence certainly appeared formidable, added to a lee shore, but difficulties with British seamen are easily got the better of, and well knowing the able and gallant support I should meet with from Capt. Lydiard*; I decided instantly to attack the enemy in their strong position, and bore up for that purpose, having previously passed a bower cable through the stern-port. In going down both ships suffered considerably in their sails and rigging from the raking fire of the gun-boats, the Pomona and Castle reserving theirs until we anchored. At 10 *a. m.* I anchored the Arethusa close alongside the Pomona, in one foot water more than the ship drew; the Anson on my larboard bow; when the action became general, but not of long duration. The Pomona having struck her colours in 35 minutes, 3 gun-boats blew up, 6 were sunk, and 3 driven on shore on the breakers. Notwithstanding the severe fire from the Castle, the Pomona was instantly taken possession of by Lieut. Parish, first of the Arethusa, and followed by Lieut. Sullivan, first of the Anson. The Castle had now

* * Compare Panorama, pp. 1349, 1351.

commenced firing red-hot shot, which occasioned the Arethusa to be set on fire, but was soon extinguished by the arrangements of Lieutenants Higman and Griffith, commanding the main deck. Shortly after, a melancholy and dreadful explosion took place in the Castle, after which all firing ceased.

Arethusa. Two killed, 32 wounded; Anson. None.—Spanish Frigate, Captain and 29 men killed; 2 Lieutenants and 30 men wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Lord Cochrane, of H. M. Ship Imperieuse, dated Jan. 7, 1807.

Having been led in chase to the southward yesterday, as the Imperieuse passed the Bason of Arcasson, in returning to the station you had assigned, Lieut. Mapleton volunteered his services to bring out with the boats whatever vessels might be found there, and, as a preliminary step, attacked Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military stores was destroyed, 4 36-pounders, 2 field pieces, and a 13-inch mortar spiked, the platoons and carriages burnt, and the Fort laid in ruins.——The Hon. Mr. Napier and Mr. H. Stewart, Midshipmen, accompanied Lieutenant Mapleton; and Mr. Gibbert, the surgeon's first assistant, embraced the opportunity to shew his zeal even in this affair, foreign to his profession.—I am happy to add, that as it was well conducted, so it was accomplished without any loss.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. E. Duckworth, of H. M. sloop Superieure, dated off Isle of Pines, Sep. 9, 1806.

After leaving the Stork off the Isle of Pines, it took us to the 2d of this month to get off Point Gondas, distance N. W. 23 miles from Batabano, when I anchored with the Flying Fish and Pike schooners; at midnight weighed and stood for Batabano, to be off that place before break of day, but owing to baffling winds it took us until day-light. I thought it expedient to land, which I accordingly did, with 18 men from the Stork, 35 from the Superieure, and 10 from the Flying Fish, to guard the boats; but after landing two miles to windward of the battery, the marshy irregular ground so impeded our march, and the enemy perceiving it, sent a party of soldiers to way-lay us in the thick bushes; but the most forward of my party charged and completely put them to the route, after leaving two killed and one badly wounded. At that period a general alarm had spread, the militia had joined the stationary regulars in the front, aided by the men from the shipping in the bay.—Our retreat being then cut off, we were obliged to rush forward to gain the fort, which I am happy to say was completely carried in three minutes; the enemy retreated in all directions, after firing 2 guns and a volley of small arms, towards the path we were obliged to pass. The battery consisted of 6 long 18-pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, which we spiked, and then proceeded to take possession of the vessels, which consisted of one felucca, pierced for 14 guns, having 1 18-pounder and 12 blunderbusses on board; a schooner, pierced for 12; a French privateer of 4, and three other Spanish vessels, with 1 gun each; 6 other smaller with cargoes, which were saved, and the vessels burnt, not having sufficient men to carry them out. The next morning came off a flag of truce; from them I learn their loss was considerable. I am happy to add, we had only one man badly wounded on the occasion. —Two days after I captured a Spanish armed schooner, St. John, of 3 guns, and 32 men, after a slight resistance

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BUENOS AYRES.

The following are the particulars of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards.—Sir Home Popham's dispatches describing this event are of a length which precludes us from inserting them entire. We wait for additional intelligence from this quarter with a lively interest.

Captain Edmonds, late of his Majesty's ship Diomede, arrived Jan. 24, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Home Popham, dated in the Rio de la Plata, the 1st of November, from which it appears, that Buenos Ayres was attacked on the 9th of August, by a detachment of troops from Monte Video, assisted by the town's people and militia of the country, and obliged to surrender on the 12th, under a capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards observed. General Beresford, the officers, troops, marines of the squadron, and a few seamen, remained prisoners of war.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an attack was made upon Monte Video, but without success. Possession was taken of Maldonada, at the mouth of the River, on the 29th of October, where the troops were stationed when Captain Edmonds sailed. His Majesty's ships were at anchor in the road of that place, and their crews in perfect health.

We understand that the military and inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, amounting to about 12,000 men, having organized and armed themselves into a military body, attacked the force under Major-General Beresford, consisting of about 1450 men, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of August. The actions fought on these days were bravely and obstinately contended; the Spaniards fought

in state approaching to fury; many of our brave men were killed and beat down by superior numbers at the muzzle of their guns. This glorious defence was attended with the loss on our part of 144 men and officers, killed and wounded, and of 1300 men taken prisoners, contrary to the express articles of capitulation. The troops detained are 700 of the 71st (Highland) regiment, 150 of the St. Helena corps, and the remainder the marines and the brigade of seamen; part of which previously reached their ships. Gen. Beresford was detained. Capt. Kennet, of the Engineers, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Lucas, of the 71st regiment, were killed. The Spaniards lost about 600 men. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are computed at 70,000 persons; many of these fired from the tops of their houses upon our troops as they were marching out of the town.

On the 2d of October a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 men arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the 38th and 47th regiments, and 350 of the 21st dragoons. On the 28th of that month an attack was made on Monte Video. It however soon appeared, that the men of war could not enter near enough to bombard the town, with sufficient effect to cover the landing of the troops, although they succeeded in silencing the batteries; and the attack was given up. The troops were taken to Maldonado, a strong post near the mouth of the River Plate, rendered impregnable by nature; the island Gotiti, which is strongly fortified by art, protects it. On this peninsula our troops are securely and comfortably situated; the men of war flank them on each side.

Statement of Property captured at Buenos Ayres, but not removed; and recaptured on the 12th of August.

	Dollars.
Goods of the Philippine Company	100,000
Debts due to ditto - - - -	1,011,547
4000 arob. B. tobacco (at 6 dollars) sold for 14 - - - - - -	24,000
200 ditto Parly ditto - - - -	12,000
50,000 reams paper (2 dollars) -	100,000
Playing cards - - - - - -	50,000
5000 quintals of quicksilver (40 dollars) - - - - - - -	200,000
40,000lbs. Spanish snuff (2 dollars)	80,000
20,000lbs. Havannah ditto (2 dollars)	40,000
37,000lbs. bark (1½ dollar) - -	56,250
	1,673,797
Vessels and floating property	1,500,000
	3,173,797

Note.—No valuation is made in this statement of the timber, treasure in treasury, powder in the magazine, and of armoury and ordnance stores.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

From the composition of the following extracts, our readers will judge of the Frenchified manners and notions which prevail in the Empire of Hayti. The style is worthy of the brightest days of the *Republique Française*, when the Parisians pronounced it *one* and *indivisible*. As to their truth, we have not the means of ascertaining it: but it has been observed, by those whose anti-imperial imaginations have bewildered themselves in the regions of politics, that if these were all the crimes with which the Sovereign of Hayti was chargeable, they could name another Emperor who much more richly deserved a similar fate.

From an Address of the Army of Hayti to the General in Chief, Henry Christophe.

"Vengeance has had its operation, and now the army only waits for your presence to concur in the formation of the social compact which should unite us; of a constitution in which every citizen shall at length find security for his person, and the sacred right of property, emanating from the general will; not like that mishapen act which we have trodden under our feet, made in the silence of the cabinet, without the knowledge of the most interested in it, and calculated only to flatter the caprice of a single individual, and, even in the letter of it, contrary to every principle of liberty. Thus long abused, we have sworn not to separate till we have seen the new constitutional act proclaimed; that act by which we ought to be governed, until we have approved of it, and sworn to obey it; and until, conformably to the usages of ancient warriors, we have publicly acknowledged you for the head of our Government, and borne you upon our shields.

From a Proclamation issued by those who had succeeded in their Enterprise against Dessalines: what will be the character of this new Government we believe cannot even be conjectured.

Commerce, the source of plenty and prosperity to states, languished in an apathy under this ignorant man, the chief causes of which were the vexations and the horrors exercised upon strangers. Cargoes violently seized, bargains broken as soon as they were contracted, banished far from our ports the ships of all countries. The assassination of Thomas Thuat, an English merchant, who had long resided in the country, where he was respected on account of his blameless conduct and his virtues, excited general indignation; and why was he murdered?

Thomas Thuat was rich: this was his sole crime. The Haytian merchants were not better treated. The advantages which it was affected to allow them were only calculated upon the profits which it was expected to extract from them.

Always swayed by his vicious dispositions the Chief of the Government, in his last tour, disorganized the army. His cruel avarice suggested to him the idea to transfer the troops of one corps to another, for the purpose of bringing them nearer to their native place, in order that they should require no subsistence, although he exacted from them the most arduous service. The soldier was deprived of his pay, of his subsistence, and appeared every where almost naked; while the public treasure furnished, in profusion, annual stipends of 20,000 dollars to each of his mistresses, of which he kept twenty at least, to support their boundless extravagance, which was both a disgrace to the Government, and an insult to the general misery.

The laws were not more respected. A constitution was framed by order of the Emperor, solely for the advancement of his private interests, dictated by caprice and ignorance, put into form by his secretaries, unpublished in the name of the Generals of the army, who not only never approved or signed this mishapen and ridiculous document, but never had the least knowledge of it until it was published and promulgated. No protecting statute shielded the people from the barbarity of the Sovereign; his supreme pleasure sent a citizen to death, and none of his friends or relatives could tell why.

Until the moment shall arrive when we shall be able to establish it, we declare that concord, brotherhood, and friendly intercourse, being the foundations of our union, we will never lay down our arms before we shall have struck down the tree of our slavery and debasement, and placed at the head of the Government a man whose courage and virtues we have long respected, and who, like us, has been the object of the insults of the tyrant. The people and the army, whose voice we speak, proclaim General Henry Christophe Provisional Chief of the Government of Hayti, until the Constitution shall have definitively conferred on him that august title.

It does not appear that any besides Dessalines had fallen in this revolution.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

Thomas Pearson, of Haberdashers' Place, in the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, wholesale upholsterer; for a machine or machinery for the purpose of cleansing, seasoning, and dressing feathers and other articles. Aug. 30, 1806.

John Carey, Dr. of Laws, of Camden-street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; for various contrivances for preventing or checking fires, and preserving persons and property therefrom, by means of divers improvements in alarms, chimnies, cisterns, fire-skreens, and other articles. Aug. 30, 1806.

Christopher Wilson, of Windmill-street, Tottenham Court Road, Middlesex, master mariner, for a new system of naval architecture. Aug. 30, 1806.

Robert Newman, of Dartmouth, in the county of Devon, ship-builder; for improvements in the form, formation, and construction, of ships and other vessels of war, and ships and other vessels of commerce, and of sloops, barges, and other vessels, any otherwise employed. Sept. 6, 1806.

Joseph Manton, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, gun-maker; for improvements in double-barreled guns. Sept. 15, 1806.

Isaiah Birt, of Plymouth Dock, in the county of Devon, gentleman; for a black paint, composed chiefly of earthy and mineral substances, which will be beneficial to our navy, and the shipping interest at large; being particularly calculated to preserve wood, and prevent rust in iron, and may be applied to all puaposes for which paint in general is used. Sept. 18, 1806.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Portsea, in the county of Southampton, gent.; for anew mode of cutting veneers, or thin boards. Sept. 23.

Henry Pratt, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, steel toy-maker; for a new toast-stand, or an improvement on the article commonly called cats or dogs, upon which things are placed before a fire. Oct. 2, 1806.

Robert Salmon, of Woburn, in the county of Bedford, Surveyor; for newly-invented mathematic principled, safe and easy trusses, for the relief and cure of ruptures. Oct. 2, 1806.

William Cooke, of Chute House, in the county of Wilts, gentleman; for certain improvements in the construction of waggons and other carriages with more than two wheels. Oct. 2, 1806.

Ralph Wedgwood, of Charles-street, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for an apparatus for producing duplicates of writings. Oct. 7, 1806.

Ralph Sutton, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, brazier and tin-plate-worker; for certain improvements in an apparatus for cooking, either by steam or water, Oct. 7, 1806.

William Sampson, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, millwright; for a new discovery or invention to be acted on by the impulse of wind, in order to work mills, pumps, and other machinery suitable to its application. Oct. 7, 1806.

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For the Year 1807.

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Drawing, W. M. Craig, Esq.

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Secretary to the Library, Chs. Burney, LL.D. and F.R.S. a.

Assistant Sec. Mr. Wm. Savage

Keeper of Library, Mr. Harris

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

December 5.

36*th Foot.*—Capt. W. Creswell, 1 G.B. to be capt. without purch. *v.* Moncrieffe

44*th do.*——Capt. E. Gregory to be maj. without purch. *v.* Poullett

65*th do.*——Lieut. col. L. Smith, 18 foot, to be lieut. col. *v.* Sir C. Hastings

69*th do.*—Lieut. F. L. Coore, 15 light drag. to be capt. by purch. *v.* Munro, retired

82*d do.*——Lieut. G. Burroes, 6 foot, to be capt. without purch. *v.* Mc. Mahon

87*th do.*——C. F. Baldwin, Esq. to be paymaster 2d batt. *v.* Fitzgerald, resigned

89*th do.*—B. Lieut. Col. L. Holland, permanent staff of quart. mast. gen. to be maj. without purch. *v.* D'Urban

93*d do.*—Maj. R. Dale, 6 G. B. to be maj. without purch. *v.* Honyman.

101*st.*—Lieut. G. Killikelly, 50 foot, to be capt. without purch.

8 *W. I. R.*——Maj. J. A. Prevost, 7 foot, to be lieut. col. without purch. *v.* Scott

Royal African Corps.—Capt. P. Henderson, 29 foot to be maj. without purchase.

Royal W. I. Rangers.—Capt. T. Mc. Mahon, 82 foot, to be maj.

Baillie's Reg.—Capt. H. de la Harpe, Meuron's Reg. to be capt. without purch. *v.* Walker, dismissed

Froberg's Reg.—Lieut. T. Fitzgerald, 6 foot, to be capt.—Lieut. F. Watteville, York L. I. V. to be capt. with temporary rank in army.

1*st G. B.*—Lieut. J. White, 60 foot, to be capt. *v.* Cummings.

5*th do.*—Lieuts. R. Finch, 38 foot, P. Dumas, 20 foot, H. Powell, 47 foot, J. Nixon, 12 light dragoons, T. Carter, 3 foot, W. Gordon, 92 foot, J. Cross, 36 foot, J. Prevost, 11 foot, G. Owen, 10 foot, G. Goldie, 6 drag. guards, to be captains

6*th do.*—Lieuts. J. Agrew, 14 light dragoons, W. Darns, 71 foot, B. Wallop, New Bruns. Fencibles, W. Serle, 19 light drag. S. Reid, 36 foot, T. Wemyss, 19 foot, E. Broderick, 9 foot, to be captains

7*th K. B.*—Lieuts. P. Campbell, 49 foot, A. Duhourdieu, 5 foot, A. Mair, 60 foot, J. Marshall, 59 foot, J. Dunlop, 45 foot, J. Lane, 3 foot, E. Keane, 23 foot, to be captains

8*th do.*—Capt. E. Coghlan, 66 foot, Lieuts. W. Le Grand, 61 foot, W. W. Algeo, 82 foot, A. Cameron, 79 foot, N. Browne, 25 foot, G. F. W. Fluker, 73 foot, W. Pilkington, 82 foot, W. S. Willett, 7 foot, to be captains

9*th do.*—Capt. W. Onslow, 4 drag. to be major. Capt. J. Grey, 82 foot, do

Lieuts. R. Coe, 35 foot, R. Dale, 84 foot, J. Browne, 30 foot, W. Y. Johnson, 60 foot, J. B. Irwin, 5 drag. guards, W. Stevens, 43 foot, H. Mc. Laine, 64 foot, R. Bogle, 54 foot, E. Scott, 6 drag. guards, G. Ridge, 27 foot, to be capts.

Nova Scotia fencibles.—Capt. Chisholme, royals, to be capt. *v.* Wetherall

December 9.

1*st Foot.*—Capt. J. S. Smith. 93 foot, to be capt. *v* Wolseley, exch.

18*th do.*—Capt. E. Walker to be major without purch. *v* Gubbins.—Lieut. J. Baylis to be capt. *v* Walker

23*d Foot.*—Capt. W. E. Wolseley, royals, to be capt. *v* Smith.

27*th do.*—Capt. W. Moore, 3 W. I. R. to be capt. *v* Assiotti, who exch.

31*st do.*—Lieut. P. Dowdall to be capt. without purch. *v* Sullivan.

91*st do.*—Major B. W. Ottley, H. P. 27 foot, to be major, *v* Mc. Dougal, who exch.

3*d W. I. R.*——Capt. F. Assiotti, 27 foot, to be capt. *v* Moore

1*st G. B.*—Lieut. W. Gorman Johnson, 34 foot, to be capt. *v* Creswell

2*d do.*—Capt. A. Salvin, H. P. 33 foot, to be capt. *v* Gray, who exch.

4*th do.*—Lieut. Col. E. Baynes, H. P. 15 *G. B.* to lieut. col. *v* Carruthers, whose appointment has not taken place.

6*th do.*—Lieut. J. H. S. Maw, 6 foot, to be capt. Lieut. W. H. Newton, 7 do.

7*th do.*—Lieut. T. W. Butler, 9 foot.—Lieut. J. Dickens, 15 light do.—Lieut. H. Gore, 89 foot, to be captains

8*th do.*—Lieut. Fancourt, 82 foot.—Lieut. F. Linsigen, 56 foot, to be captains

Staff.

Capt. J. Dickson, 34 foot to be permanent assistant quarter master general with the rank of major, *v* Holland, promoted

December 13.—*Royal Regiment of Artillery.*

Maj. B. Bloomfield to be lieut col.—Capt. G. B. Fisher to be major, *v* Bloomfield.—2d Capt. H. Holcombe to be capt. *v* Fisher.—1st Lieut. A. Mercer to be 2d capt. *v* Holcombe.

December 16.

27*th Foot.*—Capt. M. Close, H. P. 20 foot, to be capt. *v* Sheridan

38*th do.*—E. Evanson to be ens. without purch. *v* Stack

43*d do.*—Lieut. J. Ferguson to be capt. by purch. *v* Kepling.

53*d do.*—Capt. N. Kingscote, 50 foot, to be major by purch. *v* Jameson who retires

60*th do.*—Lieut. F. Reynauld to be capt. without purch. *v* Nixon.

69*th do.*——Lieut. S. B. Micklethwaite, 3 drag. guards, to be capt. by purch. *v* Beeves, retired.

79*th do.*——Maj. Gen. J. Murray, 84 foot, to be lieut. col. *v* Eden, who exchanges.

84*th do.*—Lieut. Col. W. Eden, 79 foot, to be lieut. col. *v* Murray

5*th do.*—Capt. W. Tuyll, 7 light drag. to be maj. by purch. *v* O'Connell

Watteville's Reg.——Lieut. G. Haas to be capt. *v* May, promoted.

December 23.

3*d Foot.*—Capt. Hon. J. S. Cocks, 4 G. B. to be capt. *v* Gardner.

10*th do.*—Capt. C. J. Milnes to be major by purch. *v* Hill, promoted.—Capt. H. John, H. P. 106 foot, to be capt. *v* Aird, who exchanges, receiving the difference

18*th do.*——Capt. J. Yates, royals, to be maj. by purch. *v* Dunlop.

24*th do.*—Capt. W. Serle, 6 G. B. to be capt. *v.* Crigan

27*th do.*——Lieut. W. Wainwright to be capt. *v* Enright.

29*th do.*—Lieut. A. Patison to be capt. *v* Henderson.

77*th do.*—Capt. Hon. H. Neville, 4 G. B. to be capt. *v* Winslow

82*d Foot.*—Lieut. W. Greene to be capt. *v* Grey.
91*st do.*——Lieut. D. Mc. Laren to be capt.
Royal W. I. Rangers.—Maj. E. R. Boggis, H. P. 15 foot, to be major, *v* Mc. Mahon, who exch.
4*th C.B.* Lieut. G. Gibbons, 88 foot, to be capt. *v* Neville.—Lieut. C. L. Barnard, 14 foot, do. *v* Cocks
6*th do.*—Lieut. J. Gauntlett, 8 foot, to be capt. *v* Setle.
9*th do.*—Capt. J. Gardiner, 3 foot, to be major, *v* Onslow, whose appointment has not taken place
10*th R. B. V.*—Lieut. Gen. Lowther Pennington, H. P. 131 foot, to be col.—B. Maj. D. M'Pherson, 9 R. V. B. to be major.—Capt. H. M'Lean 1 R. B. V.—Capt. J. Enright, 27 foot, to be captains

December 27.

22*d Lt. Drag.* B. Lieut. Col. H. Davi s to be lieut. col. by purch. *v* Paterson, retired.—Capt. R. Travers to be major, *v* Davies.—Lieut. J. F. Paterson to be capt. *v* Travers.
24*th Light Drag.*— Lieut. W. H. Wallis to be capt by purch. *v* French, retired
25*th do.*—Major H G. Wade to be lieut col. *v* Carelton.—Capt. J. Jones to be maj. *v* Wade. Lieut. J. Bean to be capt. *v* Jones.
12*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. Sale to be capt. *v* Grant.
91*st do.*—Capt. A. Warburton, 57 foot, to be maj. by purch. *v* Campbell, retired
94*th do.*—Capt J. Jones to be major, *v* Campbell Lieuts. J. Laing, J. Bogle, R. Campbell, to be capts.

December 30.

15*th Lt. Drag.*—Lieut. J. Jenkins to be capt. by purch. *v* Fowler
55*th do.*—Capt. F. L. Coore, 69 foot, to be capt. *v* Gibson, exch.
1*st Foot.*. Lieut. R. Robinson, 29 foot, to be capt. by purch. *v* Yates
2*d do.*—Lieut. J. Burke, Newfold Fencibles, to be capt. *v* Ramsay
6*th do.*—Capt. E. Fitzgerald, Froberg's reg. to be capt. *v* Gladwin, exch.
18*th do.*—Capt. G. H. Gordon, H. P. 100 foot, to be capt. *v* Hill, exch.
39*th do.*—Lieut. T. Landers to be capt. v Dale
48*th do.*—Lieut. Hon. E. C. Cocks, 16 light drag. to be capt. by purch. v J. Campbell. retired
69*th do.*—Capt. J. A. Gibson, 15 light drag. to be capt. v Coore
85*th do.*—Lieut. J. Naish to be capt. v D'Arcey
89*th do.*—Lieut. T. Browne to be capt. by purch. v Waddy
93 *do*—Capt. Hon. R. French, 93 foot, to be maj. by purch. v Cochrane
Froberg's Reg.—Capt. C. T. Gladwin, 6 foot, to be capt. v Fitzgerald

UNIVERSITY PROMOTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Oxford.

Jan. 3. The Rev. Samuel Smith late Chaplain to the House of Commons, has been appointed Canon of Christ Church, in the room of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bangor.

On Thursday, Messrs. D. Hughes, B.A. Edward Thomas and J. B. Davison, of Jesus College, were admitted scholars of that society

Jan. 10. At the levee on Wednesday last the Right Rev. Dr. Randolph was presented to his Majesty by Earl Spencer, upon his being translated from the Bishopric of Oxford, to Bangor, when the Reverend Prelate did homage before his Majesty upon the occasion.

Jan. 17. Wednesday, the 14th inst. the first day of Lent Term, the Rev. E. W. Estcourt, and E. G. Marsh, B.A. of Oriel College, were admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. R. Simson of Magdalen Hall; E. Herbert of Jesus College, E. Lloyd and J. Burrows of Brasenose College, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The King has been pleased to order a *Congé d'Elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in the University of Oxford, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void, by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, John, late Bishop thereof to the See of Bangor; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Rev. Charles Moss, Doctor in Divinity, and one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Oxford.

Jan. 22. Rev. R. Bryan, B. A. of Oriel, admitted M.A.; Messrs. I. I. Haverfield and G. D. Faithfull, of Corpus Christi, and P. Steade, of Hertford College, admitted B.A.

Feb. 13. Right Rev. Dr. Moss consecrated Lord Bishop of this diocese, with the usual ceremonies, in the cathedral at Christ Church. His Lordship not being able to attend, the Rev. Dr. Hay, one of the canons, officiated as his proxy.

The Rev. H. Richards, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, and Vice Chancellor of the University, unanimously elected in convocation one of the Curators of the Theatre, in the room of the Rev. S. Berdmore, D.D. warden of Merton College, who had resigned that office.

The Hon. R. Clements, of Oriel; Messrs. W. B. Bonaker, of Wadham, and J. Penson, of St. Edmund Hall, admitted B.A.

C. Hue, B.M. of Pembroke College, is admitted M.D.; Messrs. H. Hinxman and G. M. Maunsell, of Oriel, and H. Soames, of Wadham, admitted B.A.

Feb. 5. G. Ormerod, Esq. gent. com. of Brasenose, admitted in convocation to the honorary degree of M.A.

Feb. 8. Mr. G. Taunton, of Corpus Christi, and the Rev. H. Morgan, of Christ Church, B.A. admitted M.A.

Messrs. G. Græme and G. Cross, of Brasenose; G. Saunders, of Worcester, and J. Radcliffe, of St. Mary Hall, admitted B.A.

The Rev. S. Smith, late chaplain to the House of Commons, is appointed Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in the room of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bangor.

Cambridge.

Jan. 2. The Hulsean Prize for the present year has been adjudged to the Rev. S. B. Vince, B.A. Fellow of King's College for an essay on the following subject; "*The propagation of Christianity was not indebted to any secondary causes.*"

The Rev. H. Bishop, M.A. late of St. John's College, has been presented to the Vicarage of Ardleigh in Essex, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Kelly. Patron the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. John Edgar, M.A. formerly of Jesus College, and one of the domestic chaplains to the Prince of Wales, has been presented to the Rectory of Spexall in Suffolk. Patron the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. N. Simons, M.A. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been presented by the Archdeacon of the diocese, to the Rectory of St. Margaret's church, in that city, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. H. W. Champneys.

Jan. 9. The subject of the Poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year, is, *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*

The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir William Browne's Medals for the present year, are,

For the Odes.....In Obitum Gulielmi Pitt.

Epigrams ..Μέγα Βίβλιον, Μέγα Κακόν.

The trustees of the Hulsean prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the best "*Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*"

The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-President of the college at Fort William in Bengal, having proposed, that two sermons shall be preached before the University, on the subject of *Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages*, by such members of the University as the University may appoint, and at such times as may be convenient; and having requested that each of the preachers will accept the sum of thirty guineas, to be paid by Messrs. Boehm and Co. London, on delivery of a printed copy of the Sermons for the College of Fort William in Bengal:—The Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the heads of colleges, has given notice, that a Grace will be offered to the Senate, early in the next term, for vesting the election of the said preachers, and the appointment of the days of preaching, in the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Norrisian Professors of Divinity, or their Deputies, and the two Proctors, or a majority of them, of whom the Vice-Chancellor shall be one.

The Rev. Thomas Milnes, late a Fellow-commoner of Christ's College, has been instituted to the valuable living of Agnes Burton, with Harpham annexed, in the east riding of Yorkshire, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Dr. Milnes, of Newark, and vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dade.

Mr. John Browning, of King's College, was, Jan. 7, admitted a Fellow of that society.

The Rev. John Wooll, master of the school at Midhurst in Sussex, and Fellow of New-College, Oxford, has been elected to the mastership of Rugby school.

The Bishop of Ely has presented the Rev. J. Davis, Chaplain to the Government Chapel at Portsmouth, to the living of King's Langley, in Hertfordshire.

The Rev. J. Parker, M.A. is installed to the Prebend of Riccall, in the Cathedral of York, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Preston.

The Rev. W. Alleyne Barker, of Swanington, Norfolk, examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of St. David's, is elected to the Mastership of Woodbridge Grammar School.

Jan. 16. The Rev. H. C. Carleton, B.A. has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Preston upon Stour, in the diocese of Gloucester, on the nomination of James West, Esq. void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Horner. Also the Rev. H. A. Pye, M.A. has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Cirencester, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. S. Wilkes.

The Rev. N. Simons, M.A. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been presented by his Grace, to the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, vacated by the death of the Rev. F. Dodsworth.

Jan. 23. This day being Bachelor's commencement, the following gentlemen, from the under-mentioned colleges, will be admitted to the degree of B.A.—*King's College*, Mr. Lloyd; *Trinity*, Messrs. Ainslie, Brooksbank, Burgess, Campbell, Carr, Cooke, Crabb, Eyre, Ferrand, Fox, Goodrich, Green, Macnamara, Miller, Morley, Raamsden, Raymond, Rous, Seton, Sharpe, Shepherd, Shuter, Smyth, Taylor, Townley, Wilkinson, Wray; *St. John's*, Messrs. Ainger, Armstrong, G. Baker, L. P. Baker, Brooks, Buckland, Cooke, Coulson, Fisher, Foljambe, Gipps, Haviland, R. Moore, W. Moore, Pretyman, Waddilove, Wilkinson, Williamson; *Peterhouse*, Messrs. Croft, Relph; *Clare Hall*, Messrs. Mason, Reeve, Wastell; *Pembroke Hall*, Messrs. Beachman, Neale, Wing; *Caius*, Messrs. Edgar, Jackson, Kedington, Wilkins; *Trinity Hall*, Mr. Nelson; *Bene't College*, Messrs. Boys, Stockdale; *Queen's*, Messrs. Anderson, Chapman, Gee, Gray, Pratt, Wilson; *Catherine Hall*, Messrs. Macfarlan, Vereist; *Jesus*' Messrs. Athon, Church, Fellowes, Gwynne, Raynes, Willan; *Christ's*, Messrs. Brome-

head, Nelson, Rowlatt, Shaw, Thomlinson; *Emmanuel*, Mr. Smith; *Sidney*, Messrs. Baynes, Kehewick, Pemble.

Names of those gentlemen who obtained academical honours on the above occasion:—

Wranglers.

Gipps	Joh.	Gwynne	Jesus'
Carr	Trin.	Miller	Trin.
Cooke	Joh.	Williamson	Joh.
Goodrich	Trin.	Gee	Queen's
Buckland	Joh.	Kedington	Caius
J. P. Baker	Joh.	Haviland	Joh.

Senior Optimes.

Wilkinson	Joh.	Raymond	Trin.
Seton	Trin.	Anderson	Queen's
Shaw	Christ's	Ainslie	Trin.
Wray	Trin.	Campbell	Trin.
Smith	Emm.	Chapman	Queen's
Ainger	Joh.	Jackson	Caius
Church	Jesus'	Fellows	Jesus'

Junior Optimes.

Armstrong	Joh.	Pemble	Sidney
Smyth	Trin.	Wing	Pemb.
Reeve	Clare	Taylor	Trin.
Relph	Peterh.	Bromehead	Christ's

Rev. J. Webster and Mr. R. Reddes Buddicomb, B.A. are elected Fellows of Queen's.

Rev. R. Dods, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Fleet, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation of his father, vacated by the death of Rev. James Ashley.

Rev. T. E. Rogers, of Trinity, has also been instituted to the rectory of Lackford, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Sir C. Kent, Bt.

Rev. F. Apthorp, M.A. Prebendary of Lincoln, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Adair.

Jan. 30. Rev. F. Creswell, B.D. Senior Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall, is presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the valuable rectory of Waldingfield Magna, Suffolk, vacated by death of Rev. T. Boyce.

Rev. John Brooke, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus' College, is presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Whittlesford, in this county.

Rev. G. Gordon, B.D. Precentor of Exeter, and formerly of St. John's, has succeeded to the vicarage of Horbling, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Feb. 6. The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of £25 each, for two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. Gipps, of St. John's, and Mr. J. Carr, of Trinity.

Feb. 4. Mr. C. E. Finch, B.A. of Benet College, was elected Fellow of that society. Also Mr. Brodie, of Trinity, took the degree of B.A.

Rev. H. K. Bonney, M.A. of Christ's, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the prebendal stall of Nassington in that cathedral, vacated by the death of Rev. J. Lodington.

Feb. 11. T. Whitter, Esq. of Christ's, admitted Doctor of Physic.

Rev. F. Apthorp, M.A. of Jesus', is instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Gumley in Leicestershire, on presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Rev. J. B. Sams, of Bury, and formerly of Caius College, is presented to the rectory of Honington in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. H. Saffery.

The R. Hon. Baroness Abercromby has appointed the Rev. P. Leigh, B.A. of Trinity, and Rector of Lymm, in Cheshire, to be one of her Ladyship's domestic chaplains.

Rev. W. Wing, M.A. of Stibbington, formerly of St. John's, has been presented by the Duke of Bedford to the rectory of Thornhaugh, with Wansford annexed, in Northamptonshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dean Proby.

Rev. Charles Isham, M.A. chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, is empowered by a dispensation to hold the vicarage of Oundle, to which he has lately been presented, together with the rectory of Polebrook, both in Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Black is licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ramsholt, in Suffolk, on the nomination of R. Martin, Esq.

Feb. 18. Rev. F. J. H. Wollaston, B.D. Jacksonian Professor, and formerly Mathematical Lecturer of Sidney College, was elected Master of that College, in the room of the late Dr. Elliston.

R. Hon. Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of Duke of Bedford, is admitted of Trinity.

The Representatives in Parliament for this University having proposed, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, to give two prizes of fifteen guineas each to two Senior B.A. and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin Prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed near the Commencement.—The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year:—For the Senior Bachelors, *Utrum Mores Mores Civium, emendet an corrumpat Commercium?*—Middle Bachelors, *Utrum Literis prosit Librorum, quanta nunc est, editorum Copia?*

Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. of Trinity, and Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D. of Jesus', are appointed to preach the two sermons before the University on the subject of *Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages*, agreeably to the proposition of the Rev. C. Buchanan, Vice-President of the College at Fort William, in Bengal, for which he requests that each of the preachers will accept the sum of thirty guineas.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 17. T. Ridley, of Bow-lane, in the city of London, victualler, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Smith and Tilson, Chapter-house, St. Paul's Church yard.

Jas. Nabbs, late of Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey, linen draper, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Philip Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Wm. Richmond, of Mark-lane, in the city of London, auctioneer, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Page, Gray's-Inn-square.

E. Weaver, late of Newark-upon Trent, in the county of Nottingham, draper, and since of Savannah, in the United States of America, merchant, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Blessdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London.

T. Parker, late of Keighley, in the county of York, cotton-twist-spinner, dealer and chapman, *Att.* J. Swale, Great Ormond-street, London.

E. Pheasant, now or late of Three-Crane-court, near High-street, in the borough of Southwark, hop-merchant and dealer, *Att.* Watkins, Pump-court, Temple.

J. Harris, of the Old Jewry, in the city of London, watch-maker, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Rutherford, Bartholomew-close.

C. Greensword, late of Itchenor, in the county of Sussex, and also of Poplar, in the county of Middlesex, shipbuilder, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Mayo and Pearse, Cloak-lane, London.

W. Williams, of Lad-lane, in the city of London, victualler, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

F. H. Christing, J. C. Clarke, and C. Bowen, of College-hill, London, merchants and co-partners, *Att.* Blunt, Old Pay-Office, Old Broad-street.

J. Coward, of Ulverston, in the county of Lancaster, ironmonger, dealer and chapman, *Att.* S. Anstice, King's Bench Walks, Temple, London.

J. Heyes, of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, linen-manufacturer, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

J. Parker, of Gosport, in the county of Southampton, baker, grocer, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Wilkinson, Gosport.

J. Carbery, of Vine-street, in the parish of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, warehouseman, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Sarel, Berkeley-square, London.

W. Val. Scotney, of Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Few, New North street, Red Lion-square.

G. Longbottom, of Holbeach, near Leeds, in the county of York, clothier, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

G. Edmonds of Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, law-stationer, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Rose and Munning, Gray's Inn-square.

J. Smith, late of Broughton, in the county of Lancaster, calico-printer, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Milne and Parry, Old Jewry, London.

Jan. 20. J. Malcolm, of Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, gardener, dealer and chapman, *Att.* Willoughby, Clifford's-Inn.

J. Warren, late of Bishop gate street, but now of the Crescent, near the Minories, in the city of London, merchant, ship and insurance broker, dealer and chapman. *A.* Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

J. Hanuam, late of Sloane street, in the county of Middlesex, but now a prisoner for debt in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, music-seller. *A.* Mayhew, Boswel-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

P. Archdeacon, of High-street, in the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, scrivener. *A.* Harvey, John-street, Adelphi.

W. Ramsey, of Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, cabinet-maker, dealer and chapman. *A.* Giles, Great Shire-lane, London.

R. Chandler, of Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, cheesemonger, dealer and chapman. *A.* Stratton, Shoreditch, London.

J. Clark, of the North Country Sailor, Wapping High-street, in the county of Middlesex, victualler, dealer and chapman. *A.* Harvey and Bryant, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

J. Townley, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, bookseller, sthationer, dealer and chapman. *A.* Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's-Inn, London.

J. Branch, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, broker, cotton-spinner, dealer and chapman. *A.* Milne and Parry, Old Jewry, London.

R. Chamberlain, of Wisbech St. Peter's, in the Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, grocer and wool merchant. *A.* Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn, London.

T. Longbottom, late of Holbech, near Leeds, in county of York, clothier, dealer and chapman. *A.* Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

T. Stevenson, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant. *A.* Greaves, of Parker-street, Liverpool.

A. Drewell, late of the parish of Saint Thomas the Apostles, in the county of Devon, brewer, but now a prisoner in the Fleet. *A.* Williams and Darke, Bedford row, London.

Jan. 24. E. Meredith, of Blackmoor street, near Drury-lane, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper, dealer and chapman. *A.* Harman, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

W. Hingston, of Princes-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, master-mariner, dealer and chapman. *A.* Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton street.

T. Atkinson, of Brown's-quay, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, wharfinger, dealer and chapman. *A.* Jackson, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

G. Scott, of Upper Thames-street, in the city of London, grocer and tea-dealer. *A.* Godmond, Bride-court, New Bridge-street.

W. Richardson, of New-cross, in the county of Surrey, baker, dealer and chapman. *A.* Kayll, Crown-street, Newington, Surrey.

W. Powell, of Brecon, in the county of Brecon, liquor-merchant, dealer and chapman. *A.* Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

T. Garner, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, victualler, dealer and chapman. *A.* Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Jan. 23	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	5s. 8d.	0s. 0d.
30	6 0	6 4	7 4	6 4	0 0
Feb. 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	0 0
13	5 0	5 4	6 2	5 8	0 0
20	5 0	5 4	7 0	5 8	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Jan. 23	4	6	5	0	6	0	5	8	0	0
30	4	10	5	0	6	4	6	0	0	0
Feb. 6	4	8	4	10	6	0	6	0	0	0
13	4	0	4	4	5	8	5	8	0	0
20	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	8	0	0

	St. James'.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Jan. 23	£5 0 0	£3 0 0	£4 18 0	£3 6 0
30	5 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
Feb. 6	4 15 0	2 17 0	4 18 0	2 18 0
13	4 18 0	3 0 0	4 18 0	2 18 0
20	5 0 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	3 2 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£4 10 to £5 15	Kent	£5 0 to £6 12	
Sussex	4 10 — 5 5	Sussex	4 16 — 5 15	
Essex	4 10 — 5 5	Farn.	8 0 — 9 9	

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	23d.
Dressing Hides	18½
Crop Hides for cutting	23½
Flat Ordinary	18 ½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	36
Ditto 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 7d.

Soap, yellow, 74s.; mottled, 86s.; curd, 90s.
Candles, per dozen, 10s. 6d.; moulds, 11s. 6d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Jan. 26	45s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.	42s. 0d. to 52s. 0d.
Feb. 2	41 0 — 42 0	37 0 — 46 6
9	41 0 — 42 0	37 6 — 46 6
16	39 0 — 41 0	36 0 — 47 9

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Jan. 22	4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.	1s. 1½d.
29	4 5	2 2½	1 1¼
Feb. 5	4 3	2 1½	1 0¾
12	4 2	2 1	1 0½
19	4 2	2 1	1 0½

Those marked thus *, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Jan. 10	9671	quarters.	Average	79s. 4¾d.
17	8077	— — — —		78 0¾
24	4837	— — — —		78 6¾
31	7512	— — — —		76 6½
Feb. 7	6998	— — — —		74 4¾

FLOUR.

Jan 16	12,216	sacks.	Average	74s. 0¼d.
23	9,831	— — — —		73 9¼
30	9,628	— — — —		71 5½
Feb. 6	16,023	— — — —		69 5¾
13	26,227	— — — —		69 11¾

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Jan.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
21	35	42	37	28,85	0	Rain
22	39	38	35	29,18	0	Rain
23	36	42	35	,66	12	Fair
24	35	43	34	30,20	12	Fair
25	29	34	28	,42	10	Fair
26	27	38	40	,48	7	Fair
27	42	43	40	,52	12	Fair
28	37	41	40	,56	9	Cloudy
29	40	41	35	,32	7	Cloudy
30	35	41	40	,02	10	Cloudy
31	38	43	35	29,62	10	Fair
Feb.						
1	32	34	26	,60	7	Show.of snow
2	26	38	35	,29	5	Cloudy
3	31	39	35	,05	12	Fair
4	36	38	36	,26	0	Snow
5	37	42	35	,32	15	Fair
6	36	46	35	,46	15	Fair
7	35	43	37	,90	17	Fair
8	39	43	45	,65	0	Rain
9	46	52	44	,50	0	Rain
10	40	49	46	,82	27	Fair
11	48	56	50	,82	25	Fair
12	52	56	48	30,17	23	Cloudy
13	46	54	46	,10	23	Fair
14	46	53	45	,20	18	Fair
15	43	52	48	,07	15	Fair
16	49	53	46	29,85	10	Cloudy
17	40	46	38	,61	25	Cloudy
18	20	27	25	,65	0	Fair
19	25	33	32	30,14	10	Fair
20	34	46	40	29,96	15	Cloudy

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	January 23.	January 30.	February 6.	February 13.
Amsterdam	36-7—2 u.	36-7—2 u.	36-7—2 u.	36-7—2 u.
Ditto at sight	35-10	35-10	35-10	35-10
Rotterdam, c. f.	11-11—2 u.	11-11—2 u.	11-11—2 u.	11-11—2 u.
Hamburgh	34-8—2½ u.	34-8—2½ u.	34-8—2½ u.	34 8—2½ u.
Altona —	34-9—2½ u.	34-9—2½ u.	34-9—2½ u.	34-9—2½ u.
Paris —	24 10 liv.	24-10 liv.	24-10 liv.	24-10 liv.
Ditto 2 us.	24-14	24-14	24-14	24-14
Bordeaux —	24 14	24-14	24-14	24-14
Cadiz —	39¼ effect.	39¼ effect.	39¼ effect	39¼ effect.
Madrid —	39¼ effect.	39¼ effect.	39¼ effect	39¼ effect.
Bilboa —	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Leghorn —	50	49½	49½	49½
Naples —	40	40	40	40
Genoa —	45 liv. pic.	45 liv. pic.	45 liv. pic.	45 liv. pic.
Venice, *n. C.*	52 ditto	52 ditto	52 ditto	52 ditto
Lisbon —	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
Oporto —	61	61	61	61½
Dublin —	12¼	12	12	12
Cork —	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Per oz. £ s. d.	Per oz. £ s. d.	Per oz. £ s. d.	Per oz. £ s. d.
Portugal gold in coin and bars	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Doubloons				
New dollars				
Silver in bars —	0 5 6½	0 5 5½	0 5 6½	0 5 6¾
New Louis, each				
Agio on Bank of Holland, 5½p.ct.	0 5 6¾	0 5 6¼	0 5 6¾	0 5 6¾

London Premiums of Insurance, 20th February, 1807.

To Bengal, out and home ..... 12 *gs.*
Madras and China, out and home ..... 12 *gs.*
Bengal or China ..... 7 *gs.*
Senegambia ..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands ... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Jamaica ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
South Whale-fishery and back ..... 20 *gs.*
United States of America ..... 3 *gs.*
Smyrna, Constantin. Mediter. } 16 *gs.* ret. 9
Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples }
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 7 *gs.* ret. 3
Bremen and Hambro' .....
Baltic, Lebaw, and Petersburgh
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2 *gs.*
Glasgow ..... 2½ *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Newry } 2½ *gs.*
Belfast and Londonderry ..... }
Limerick ..... 4 *gs.* ret. 2
Portsmouth ..... 1½ *g.*
Poole, Exeter, Dartm. Plym. Falm. ... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool ..... 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull and Newcastle 1½ *g.*

London, Bristol, and Liverpool.

Africa, and thence to Place Sale in } 20 *gs.*
West-India or America ..... }
Bristol to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork, 1½ *g.*

Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork.

Madeira ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Windw. and Leeward Isl. ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 4
Jamaica ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
United States of America ..... 3 *gs.*
Canada ..... 6 *gs.*
Mediterranean ..... 16 *gs.* ret. 9
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 7 *gs.* ret. 3
Poole & Dartmouth—Exeter & Plymouth
Newfoundland ..... 8 *gs.* ret 4
Dublin to Liverpool and Chester ..... 20*s.*
Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia ... 5 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, W. & L. Isl. 15 *gs.*
Mediterranean ..... 25 *gs.*
Portugal ..... 15 *gs.* ret. 5
Bay of Honduras to Charles-Town, } 10 *gs.*
Philadelphia, and New-York ... }
England or Ireland ..... 20 *gs.*
Jamaica to Lond. Brist. Dubl.... } 12 *gs.*
Liverp. ..... }

Windward and Leeward Islands.

London, Bristol, Dublin, and } 10 *gs.* ret.
Liverpool ..... }
Islands to New-York or Philadelphia, 10 *gs.*
Africa to Windward and Leeward } 15 *gs.*
Islands or America ..... }
East-Indies to London ..... 15 *gs.*
St. Helena to London ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Canada to London ..... 12 *gs.* ret. 6
Baltic to Liverp. Cork, and Dublin, ... 12*gs.*
Riga and *Prussian Ports to* London ... 8 *gs.*

Current Prices of Merchandize, 20th February, 1807.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	4	0	to £3	7	0		
Ditto pearl	2	10	0		3	16	0	
Barilla	2	2	0		2	12	0	
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	0	19	0		1	1	0	
Ditto Spanish	0	17	0		0	18	0	
Camphire, refined.... lb.	0	5	4		0	5	8	
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	19	0	0		21	10	0	
Cochineal, garbled.... lb.	1	4	0		1	10	0	
Ditto East-India ..	0	3	0		0	6	0	
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	10	0		7	5	0	
Ditto ordinary	4	15	0		5	5	0	
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9		0	2	0	
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½		0	1	6	
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	3		0	1	6	
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3		0	1	4	
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	10	0		4	6	0	
Deals, Dantz.... piece	1	16	0		1	19	0	
Ditto Petersburgh .. H.	22	0	0		24	0	0	
Ditto Stockholm	39	0	0		41	0	0	
Elephants Teeth .... cwt.	23	0	0		36	0	0	
——————Scrivell	16	0	0		23	0	0	
Flax, Riga..... ton	72	10	0		74	0	0	
Ditto Petersburgh	70	0	0		72	0	0	
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	5	0	0		6	6	0	
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0	19	6		1	1	0	
Ditto English	0	8	3		0	12	0	
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		10	15	0	
Ditto Sandrach	11	10	0		13	0	0	
Ditto Tragacanth	19	10	0		21	0	0	
Gum Seneca..... cwt.	5	10	0		6	10	0	
Hemp, Riga..... ton	68	0	0		0	0	0	
Ditto Petersburgh	68	0	0		0	0	0	
Indigo, Carracc. .... lb.	0	11	3		0	12	9	
Ditto East-India	0	11	0		0	14	6	
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		19	0	0	
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0		26	0	0	
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0	
Ditto Archangel——	25	0	0		26	0	0	
Lead in pigs——fod.	38	0	0		—			
Ditto red ——— ton	36	0	0		37	0	0	
Ditto white———	54	0	0		55	0	0	
Logwood chips ———	13	0	0		16	0	0	
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	5	0		5	0	0	
Mahogany, ——— ft.	0	1	0		0	2	3	
Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0		12	0	0	
Ditto American —	9	15	0		12	0	0	
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	13	15	0		14	0	0	
Ditto spermaceti —ton	68	0	0		70	0	0	
Ditto whale ———	27	0	0		28	10	0	
Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	2	7	0		2	9	0	
Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	14	6		0	15	6	
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	7		0	4	3	
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	4	0		6	12	0	
Rice, Carolina ——	1	2	0		2	1	0	
Ditto East-India———	1	12	0		1	16	0	
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	4		0	4	6	
Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	10		0	3	6	
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	15	0		2	16	0	
Shellack ———	5	15	0		12	0	0	
Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.	1	12	0		2	10	0	
Raw-silk, Ditto ——	0	18	0		1	14	0	
Ditto China——	1	16	0		1	19	0	
Ditto Beng. novi	1	16	0		2	0	0	
Ditto organzine	1	9	0		1	18	0	
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	10	0		1	11	0	
Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	6	0		—			
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	4		0	1	1	
Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	4		0	0	10	
Whale-fins ———ton	15	0	0		25	0	0	
Red port———pipe	66	0	0		100	0	0	
Lisbon ———	45	0	0		91	0	0	
Madeira ———	70	0	0		122	0	0	
Sherry ———butt	80	0	0		98	0	0	
Mountain ———	72	0	0		80	0	0	
Vidonia ———hogs.	69	0	0		76	0	0	
Calcavella ———pipe	84	0	0		95	0	0	
Claret———hogs.	35	0	0		98	0	0	
Tallow, English——cwt.	3	6	6		—			
Ditto Russia, white —	2	12	0		2	13	0	
Ditto —— yellow—	2	15	0		2	16	0	

Wax, Guinea, none.

21 40/530 Lud 6756-8

Daily Prices of STOCKS, 21st JANUARY to 21st FEBRUARY, 1807.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 p. Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
																							£. s. d.			
Jan.	21	215	59¾	59⅝	78⅞		93⅞	17			2¼	58¾	7⅞	179¼		3 P						2 P		60⅜		
	22	215	59¾	59⅝	78⅞		94⅛	17⅛			2¼	58¾	7⅞	179¼		3 P						1 P		60⅜		
	23	215	60¼	60	78¾		95	17⅛		100	3⅛	59		179		3 P						2 P		60⅜		
	24	—	59⅝	59⅜	78⅜		93⅞	17⅛			2¼	58¾	7⅛	—		—						3 P		—		
	26	215	59⅝	59⅜	—		—	—			—	—	—	180¼		4 P						1 D		60⅜		
	27	216	60	60¼	79⅛		94⅛	17⅛			4	59⅜	—	—		4 P	65					1 P		60⅜		
	28	—	60⅛	60¼	79		93⅞	17⅛			4	60¼		180¼		4 P		60¼				1 D		60⅜		
	29	216¼	61¼	60⅝	79⅜		94⅞	17⅛			4¼	—	8	—		3 P						1 P		61⅛		
	30	—	63	62¼	—		—	—			7¼	—	—	182		3 P						1 P		63		
	31	218	62¼	61⅝	80⅝		95¼	17⅛			6	61⅝	8⅛	—		4 P						2 D		62⅝		
Feb.	3	217¼	62⅛	61½	80¼		95⅜	17⅛			—	61¼	8	—		4 P	65					1 P		62⅝		
	4	218	62⅛	61½	80¼	58⅞	95¼	17⅛			—	61¼	8	184¼		4 P		60¾				1 D		62⅝		
	5	218¼	62⅛	61½	80¼	—	95¼	17⅛			—	61⅜	8	—		4 P						1 D		62⅝		
	6	—	62⅛	61⅜	80⅜	59⅛	95¼	17⅛			—	61⅜	8	184¼		—						4 D	26 0 0	62⅝		
	7	—	62⅛	61⅜	80⅜	—	95⅜	17⅛			—	61⅜	8	—		4 P						1 D	26 0 0	62⅝		
	9	—	62⅛	61⅜	80⅜	—	95⅜	17⅛			—	61⅜	8	183¾		4 P						2 D		62⅝		
	10	219	62⅛	61⅜	80⅜	—	95¼	17⅛			—	61⅜	8	—		4 P						2 D		62⅝		
	11	—	62⅛	62	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—						—		—		
	12	219¼	62⅞	62¼	81	—	96¼	17⅛			7¼	61⅜	8	184¾		4 P						2 D		62⅝		
	13	219¼	63	62¼	81¼	—	96¼	17⅛			7¼	62¼	8	186		4 P						2 D		62⅝		
	14	—	63	62¼	—	—	96¼	18			—	—	8	186¼		—						—		—		
	16	—	62⅞	62⅛	81¼	—	96⅜	18⅛			—	—	8	186		4 P						P		62⅝		
	17	221¼	62⅞	62⅛	81¼	—	96¼	17⅞			—	—	8	186		4 P						P		62⅝		
	18	225	62⅞	62⅛	81	—	96	17⅞			—	—	8	—		4 P						P		62⅝		
	19	225¼	62⅞	62¼	80⅞	—	96	17⅞			—	—	8	—		4 P						P		62⅝		
	20	226	63	62¼	81⅛	—	96	18			—	62¼	8	—		—						1 P		62⅝		

END OF VOL. I.

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